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Georgia's Landmarks, Memorials and Legends

COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME I

(ILLUSTRATED)

V. I, pt. 2

BY

LUCIAN LAMAR KNIGHT

(M. A., Princeton)

COMPILER OF THE STATE RECORDS OF GEORGIA

Author of "Reminiscences of Famous Georgians," in two volumes;

"A Biographical Dictionary of Southern Authors";

"Historical Side-Lights"; Etc.



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participated in the battle of Briar Creek, where General Ashe was in command. Though a disastrous repulse was sustained in this engagement, the Georgian's gallantry in leading an attack was most conspicuous. Says a writer: "The left flank under Colonel Elbert, stubbornly held its ground until every man of his command was either killed, wounded, or captured. The brave Colonel was himself struck down and was about to be dispatched by a bayonet thrust when he gave the Masonic sign of distress. An officer saw it and instantly responded, and Colonel Elbert's life was saved by the benevolent principle of brotherly love. While a prisoner on parole in the British camp every courtesy was shown him, offers of promotion and other inducements tendered him in the hope of winning him to the British cause; and when these failed an attempt was made by two Indians to take his life. He fortunately discovered them in time and gave them a signal which he had formerly been accustomed to use among them. The guns were immediately lowered and they came forward to shake his hands. They were thus reminded of the time when, with his company, by order of Governor Wright, he guarded the Indian Chiefs to the Creek Nation."

On the fall of Charleston, Colonel Elbert was finally exchanged and released from prison. Going north, he offered his services to Washington, who eagerly accepted them, and, in the final surrender at Yorktown, he bore an important part. Here also began an intimate friendship between Colonel Elbert and General Lafayette, which was afterwards continued for a number of years through a frequent interchange of letters, and the former named one of his sons after the great French palladin. Georgia honored her brave Elbert with the rank of Major-General in the State militia, while at the same time he was advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Continental Army; and, returning home, he was soon made Governor of the State, in which capacity he signed the bill chartering the University of Georgia. He died on

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November 2, 1788, at the age of forty-eight, two years short of the half century mark. The military of Savannah, the Masonic Lodge, and the Society of the Cincinnati, attended his funeral, which was an event of great impressiveness. General Elbert was buried in the private cemetery of the Rae family—his wife's people—four miles from Savannah, but the site was never marked and cannot at the present time be identified.

Petersburg: An Old
Forgotten Tobacco
Market.

Volume II.

Fort James. This stronghold was situated on a point of land between the Broad and the Savannah Rivers and was built to defend the old Colonial settlement at Dartmouth. It probably rendered service also to the town of Petersburg. In the spring of 1776 Mr. William Bartram,* who was engaged at the time in studying the flora of Georgia, forded the smaller of the two streams and became the guest of the commanding officer at Fort James. He describes it as a four-square stockade, with salient bastions at each angle, surmounted by a block-house, and guarded by a number of swivel guns. These were planted one story higher than the curtains. The latter were pierced with loopholes, breast high, and defended by small arms. The stockade of Fort James was an acre in extent. It enclosed a substantial house for the commandant, quarters for the various officers, and barracks for the garrison. The entire force consisted of fifty rangers each of them well mounted and armed with the following weapons: a rifle, two dragoon pistols, a hanger, a powder horn, a shot pouch, and a tomahawk. Three miles above Petersburg, this same noted traveller discovered an Indian mound.

* Travels, pp. 321-322, London, 1792.

Heardmont: The Home of Stephen Heard. Near the outskirts of the little town of Heardmont, in the eastern part of the county, stood the old home of Stephen Heard, the founder of Washington and one of the most noted of Georgia's early patriots and pioneers. It was called Heardmont, from the name of the owner. The residence is said to have been the first lathed and plastered house in this part of the State, and when the contractors were building it people came miles to see the handsome structure. In appearance it was not unlike the old Heard house at Washington, with a double veranda enclosed by tall columns. The furniture was of solid mahogany purchased in London. The home was destroyed years ago. But the little cemetery is still to be seen and the moun-ments are well preserved. In the family burial ground at Heardmont lie the mortal remains of the old patriot. The inscription on his tomb is as follows:

Sacred to the memory of Colonel Stephen Heard. He was a soldier of the American Revolution, and fought with the great Washington for the liberties of his country. He died on the 15th of November, 1815, in the 75th year of his age, beloved by all who knew him. "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

Ten acres of land near Heardmont, including the grave yard, have been acquired by the Stephen Heard Chapter of the D. A. R. for memorial purposes.

The Home of Nancy Hart. On War Woman's Creek, a little tributary stream some few miles above the ford on Broad River, in the lower part of Elbert, stood the cabin of Nancy Hart, the renowned heroine of the Revolution. Here this undaunted queen of the forest performed her courageous feat of capturing six Tories at the point of her musket. Five acres of land

in this immediate vicinity have been purchased jointly by the Stephen Heard Chapter of Elberton and by the Nancy Hart Chapter of Milledgeville, D. A. R., and these patriotic organizations intend in the near future to mark with some appropriate memorial the site where the cabin once stood, and also to erect in Elberton a monument to this immortal heroine of the struggle for independence. Some time after the Revolution, Nancy Hart removed to Kentucky, the State in which her husband's people lived, and the grave of the heroine in the Blue Grass commonwealth is said to have been located. Captain Hart was a kinsman of the great Missouri statesman, Thomas Hart Benton, and a connection by marriage of the illustrious compromiser, Henry Clay.

Beverly Allen:
Homicide and
Preacher.

Volume II.

Original Settlers. According to White, the first settlers of Elbert were: Dr. W. W. Bibb, William Bowen, A Brown, William Barnett, Beverly Allen, James Bell, P. M. Wyche, Joseph Deadwyler, Rev. Mr. White, Rev. D. Thornton, Thomas Maxwell, Richard Tyner, William Key, William Caines, John Watkins, J. Higginbotham, Colonel James Jack, Peter Oliver, William Rucker, Mr. Highsmith, P. Duncan, William Haley, William Ward, E. Shackelford, William Woods, Mr. Lindsey, Stephen Heard, D. Oliver, J. Cason, William Brown, L. Rice, William Moss, E. Ragland, William Tate, J. Howard, S. Nelson, Thomas Burton, Isham Thompson, William Hodge, S. Wilson, and T. A. Carter. See also Wilkes County, from which Elbert was formed.

To the forgoing list may be added Reni Napier, Joseph Underwood, Joel Thomas Samuel McGehee.

Aaron Johnson, Benjamin Maddox, Captain James Jack, William A. Allgood, Frank Power, Samuel Patton, William Tigner, Ethrel Tucker, the Swifts, etc.

On January 20, 1791, Hon. George Walton presiding, the first session of the superior court was held in the house of T. A. Carter, at Elberton. The Grand Jurors empanelled at this time were as follows: Stephen Hoard, Moses Haynes, Richard Easter, Isham Thompson, William Aycock, William Hatcher, Richard Gatewood, Edward McCay, James Crow, Angus Johnson, Archer Walker, Edward Ware, James Shepherd, James Patton, John Davis, Cornelius Sale, Oliver White and William Hodges.

Most of the early settlers of Elbert were North Carolinians, but along the Broad River, in the lower part of the county, there were a number of settlers from Virginia. These came to Georgia with Governor Matthews, in 1784. On the opposite side of the river, in Oglethorpe and Wilkes, there were settled a number of other emigrants from the old Dominion.

On the muster rolls of the Revolution, there were several residents of Elbert, among them, William A. Allgood, Frank Power, and Samuel Patton.

Captain William Moore served with distinction in the Indian wars. William Barnes, a patriot of '76 was granted a Federal pension in 1847, when a very old man.

Elbert's Noted Residents. There are few counties in Georgia richer than Elbert in historic names; and first upon the list belongs the world-renowned heroine of the Revolution—Nancy Hart.

Captain James Jack, an officer of distinction who came from the famous Macklenburg settlement, in North Carolina, where he played a dramatic role in bearing America's earliest declaration of independence to the Continental Congress died in Elbert, on January 18, 1823, at the age of 84.

Colonel Stephen Heard lived here. It was this sturdy old pioneer who built Heard's Fort, on the site of the present town of Washington—at one time the seat of government. He also became ex-officio the Chief-Magistrate of Georgia, during the absence from the State of Governor Howley, when the latter went to Philadelphia to attend the Continental Congress.

He established his home at Heardmont, where his grave is still to be seen.

Dr. W. W. Bibb was a native of Elbert. Here he lived for years. He became a physician of note, a member of Congress, and a United States Senator. On relinquishing the toga, he was made territorial Governor of Alabama, and afterwards by vote of the people first Governor of the State. He was killed by a fall from his horse and was succeeded in office by his brother, Thomas.

Dr. Richard Banks was a native of Elbert. Here he practiced his profession until well advanced in life when he located in Gainesville.

Four counties of Georgia have been named for residents of Elbert—Hart, Heard, Bibb and Banks.

General Samuel Blackburn, a soldier of the Revolution, who married a daughter of Governor Matthews, lived in Elbert; but he made himself unpopular when in the Legislature by voting for the Yazoo purchase and he subsequently removed to Virginia.

Here lived Judge William H. Underwood, the celebrated jurist and wit; and here was born his equally distinguished son, Judge John W. H. Underwood, who be-

came a member of Congress. Both subsequently removed to Rome.

The distinguished Judge Charles Tait lived for many years in Elbert. He represented Georgia in the Senate of the United States. On one occasion he challenged the famous Judge Dooly, of Lincoln, to a duel, but the latter declined in a witty rejoinder which has gone the rounds of the press. On another occasion Judge Tait was himself assaulted with a cowhide in the hands of Governor John Clark. Later in life he removed to Alabama.

One of the most distinguished of present day novelists Mrs. Lundy H. Harris was born near Elberton. Her two best known works "A Circuit Rider's Wife" and "Eve's Second Husband," have earned her an international reputation.

Wiley Thompson, a member of Congress before the war, lived in Elbert.

Nathaniel J. Hammond, a member of Congress after the war, was born here; and here—in the old village of Ruckersville—the distinguished Georgian who today occupies a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States first saw the light of day—Associate Justice Joseph R. Lamar.

EMANUEL

Created by Legislative Act, December 10, 1812, from Bulloch and Montgomery Counties. Named for Governor David Emanuel, one of Georgia's early chief-executives and a gallant soldier of the Revolution. Swainsboro, the county-seat, named for Governor David Swain, of North Carolina, from which State a number of the pioneer settlers emigrated. Emanuel was at one time on account of its size called "the State of Emanuel." It formerly embraced in part, Jenkins, Johnson and Toombs Counties.

Little is known of David Emanuel. The somewhat meagre details are easily told. He was a native of Pennsylvania, in which State he was born of German parents, in 1744. Coming to Georgia, on the eve of the Revolu-

tion, he settled on Walnut Branch, near Waynesboro, but afterwards moved to the head of Beaver Dam Creek. The family became an influential one in Burke. John Twiggs, a brother-in-law, destined to become an officer of high rank in the partisan service of Georgia and to command an independent body of troops, famous throughout the Southern Colonies, accompanied him to Georgia; and, during the hostilities which followed, was attached to the latter's command. Near McBean's Creek, he was made a prisoner while acting in the capacity of a scout and was ordered to be shot by a mulatto soldier who was promised his clothes. But, taking advantage of the darkness, young Emanuel leaped into the midst of the horses and escaped amid the confusion which ensued. Though he mired up to his neck in the swamp, he managed to elude pursuit and to reach the American lines. Subsequent to the Revolution, he was a member of two Constitutional Conventions, first in 1789 and second in 1795. He served in both branches of the General Assembly, was three times President of the Senate of Georgia and, when Governor James Jackson, in 1801, relinquished the executive chair to become United States Senator, he succeeded him by virtue of his official position. Later, he was a member of the legislative committee appointed to investigate the Yazoo Fraud and by helping to put the brand of outlawry upon this iniquitous transaction, he did much to redeem the fair name of his adopted commonwealth. Governor Emanuel may possibly have been of remote Israelitish origin, for of six children born to him, four of them bore Old Testament names. But, according to Dr. Sherwood, he was a Presbyterian in religious faith; and, as stated above, one of his sisters married General John Twiggs, while his daughter Sarah became the wife of Hon. Benjamin Whitaker. Governor Emanuel is supposed to have been buried in Burke, but efforts to locate his grave have been unsuccessful.

In an isolated locality, twelve miles from Swainsboro, there is an old grave-yard, in which lies Ephraim Herrington, a soldier of the Revolution. He served in a North Carolina regiment and afterwards removed to Emanuel. The exact spot in which he is buried is known only to a few people who reside in the immediate neighborhood. It is the intention of the D. A. R. at an early date, to mark the grave of the old patriot.

Paris, the original county-seat of Emanuel, disappeared from the map of Georgia more than fifty years ago, and there is nothing to mark the site on which it formerly stood.

An Early Hold-Up. White narrates the following dramatic episode. Says he:* "Several years ago a very singular robbery was committed in this county. A physician had been treating the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory. After the recovery of the patient, her father paid the doctor for his professional services the sum of forty-five dollars, which, with other collections made by him at the same time, amounted to seventy or eighty dollars. While passing a swamp, on his way home, this infirm and aged son of Esculapius was accosted by a foe clad in no ordinary terrors. It was none other than Mrs. Gregory, the mother of his late patient, as the doctor declared under the solemnity of an oath before a civil tribunal, habited in the attire of a warrior, her face well blacked, a musket upon her shoulder, and two or three pieces of pipe-stem thrust in her mouth. She advanced with the intrepidity of Joan of Arc, seized his bridle rein with one hand, and with the other laid hold of the pocket which contained the money, never relaxing her grasp until she tore away the pocket and secured its contents. We are unable to

* White's Historical Collections of Georgia, Emanuel County, Savannah, 1854.

inform the reader whether Mrs. Gregory was tried for this offence."

Original Settlers. According to White, the first persons who settled in Emanuel were: James Moore, William Stephens, Henry Durden, George Roundtree, Richard Edinfield, M. Thigpen, A. Gardner, N. Rowland, E. Swan, James Tapley, John Snell, James Hicks, William Phillips, J. Sutton, E. Lane, B. Johnston, John Wiggins, T. Newton, William Rowland, William Norris, J. Norris, William Douglass, S. Powell, John Rhiner, M. Cuhl, S. Kennedy, E. Colman, D. E. Rich, E. Wilks, S. Williamson, B. Key, and J. C. Summer.

FANNIN

Created by Legislative Act, January 21, 1854, from Union and Gilmer Counties, both originally Cherokee. Named for Colonel James W. Fannin, a native of Georgia, who perished with his entire regiment in the celebrated massacre at Goliad, during the war for Texan independence. Blue Ridge, the county-seat, named for the noted range of mountains which traverses this region of the State.

Morganton, the original county-seat of Fannin, was named for General Daniel Morgan, of the Revolution.

**Fannin at Goliad:
The Story of the
Brutal Massacre
of 1836.**

Volume II.

Original Settlers. See Union and Gilmer, from which counties Fannin was formed.

To the pioneer list may be added W. C. Fain and E. W. Chastain, who represented the county in the Seces-

sion Convention at Milledgeville. The latter afterwards became a member of Congress. The old established families of the county include also: The Halls, the Carvers, the Fains, the Curtises, the Jenkinses, the Mathises, the Youngs, the Baughs, the Waldrops, the Kings, the Crawfords, the Princes, and the Clements.

FAYETTE

Created by Legislative Act, May 15, 1821, out of lands acquired from the Creeks under the first treaty of Indian Springs, in the same year. Named for the gallant Marquis de Lafayette, a nobleman of France, who came to the aid of Washington at the outbreak of the American Revolution and became one of the great lieutenants of the illustrious commander-in-chief. Fayetteville, the county-seat, also named for General Lafayette. Originally Fayette embraced in part two other counties, Campbell and Clayton.

Soldiers of the Revolution. Two miles below Aberdeen the grave of a Revolutionary patriot by the name of Benjamin Brown has been identified. Joel Knight and Hosea Camp, both privates in the army of the Revolution, were granted Federal pensions, the former in 1823, the latter in 1838. They were among the first comers into Fayette. The following items are taken from White's Historical Collections of Georgia:

"General David Dickson died in this county in 1830, aged 79 years. He joined the standard of American Independence in February, 1775, at the Snow Camps, on Reedy River, at the taking of Colonel Cunningham and his Tories. In 1777, he brought a company of minute-men to Georgia and was stationed on the frontiers. In 1778, he and his company went with the American Army to take St. Augustine, and served in the artillery. The taking of St. Augustine miscarried; the minute-men were discharged, and he returned to South Carolina, joined the standard of Independence, and continued in the service of his country to the end of the war."

White also gives us this information:

"Samuel Parsons died in 1832, aged 70 years. He was a native of the State of Virginia. At the age of fifteen he entered the Army of the Revolution, was engaged in the battle of Guilford Court-House, was at the siege of Little York, and witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis."

Original Settlers. M. M. Tidwell and J. L. Blalock, who represented Fayette County in the Secession Convention at Milledgeville, were among the earliest pioneer settlers. On April 22, 1824, at Fayetteville, Judge Eli Shorter presiding, the first session of the Superior Court was held and the first Grand Jury, composed of the following pioneer citizens, was empanelled: James Strawn, William Morgan, Matthew Burge, William Watts, Joseph H. Shaw, John Levi, Charles Lises, John Hamilton, James Head, A. Tilghnauw, William Gilleland, William Powell, Larkie Laudneur, John Chambers, Stephen Smith, William Harkies, James Garratt, M. Glass, R. Barrow.

Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland and Dr. John G. Westmoreland, two noted surgeons, were natives of Fayette, in which county they grew to manhood. They afterwards removed to Atlanta. The children of the former bore names which evinced the father's strong patriotic attachments. His son, Willis F. Westmoreland, Jr., also an eminent surgeon, was nick-named "Hood", because he was born while the battle of Atlanta was in progress; and he called his daughter "Caroline", because she was born on the day when South Carolina seceded from the Union.

Judge Rufus T. Dorsey, of Atlanta, a distinguished jurist and lawyer, was born in Fayette. As an advocate

at the bar, especially in the trial of criminal cases, he possessed few equals; but later in life he devoted himself almost exclusively to important civil litigation.

FLOYD

Created by Legislative Act, December 3, 1832, from Cherokee County. Named for General John Floyd, a noted officer of the War of 1812 who successfully conducted a series of campaigns against the Indians. Rome, the county-seat, named for the historic capital of the ancient world, on the banks of the Tiber. When organized Floyd included parts of two other counties, Chattooga and Gordon.

Major-General John Floyd was a noted officer of the State militia. He distinguished himself during the War of 1812 by a number of victories over the hostile Indians. In September, 1813, the Federal government called for a levy of Georgia troops, in response to which 3,600 men were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Hope, near Fort Hawkins, on the Ocmulgee River. General Stewart, of Oglethorpe, the senior officer of the State militia, due to his somewhat advanced years, resigned his commission at this crisis, in consequence of which the duties of command devolved upon General Floyd. Taken unawares, he nevertheless assumed the responsibilities of leadership, negotiated a loan from the State treasury for the purchase of supplies, and started, without a moment's delay, to the endangered border.

On reaching the Chattahoochee River, he constructed an earthwork which he called Fort Mitchell; and, leaving a garrison here, he placed himself at the head of nine hundred men and started into the country of the Upper Creeks. His first victory over the savages was in the battle of Autossee, so called after one of the most populous of the Indian towns on the Tallapoosa River. Not far distant was Tallassee, another important village. En route to the scene of action, every man for want of better means of conveyance took his rations in his knapsack; and, though wearied by a march of sixty miles, the

troops upon arrival simultaneously attacked both strongholds. The engagement lasted an hour, at the expiration of which time the savages were put to flight and the towns reduced to ashes.

General Floyd was seriously wounded in this action; but as soon as he was able to ride horseback he started with a force of 1,500 men to Hatlewaulee, another town which the Indians had fortified some distance further up the Tallapoosa River. But, when camping for the night, within fifteen or twenty miles of his destination, he was suddenly surprised by the Indians just before daybreak. The situation was critical; but he ordered an attack which was vigorously and fearlessly made in the dark among the dense pines which surrounded the camp, and, after fifteen minutes of hard fighting, the Indians were routed with great slaughter. Captain Samuel Butts, a gallant Georgian, fell in this engagement, known as the battle of Chilabbee.

For meritorious service in suppressing the Indian outbreaks, Floyd was given the rank of Major-General. He was also sent to the State Legislature and, in 1826, was elected to Congress. General Floyd was born in Beaufort district, S. C., on October 3, 1769. It is said that during the Revolution, though only a lad at this time, he wore on his hat a silver crescent with the motto "liberty or death". Besides a long imprisonment, he suffered the loss of his estate which was ruined by devastation; but later in life he again accumulated large means. He was skillful in the use of tools and followed for some time the profession of boatright. General Floyd died on his plantation in Camden County, Ga., on June 24, 1824, beloved and honored by the people for whom his sword was drawn.

Hernando De Soto: There is little reason to doubt that Rome's First European Visitor. in prehistoric times there stood on the site of the present city of Rome a town which was known far and wide among the aboriginal tribes of North America; and

here, at the meeting place of the waters,—two centuries before Oglethorpe landed at Savannah—an illustrious cavalier of Spain was entertained in state by a king, who loaded him with royal gifts. Pickett, Irving, Jones, Shea, and others who have written on the early antiquities of the continent, identify the modern town of Rome as the “Chiaha” of the ancient chronicles, toward which the march of DeSoto was directed. The adventurous argonaut had no sooner landed upon the shores of the new world than rumors of this Indian capital which was located somewhere among the hills, in this land of gold, began to reach him; and hither he bent the helmets of his mail-clad followers. James Mooney, who published in 1900 a work entitled: “The Myths of the Cherokee”, is the only commentator who doubts the authenticity of this well established tradition. He is inclined to the belief that it was on the site of the present town of Columbus that the Spaniards camped. The following description of the locality is taken from Richard Hakluyt’s translation of an account written by “The Gentleman of Elvas”, a Portugese, who accompanied DeSoto on the expedition. It reads thus: “On the 5 day of June the Gouvernour entered into Chiaha. . . . The towne was an Island betweene two armes of a River and was seated high on one of them. The River divideth itself into these two branches, two crosse-bow shots above the town and meeteth again a league below the same. The plain betweene both the branches is sometimes one crosse-bow, sometimes two crosse-bow shots over. The branches are very broad and both of them may be waded over. There were along them verie good meadows and manie fields sown with maiz,” etc.

Pre-historic Memo-
rials: Remains of
the Mound Builders
Near Rome.

Volume II.

Where an Important Battle was Fought. On October 17, 1793, the last engagement between the Cherokees and the whites in Upper Georgia occurred near the forks where the Oostanaula and the Etowah Rivers meet at Rome. Human bones have been found in large numbers on this old battle-field. The fight here was occasioned by an attack of the Cherokee Indians upon Knoxville. General Sevier pursued the savages across the Tennessee line in Georgia, destroying numerous towns and villages along the way and finally engaging them in desperate battle near the site of the present city of Rome. So panic-stricken became the Indians, under the galling fire of the American guns, that they are said to have dug holes in the river bank, in which to secrete themselves. But they could not elude the wily Tennessean; and these places of refuge became little more than catacombs, in which the fugitive Indian found only a grave for his bones. General Sevier was supported in this expedition by Colonel John Lowry, who was wounded in the arm while watering his horses at the ford of the Coosawattee. Hugh L. White, afterwards a Senator from Tennessee and a candidate for President of the United States, was in this engagement.

In honor of the hero of this decisive battle, a memorial has been erected on the battle-field by Xavier chapter of the D. A. R. It is reached by a driveway along the banks of the Coosa River and is visited annually by a large number of tourists. The monument is built of Floyd County marble, the gift of a local firm, and while not an expensive work of art is neat and substantial. The late Mrs. Robert Emory Park, then State Regent, delivered the address at the exercises of unveiling, and was introduced by the chapter Regent, Mrs. Charles Word. There was also an address by Colonel Harris, whose grand-

father fought in this battle. The monument contains the following inscription:

This tablet was placed here by Xavier Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, October 10, 1910, to mark the battle-field on which, October 17, 1793, General L. John Sevier met and conquered the Indians under their leader, King Fisher.

Livingston: The Forerunner of Rome. In the early thirties when the State of Georgia was issuing land grants to the territory formerly occupied by the Cherokee Indians, the site where Rome now stands was acquired by five men, who laid off the town of Rome in the new county of Floyd. At this time the county-seat was Livingston; but the founders of the new town proposed to provide free ferries and bridges, and to give one-half the proceeds from the sale of town lots for a definite period, in addition to locations for county buildings, provided the county-seat was removed to this point. The offer was accepted, and in 1834 the Legislature passed an act designating Rome as the seat of government. When the court-house was removed to Rome, Livingston was sold to a private party, who converted it into a farm.

According to the official records—see Georgia Acts, 1834—the following parties contracted for the removal of the county-site from Livingston to Rome, viz., Daniel R. Mitchell, William Smith, Philip W. Hemphill, and Zachariah B. Hargrove. The pioneer whose name is first mentioned in this list suggested the name by which the new town was afterwards known. He is therefore commonly regarded as the founder of Rome.

Rome Builds the
First Monument to
the Women of the
Confederacy.

The Forrest Monument. On the same thoroughfare stands a superb memorial to the great Confederate cavalry leader, General Nathan Bedford Forrest, who saved Rome from destruction during the Civil War. It was erected by the Forrest Chapter of the U. D. C., an organization which has since merged into the Rome chapter. At the unveiling exercises, in 1908, Judge John W. Maddox, of Rome, was the chosen orator of the occasion. The inscriptions on the monument are as follows:

Front:

Erected by N. B. Forrest Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, May 3, 1908.

Rear:

On Sunday, May 3, 1863, Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, by his indomitable will, after a running fight of three days and nights, with 410 men captured Col. A. D. Streight's raiders, numbering 1,600 men, thereby saving Rome from destruction.

Left side:

"Forrest's capacity for war seemed to be limited only by the opportunities for its display."—Gen. Beauregard. "His cavalry will travel a hundred miles in less time than ours will ten."—Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Right side:

"He possessed that rare tact unlearnable from books, which enables him not only effectually to control his men, but to attach them to him personally with hoops of steel."—Woolseley.

Shorter. One of the most famous institutions of the land for the higher education of women is located upon the hills of Rome—Shorter College. The former location of the school having proven inadequate to the demands of expansion, Hon. J. L. Bass, a member of the board of trustees, in 1910, gave to the college his beautiful suburban home, Maplehurst, with 155 acres of land, valued at something like \$75,000; and, on this magnificent campus, shaded by forest

oaks and hickories, a superb plant is now in process of erection which will surpass, when completed, anything of like character to be found in the South, and which will indeed be rivalled by few of the great institutions of the North and East. The present head of the college, Dr. A. W. Van Hoose, is an organizer—far-sighted, resourceful, and thorough; possessed in the highest degree of the confidence of business men. The following brief historical outline is condensed from the catalogue of 1912:

“To the late Dr. L. R. Gwaltney, a man of sainted memory, is perhaps due the idea which resulted in the founding of this noted school for young ladies. He took an active part in establishing Cherokee Baptist College, but saw the need of an institution projected upon a broader basis. Without delay he addressed to Colonel Alfred Shorter a letter in which he set forth the need of such an institution. To this letter Dr. Gwaltney received no reply. Some months later he was called to the Presidency of Judson Institute, now Judson College, at Marion, Alabama. Before leaving Rome, he received a note from Colonel Shorter, asking him to call at his office. He did so and Colonel Shorter immediately referred to the letter, stating that he had delayed an answer because he was trying to mature plans for carrying out the suggestions which it contained. He proposed, if Dr. Gwaltney would decline the Judson proposition, remain in Rome, and assume the Presidency of the College, to expend a large amount of money in buying Cherokee College, erecting new buildings and leaving as an endowment a fund sufficient to guarantee the permanency of the institution. Matters had progressed too far to allow Dr. Gwaltney to decline the Presidency of Judson, but he urged Colonel Shorter to carry out the plans which he had suggested. Colonel Shorter then called to his aid Dr. G. A. Nunnally, his pastor, and with him, Colonel Pennington and other faithful friends, and expended about \$125,000 in the erection of the buildings which for nearly

forty years were used for the education of thousands of girls from every section of the South. He also left a large endowment for the College which sum is still intact and which has enabled the College to weather successfully many periods of financial depression."

Anecdotes of the
Underwoods.

Volume II.

Cave Spring. Due to the abundance of limestone in the soil of this region, there are quite a number of grottoes and other curious formations of like character in the neighborhood of Rome. Cave Spring, a famous locality in the lower part of Floyd, has long been a favorite resort for sight-seers. The spring issues from a mountain, to the east of Vann's Valley, near Little Cedar Creek, and the force of the water is here sufficient to turn an overshot mill. Fifty yards distant from the spring is the cave, reached by a somewhat precipitous descent, sloping toward the entrance at an angle of ninety degrees. There are numerous apartments in the cave, some of which are beautifully ornamented with stalactites and stalagmites.

Says White: "About a mile and a half north-east of Rome, near Mr. Mitchell's plantation, is Nix's cave. The interior is filled with stalactites. Mr. Nix resides near the cave and is always ready to guide visitors through its numerous apartments. On Mr. Mitchell's plantation is also Woodward's cave, formerly notorious as a depository for stolen goods. The entrance is through a large rock which is nearly one hundred feet perpendicular."

At Cave Spring is located the Georgia School for the Deaf. It is a fact of some interest in this connection

that the land on which the school stands was formerly a famous ball ground used by the Cherokees. They assembled here from various points within a wide radius south of Rome, where once a year they held a series of games and enjoyed a most elaborate feast. The Indians north of Rome went elsewhere. Hearn Academy, located at Cave Spring, is one of the oldest schools in this part of Georgia. The main road through Cave Spring leading to Alabama was surveyed by General John Floyd and was for many years known as the old Alabama road.

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During the Civil War there was a village called Dirt Town some twelve miles north-west of Rome, on the road leading to Trion Factory, and not far from the present post office of Lavender. On September 12, 1863, a skirmish occurred here between a detachment of General Polk's army and a force of Federal troops, at which time both armies were maneuvering for position preceding the battle of Chickamauga.

Floyd's Distinguished Residents.	Here lived the Underwoods—father and son—William H. Underwood, a noted wit and a great jurist, who came to Rome from Elberton, in the early forties; and John W. H. Underwood, whose gift of ready repartee, whether on the bench or before the jury, was an anvil which never failed to produce fire when struck. But like sheet lightning it flashed without hurting a flower. As a politician, the younger Underwood was more successful than the elder; and besides duplicating the roles which his father ably filled, he also represented Georgia in the national House of Representatives.
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John H. Lumpkin, a distinguished ante-bellum Congressman and jurist, lived here. He was a candidate for

Governor in the famous convention of 1857, at which time a dead-lock resulted in the nomination of Joseph E. Brown.

Augustus R. Wright, one of Georgia's most brilliant orators, lived here. He was a noted ante-bellum Congressman and jurist. His two gifted sons, Hon. Seaborn Wright and Judge Moses Wright, have both inherited the paternal gift of eloquence in an eminent degree and have risen to high distinction. The former is one of the greatest temperance advocates on the American platform.

Here lived Alfred Shorter, a prince of financiers, who founded Shorter College.

The noted humorist, Major Charles H. Smith, at one time practiced law in Rome where he was a partner of Judge John W. H. Underwood.

Dr. H. V. M. Miller, a physician whose eloquence on the hustings caused him to be dubbed "the Demosthenes of the Mountains", became a resident of Rome in 1847. After the war, he removed to Atlanta, and while living at the State capital was elected by the State Legislature to a seat in the United States Senate. He continued to reside in Atlanta until his death. But the music of the Etowah was always in his heart; and today it still sings to him at the base of Myrtle Hill.

Brigadier-General Alfred Cumming, a gallant Confederate officer, resided in Rome for more than thirty years. He left the city of hills only to be carried to his burial in the city of Augusta, his boyhood's home.

Dr. Robert Battey, one of the most eminent surgeons of his day in the South, lived here.

Colonel Benjamin C. Yancey, a lawyer of note, who served in the legislative assemblies of three separate States, spent the greater part of his life in Rome. He was a brother of William L. Yancey, of Alabama, the matchless orator of secession.

Hon. Judson C. Clements, the present distinguished chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, represented this district in Congress for several years, defeating the noted Dr. Felton.

Judge John W. Maddox, who has ably served the State both as a member of Congress and as a jurist, resides in Rome. Here, too, live Judge Joel Branham, Hon. Thomas W. Alexander, and a host of other distinguished citizens. Nor will the list of Romans be complete without naming Donald Harper, a former resident of Rome, who has achieved fame and fortune as a counselor-at-law in the city of Paris. One of the first official acts of the present Chief Executive of France was to make Mr. Harper a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, a distinction which in England is equivalent to Knighthood.

FORSYTH

Created by Legislative Act, December 3, 1832, from Cherokee County. Named for the noted John Forsyth, of Georgia, diplomat, statesman and orator. Cumming, the county-seat, named for William Cumming, of Augusta, a distinguished lawyer and editor who fought a duel at one time with the celebrated George McDuffie, of South Carolina.

John Forsyth was one of Georgia's most illustrious orators. He was also a diplomat and a statesman of the very highest order. With the gifted Berrien he engaged in a grapple of argument which lasted for three days. It occurred in the famous tariff convention of 1829 in Milledgeville and registered the high water mark of eloquence in Georgia prior to the dramatic era of secession. From Ferdinand VII of Spain he negotiated the purchase by the United States government of the peninsula of Florida, on terms which gave satisfaction to both powers. Mr. Forsyth was a native of Frederick County, Va., where he was born in 1781. When four years old he accompanied his father to Georgia. The latter was subsequently killed in Augusta, Ga., by the noted Beverly Allen, whom he was seeking to arrest in

the discharge of his duties as United States marshal Mr. Forsyth received his elementary instruction under the Rev. Mr. Springer, in Wilkes County, after which he obtained his collegiate education at Princeton. He settled in Augusta, Ga., for the practice of law. His rise to distinction was both brilliant and rapid. He became Attorney-General of Georgia in 1808, a Congressman in 1812, and a United States Senator in 1815; then he was made Minister to Spain in 1819, chiefly for the purpose of negotiating the purchase of Florida; on his return to Georgia he was again elected to Congress, in 1823, where he sternly voiced the demand of his State for the removal of the Indians; again, in 1829, he entered the United States Senate where he became the great champion of the Jackson administration; and finally he closed his brilliant career as Secretary of State under two Chief Executives. Mr. Forsyth died at the seat of government in Washington, D. C., on October 21, 1841, in his sixty-first year, and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery overlooking the Potomac River. Enclosed within an iron railing and marked by an unpretentious but solid shaft of granite, on top of which rests an urn, is the grave of John Forsyth. The inscription is as follows:

“Sacred to the memory of John Forsyth, ex-Secretary of State, who died on the 21st of October, 1841, aged sixty-one years. Fearlessly honest while in life, and in death acknowledging his God to be mighty to save.”

John Forsyth married a daughter of Josiah Meigs, the first president of Franklin College, at Athens, and several children survived him, among whom were: John Forsyth, Minister to Mexico, and Julia, wife of Senator Alfred Iverson.

Indian Antiquities. Twelve miles south of Cumming, on the road to Lawrenceville, there are several small mounds, supposed to be the graves of Cherokee chiefs. Ten miles north-west of Cumming, on the road between Canton and Dahlonega, there is an unhewn mass of granite, eight and a half feet long and two and a half feet wide with irregular converging points, on which have been carved by an unknown hand quite a number of mysterious characters, most of them enclosed within circles. There are seventeen distinct variations to be found among these inscriptions, the largest ones of which are eight inches in diameter. They are supposed to have been executed by the same race of people who built the mounds in this neighborhood.

Original Settlers. As given by White, the original settlers of Forsyth were: A. Scudder, L. Blackburn, John Jolly, W. W. Vaughan, A. Cameron, William Rogers, John Rogers, Noah Strong, L. Hudson, B. Allen, W. H. Bacon, L. D. Harris, E. Harris, George Kellogg, Mr. Julian, Alfred Hudson, and W. G. Fields.

James G. Austin and John Childers, both patriots of '76, were granted Federal pensions in 1849, while living in Forsyth, at which time they were both octogenarians.

Hon. Hiram P. Bell, one of Georgia's most distinguished sons, was for more than fifty years a resident of Cumming, the county-seat of Forsyth. He was a member of the famous Secession Convention of 1861, by which body he was chosen a commissioner to Tennessee to urge co-operative action. During the Civil War he

commanded a regiment, and, at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg, was severely wounded. He became in 1863 a member of the Confederate Congress and in 1872 a member of the United States Congress. When somewhat advanced in years, he entered the General Assembly of Georgia, and served with distinction in both branches. He published, after retiring from public life, a volume of reminiscences entitled: "Men and Things". Colonel Bell was a far-sighted man of affairs. As early as 1874 he advocated a canal to connect the Mississippi River with the Atlantic seaboard; and within the past five years a movement has been organized by some of the ablest financiers of the nation to put this magnificent scheme into effect.

FRANKLIN

Created by Legislative Act, February 23, 1784. Named for the celebrated New England philosopher and patriot, Benjamin Franklin, who in various important matters acted as Georgia's agent in London, on the eve of the Revolution. During the struggle for independence, the several Indian tribes of Georgia sided with the British, in consequence of which there was a forfeiture of lands to the State at the close of hostilities. These lands, acquired by the State, in the treaty of 1783, at Augusta, were divided into two large counties, one in the upper part of the State, to be called Franklin; and one in the lower part of the State, to be called Washington. From each of these parent counties, a number of smaller ones were subsequently formed. Carnesville, the county-seat of Franklin, named for Judge Thomas P. Carnes, a noted Congressman, jurist and lawyer, of the early ante-bellum days. Originally Franklin embraced Banks, Jackson, Clarke, Oconee and, in part, Madison and Stephens.

Anecdote of
Judge Carnes.

Volume II.

Franklin in the Revolution. Captain James Terrell, an officer of the Revolution, lived and died in Franklin.

He was one of the original settlers in this part of the State. At the time of his death he was 77 years old. Says White: "He was among the foremost to join the standard of his country, though beset

on all sides by the adherents of royalty. By reason of his distinguished services, he was soon promoted to the Captaincy of a company, in which station he served with fidelity and honor. until disabled by a musket-ball which shattered his hip into pieces."

To the same authority we are likewise indebted for the following item: "A company of volunteers from this county, commanded by Captain Morris, was engaged in a battle with the Creeks in Pea River Swamp, in Alabama, March 25, 1837. They won for themselves a reputation which may be envied by the victors of any field. One of the Franklin volunteers was in hot pursuit of an Indian, who, finding that he must fall into the hands of his pursuer, attempted to save himself by running in the midst of the women, two of whom seized the volunteer. He used every exertion to disengage himself from them, but they made a furious and deadly assault upon him with knives, and in self-defence he drew his bowie and with two blows killed them both."

"This section of the State was for a long time exposed to the ravages of the Indians. In almost every part it was found necessary to erect forts and block-houses to protect the inhabitants against the savages. Cruelties were inflicted upon the helpless women and children, the record of which would chill the blood."

Isaac Gray, a native of South Carolina and a veteran of the first war for independence, died in Franklin at the age of 81. Gideon V. Holmes and Henry Wade, both privates, were granted Federal pensions in 1849 for services in the Revolution. Thomas Farrar and Moses Guest, both patriots of '76, are buried in Franklin. The grave of the last named veteran is marked.

The Franklin Springs, located nine miles south-east of Carnesville, were quite celebrated during the early part of the last century when numbers of people from the coast flocked hither to spend the heated summer months. But the development of railways brought other localities into prominence and the multitudes began to betake themselves to less attractive watering places along the main highways of travel.

Lavonia, the most important commercial center in the county, was named for Miss Lavonia Jones, of Elberton.

Carnesville was the home of the late Hon. James S. Dortch, a distinguished lawyer whose talents fitted him to adorn the highest public stations; but, eschewing political honors, he devoted his rare gifts to the practice of law. Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, his daughter, is one of the State's most intellectual women. For years she edited a weekly newspaper at Carnesville, after which she became Assistant State Librarian of Georgia. Her marriage to Gen. Longstreet occurred in 1897. She has since been a resident of Gainesville, where, following the death of her illustrious husband, she has held the office of postmistress, in which position she has made a most unique record. Contrary to established precedents, the Senate of the United States, when the time came for her reappointment, confirmed the action of the nation's chief-executive, before the ink was dry on the parchment. The recent fight made by Mrs. Longstreet for the rescue of Tallulah Falls, in which she forced the State of Georgia, after a heated campaign, to bring suit for the recovery of this property, has become historic. It is said that in making this fight for the State she spent \$10,000 of her own personal funds. The names of other well-known

Georgians appear on the roster of Franklin's distinguished residents, among the number: Col. McMillan, Dr. McEntire, R. D. Yow, Wm. Bowers, Thomas Morris, John Freeman, W. R. Little, Dr. H. D. Adderhold, Lewis Dortch, and others. Dr. Adderhold recently died at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

On August 10, 1910, one of the handsomest monuments in the State outside of the large centers of population was unveiled by the Millican Chapter, U. D. C., on the court-house square, in Carnesville. Carved in Italy of the finest quality of stone, the figure on the massive pedestal is a work of art. It represents a private soldier, musket in hand, ready to obey orders. The inscriptions on the monument are as follows:

South:

In memory of the Franklin County Veterans, from
the Millican Chapter, U. D. C., August 10, 1910.

North:

This we raise a loving tribute to the past, present,
and future.

West:

To our Confederate soldiers.

It is estimated that fully 6,000 people witnessed the impressive ceremonies. Prof. J. W. Landrum, County School Commissioner of Franklin, in a happy speech of introduction, presented the orator of the day, Mr. Lucian Lamar Knight, of Atlanta, whose tribute was followed by an address from Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, widow of the great Confederate hero. The officers of the local chapter, at the time of the unveiling, were: Mrs. B. T. Smith, president; Mrs. Alice McKenzie, vice-president; Miss Emma Manley, historian; Miss Belle Carmichael, secretary; and Miss Elizabeth Conger, treasurer.

Original Settlers. According to White, the original settlers of Franklin were: Peter Williamson, Joseph Humphries, John Payne, Thomas Payne, L. Cleveland, N. Cleveland, John Gorham, William Harden, John Smith, Benjamin Watson, Colonel James H. Little, John Stonecypher, Clement Wilkins, Samuel Sewell, Thompson Epperson, William Spears, William Blackwell, Russell Jones, Daniel Bush, Mr. Gilbert, George Rucker, John Norris, Captain James Terrell, Henry Smith, S. Shannon, James Hooper, Peter Waters, Josiah Stovall, George Stovall, Joseph Chandler, James Blair and others.

Jacob Albright was also an early settler of Franklin. His son Oswald ran away from home to enlist in the Indian wars.

The wholesome climate of this elevated region is attested by the large number of people who have attained to old age in Franklin. White records the following instances of longevity among the early settlers: Mr. Hale, 117; John Watson and his wife, both 90; Thomas Clarke, 90; William Spears, 110; Henry Parks, 100; Elisha Dyer and his wife, 93; Samuel Mackay, 100; Jesse Marshall, 97; John Stonecypher, 96; David Guess, 90; Mr. Shannon, 83; A. Saunders, 85; Colonel James H. Little, 83; Joseph Parker, 85; John Pearce, 85; Samuel Daily, 85.

FULTON

Created by Legislative Act, December 20, 1853, from DeKalb County. Named for the celebrated inventor, Robert Fulton, whose pioneer steam boat, the *Clearmont*, first plowed the waters of the Hudson, in 1807. But long before the date of this spectacular voyage, the records show that a Georgian, William Longstreet, of Augusta, was successfully applying steam to navigation on the Savannah River. (See Richmond County). John Fitch, on the Delaware, and James Ramsey, on the Ohio, also forestalled the experiments of Fulton with some degree of success; but the shrewd New Yorker was the first to secure patent rights. Atlanta, the county-seat of Fulton, became the State capital of Georgia in 1867. The origin of the name has been a prolific source of controversy for a number of years.

Atlanta: The Offspring of Railways. Situated on the foot-hills of the Blue Ridge at a point seven miles to the east of the Chattahoochee River, a stream which at this point is not open to navigation, Atlanta is an inland city in the most restricted sense of the term. But the high elevation of the town—1100 feet above the level of the sea—its fine natural drainage and its splendid climate, have supplied compensating assets. Such a thing as an epidemic has never been known in Atlanta, though her gates have always been opened to refugees from less favored latitudes. The gentle ridges on which the town is built form a watershed between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico; and there are not a few lots so located that when it rains the water falling in the front yard is destined to reach the Gulf, while the water falling in the rear is carried through a labyrinth of streams to an outlet on the Atlantic Ocean, in the harbor at Darien. However, the chief factors in Atlanta's phenomenal growth are the railway lines which converge at her civic center, there forming a web of steel, from the bi-focal points of which they radiate in every direction.

Georgia was one of the first States of the Union to grasp the possibilities of the Iron Horse. As early as 1833, the Central Railroad was chartered by the Legislature; while at the same time two other lines were authorized: the Monroe and the Georgia. To connect these with the interior of the continent, the State of Georgia herself, in a great convention held at Macon, decided to construct a line running northward, through the newly acquired country of the Cherokees; and, accordingly, on December 21, 1836, an act of the Legislature was duly approved by Governor Schley, authorizing a line to be surveyed from the Tennessee River, at Chattanooga, to the southwestern bank of the Chattahoochee River, at a point best suited for running branch lines to various

towns within the State. The survey of the proposed route was made in 1837 by Stephen H. Long, the engineer in chief. Finding no point on either Bank of the river suited to the purpose, Mr. Long located the **Terminus.** terminus of the proposed line at a point seven miles to the east of the stream. But with respect to the possibilities of the site he was always a skeptic. Not a dollar of his own money went to purchase a lot; nor did he advise any of his friends to buy. However, there was a great political seer who, tarrying at the place one day, observed the topography of the landscape and predicted for the young village a future of wonderful growth. It was an instance of far-sightedness in keeping with the character of the illustrious statesman, who was none other than John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. The earliest name given to the pioneer settlement which arose in the virgin forest at this point was Terminus; and the first settler to brave the solitude of the wilderness was Hardy Ivy, who purchased a tract of land on which he built a shanty, in 1836, before the town was surveyed. To the memory of this pioneer citizen one of the principal streets of the village was afterwards named. Another very early resident was John Thrasher, whose genial and open manner of address earned him the sobriquet of "Cousin John," but he was not cast in the molds of the old patriarch Job and losing patience he removed to Griffin. The only building of two stories in the place for quite a while was the wooden structure in which the chief-engineer's office was located. Here in the capacity of a bookkeeper, then unknown to fame, was a young man of slender figure but of intellectual cast of features, destined to become the Chief-Justice of Georgia and to give his name to one of the great counties of the Commonwealth: Judge Logan E. Bleckley.

At first the growth of the settlement was slow. But with the progress of work on the various lines which were

then creeping slowly toward the foothills, to meet a line from Chattanooga, it became evident to many that some day a metropolis was destined to occupy this important strategic site. By 1842, the work of building the State road was completed to Marietta. At this stage it was necessary to test the track. Accordingly an engine, drawn by sixteen mules, was brought across the country from Madison, sixty miles distant, to Terminus, where it was placed upon the new iron rails. Hundreds of the hill people flocked to Atlanta to witness the novel experiment; and, with William F. Adair at the throttle, the initial trip was successfully made. The effect was pronounced. There seemed to be an impartation of electrical energy to the population. It was the first distinct sign of what in after years was called "the Atlanta spirit." Scores of people flocked to the village, stores multiplied,

churches arose, and finally, in 1843, the **Marthasville.** old name was discarded for Marthasville.

Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, an ex-Governor of the State, was at this time one of the commissioners appointed to supervise the building of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. In co-operation with Charles F. M. Garnett, chief-engineer, he made a re-survey of the land and, after fixing a site for the depot, negotiated with the owner, Mr. Samuel Mitchell, for enough property to afford terminal facilities. The latter deeded to the State five acres of ground, for which he refused to accept compensation, an act of generosity today memorialized in the street which bears his name. Several land lots, at the same time, were laid off, and one of these, at the corner of Peachtree and Decatur, was purchased by George W. Collier, who held it until his death more than fifty years later. The prominent part taken by Governor Lumpkin, in laying off the young town, created a sentiment in favor of naming the town for him; but he discouraged the movement. Nevertheless, it was named for his youngest daughter, Martha.

The year 1844 was signalized by the coming of Jonathan Norcross, a native of New England. He built the

first planing mill, a crude affair in which the motive power was furnished by a blind mule, but it marked the beginning of the future metropolis. When a post-office was established, the duty of handling the mail fell to George W. Collier, who lived on the out-skirts of the town. Declining to sell any of the property which he subsequently acquired, Mr. Collier awaited developments. He built the Aragon Hotel to control the drift of population northward, and died the owner of property worth millions. One of the original Collier land lots has since been converted into the beautiful residential area known as Ansley Park.

Some of the profits made in real estate by far sighted investors shrewd enough to read the leaves of the sibyls at this early day sound like the yarns of Sinbad the Sailor but they possess the literalism of truth. In the beginning tracts of land were purchased for old shot-guns which were afterwards worth a King's ransom. But prices were soon advanced. The arrival of the Georgia Railroad in 1845 contributed to this end. It was another energizing factor in the growth of the town. On board the train was Hon. J. P. King, of Augusta, a pioneer in railway building, afterwards United States Senator from Georgia. The conductor on the train was George W. Adair, a man destined to become identified for half a century with the material development of the town. It is quite an amusing episode in the life of Colonel Adair, who exemplified the typical virtues of the Scotch-Irishman, that when the use of tickets was introduced on the Georgia Railroad, he considered it an imputation upon his integrity and refused to pull the bell cord any longer. In 1846, the line from Macon was completed and the young town became the converging centre of three separate lines of railway, each in itself an important asset.

Atlanta's Early Days. With metropolitan prospects looming ahead another name was needed to meet the demands of the growing community; and, on December 29, 1847 an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating the "City of Atlanta." The next year, George W. Collier lost his official head as postmaster. He was an avowed Democrat. Consequently with the election of the Whig candidate for President, General Taylor, he was forced to retire. His successor was Jonas S. Smith, a merchant, who held the office for two years, resigning it in 1851 to Dr. George G. Smith, a physician, whose son of the same name, afterwards the distinguished historian and minister, became his clerk. The post-office was then in the little angle made by the intersection of what is now Edgewood avenue with Decatur street, and it paid a salary of \$600. The first charter of Atlanta was drawn by Judge John Collier. The first house of religious worship in the town stood at the corner of Houston and Peachtree streets, in the neighborhood of what is now the Candler building, and was used as a day school during the week. Rev. John S. Wilson D. D., afterwards pastor of the First Presbyterian church, preached the earliest sermon to which the villagers listened, but the little building was not the property of any one particular denomination. The first mayor of Atlanta was Moses W. Formwalt.*

Origin of the Name. Concerning the origin of the name "Atlanta" there is quite a divergence of opinion. Some derive it from the middle name of Martha Lumpkin. Others trace it to the heathen goddess who was fleet of foot. In fact there is quite a literature on the subject. But after carefully sifting the evidence, gathered from various sources, the facts seem to be these: In 1845, when the Georgia Railroad was first

* Wallace P. Reed, in *History of Atlanta*; E. Y. Clarke in *Illustrated History of Atlanta*, and Thomas H. Martin in *Atlanta and Its Builders*.

completed to Atlanta, Mr. Richard Peters, one of the earliest pioneers and one of the most substantial citizens of the town, approached Mr. J. Edgar Thompson, the chief engineer of the new road, requesting him to suggest a substitute for the name of Marthasville. His objection to the name was that it took too long to pronounce it; but the desire for a change was quite general, due to one reason or another, some contending that it was too suggestive of village ways. Mr. Thompson promised to give the matter thought. In the course of time several letters were exchanged upon the subject, but at last the problem was happily solved by the following paragraph:

"Eureka!" wrote Mr. Thompson. "I have found it! Atlantic, masculine; Atlanta, feminine—a coined word, but well adapted."

It caught the fancy of the whole town. At once the citizens began to use it, and, long before it was conferred by charter from the Legislature, it was applied to the depot. Mr. Peters, when still in vigorous health, was asked in 1887, to reduce to writing his recollection of the circumstances under which Atlanta was named, and he cited the foregoing particulars.

There is no doubt that the nickname of Martha Lumpkin was Atalanta. It is also quite likely that Mr. Thompson, who was an educated man, possessed some knowledge of Greek mythology; but the probabilities are that the process by which he arrived at the derivation of the word was wholly disconnected from either of these sources. He simply coined it from the word Atlantic. The railway enterprise of the time was to connect the uplands with the Atlantic seaboard; and, moreover, the young town was a terminal point of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. So the elements which entered into the naming of Atlanta are doubtless all here in solution. Martha Lumpkin, now Mrs. Compton, is still living, 1912, at the old Lumpkin homestead, on the outskirts of Athens. Her life has been wonderfully preserved; and, though verging upon the century mark, she is an active old lady.

with eyes still bright. Long ago she expressed a desire to be buried in Atlanta, and when the end comes she will be laid to rest in Oakland cemetery, where a place has been reserved for her in the shadow of the Confederate monument.*

“Peachtree”: How
the Name
Originated.

Volume II.

Pioneer Residents. In the following carefully prepared list will be found the names of some of the most prominent residents of Atlanta prior to the Civil War:

Abbott, B. F.	Berkele, John
Abbott, W. L.	Berry, Maxwell R.
Abbott, Lewis	Biggers, Dr. Stephen T.
Adair, A. D.	Bleckley, Judge Logan E.
Adair, George W.	Bomar, Dr. B. F.
Adair, W. F.	Boring, Dr. John M.
Alexander, Aaron	Bosworth, Josiah
Alexander, Dr. James F.	Boyd, Hugh M.
Alexander, Joseph A.	Boyd, J. F.
Alexander, Julius M.	Boyd, Thomas J.
Andrews, Ezra	Brady, A. J.
Angier, Dr. N. L.	Brady, Isaac
Austell, Gen. Alfred.	Bridwell, J. W.
Bailey, John	Bridwell, Sion
Baker, Rev. Joseph	Bullard, R. W.
Baldwin, Wm. W.	Buell, Willis
Ballard, James M.	Butt, William M.
Barnes, James	Calhoun, Dr. E. N.
Barnes, Joseph	Calhoun, James M.
Barnes, Wm.	Calhoun, Wm. L.
Bartlett, Isaac	Carlisle, Willis
Bartlett, Myron	Carr, Robert
Bell, Marcus A.	Chapman, W. B.
Bennett, B. F.	Chisholm, Willis,

* Richard Peters: His Ancestors and Descendants, by Nellie Peters Black; also Wallace P. Reed, E. Y. Clarke and T. H. Martin, in historical works heretofore mentioned.

Chisholm, A. G.	Foreacre, G. J.
Clapp, Joseph B.	Formwalt, Moses
Clarke, James	Forsyth, A. B.
Clarke, E. V.	Forsyth, W. G.
Clarke, Lewis H.	Fowler, Noah R.
Clarke, Robert M.	Fuller, Wm. A.
Clarke, Thomas M.	Gannon, L. V.
Collier, George W.	Gatins, John
Collier, Judge John	Gatins, Joseph
Collins, James	Gartrell, Gen. Lucius J.
Collins, James D.	Gibbs, Dr. Thomas F.
Cone, Reuben	Gilbert, Dr. Joshua
Conley, Abner	Glen, John
Corrigan, Michael	Glenn, Luther J.
Cozart, H. W.	Goodall, Solomon
Craven, Rev. I. N.	Grant, Lemuel P.
Crawford, Wm.	Griffin, Dr. Eli
Crew, James R.	Grubb, Thomas F.
Crockett, David	Gullatt, Henry
Crusselle, Thomas G.	Gullatt, James
Crusselle, Thomas E. W.	Haas, Sol
Currier, Henry L.	Hammond, Amos W.
Dabney, Wm. H.	Hammond, N. J.
D'Alvigny, Dr. Noel	Haney, Thomas
D'Alvigny, Dr. Charles	Hanleiter, Cornelius R.
Daniel, Rev. David G.	Hanleiter, William R.
Davis, Rev. L. B.	Hape, Dr. Samuel
Doane, James T.	Hardin, P. M.
Doane, John A.	Harding, Dr. W. P.
Doonan, Terrence	Harp, W. A.
Dougherty, David H.	Harris, James O.
Dunning, James L.	Harris, Judge John L.
Dunning, Volney	Hayden, Julius L.
Durham, Dr. W. B.	Haygood, Green B.
Eddleman, F. M.	Haygood, Rev. F. M.
Emmel, Jacob	Haynes, Augustus
Elyea, Charles	Haynes, Reuben
Erskine, William	Healey, Thomas G.
Everett, William S.	Herring, William
Ezzard, Judge Wm.	Hendrix, John C.
Farrar, Jesse	Hodge, P. M.
Farrar, Robert M.	Holcomb, Henry C.
Fernenden, Dr. W. H.	Holland, E. W.
Ficken, John	Hook, Rev. Daniel, D. D.
Fleming, Thos. P.	Hornady, Rev. H. C.
Flynn, John H.	House, Paschal

Houston, Oswald	Leyden, Austin
Houston, W. J.	Lloyd, James
Howell, Clark, Sr.	Lloyd, James, Jr.
Howell, Albert	Lloyd, John
Howell, Evan P.	Lin, R. H.
Howell, Singleton G.	Logan, Prof. J. H.
Hoyt, Judge S. B.	Logan, Dr. J. P.
Hubbard, W. L.	Lovejoy, J. H.
Hulsey, Eli J.	Lovejoy, Burt
Hulsey, Wm. H.	Lowry, Wm. M.
Humphries, Charner	Lowry, Robt. J.
Hunnicutt, C. W.	Luckie, A. F.
Hunnicutt, E. T.	Lynch, John
Inman, W. P.	Lynch, James
Ivy, Hardy	Lynch, Michael
Ivy, Henry P.	Lynch, Peter
Ivy, M. J.	McArhor, Thomas W.
Ivy, Socrates	McConnell, Wm.
Jack, F. M.	McDaniel, L. O.
Jack, Geo. W.	McDaniel, P. E.
Jack, W. F.	McLendon, Nicholas W.
James, John H.	McNaught, Wm.
Johnson, Allen E.	McPherson, James
Jones, A. W.	Maddox, Robert F.
Jones, E. R.	Mangum, Nat
Jones, Dr. B. O.	Mangum, Robert
Jones, Dr. W. B.	Mangum, Wheeler
Jones, Oliver H.	Mangum, William
Karwisch, Henry	Manning, Jethro
Kay, Wm.	Markham, William
Keely, John	Martin, Dr. F. J.
Kelsey, Joel	Massey, Dr. R. J.
Kelsey, Wm.	Mayer, David
Kicklighter, F. J.	Mecaslin, J. H.
Kicklighter, Wm.	Mims, John F.
Kidd, Wm.	Mitchell, A. W.
Kile, Richard	Mitchell, Samuel
Kile, Thomas	Montgomery, James
Kile, Wm.	Morris, Levi
Kontz, Christian	Murphy, Anthony
Krouse, Harry	Murphy, Timothy C.
Kuhrt, Henry, Sr.	Nelson, Allison
Langston, Jephtha	Nichols, Wm. P.
Lawshe, Er	Norcross, Jonathan
Lawshe, Lewis	O'Keefe, Dr. D. C.
Lester, German L.	Oliver, J. S.

- Orme, F. C.
Orme, A. J.
Orme, Wm. P.
Ormond, W. L.
Overby, B. H.
Parr, C. D.
Parr, L. J.
Parsons, Edward
Payne, Edward
Payne, Columbus M.
Pease, O. O.
Peck, John B.
Peck, John C.
Peck, Willis
Peters, Richard
Peters, Wm. G.
Peterson, J. S.
Pilgrim, O. A.
Pilgrim, Isaac B.
Pittman, Daniel
Powell, Dr. Chapman
Powell, Dr. Thos. S.
Ramsey, Dr. J. A.
Rawson, E. E.
Rawson, W. A.
Reed, Thomas
Reneau, Jesse
Reneau, Russell
Rhodes, Wm.
Rice, Frank P.
Rice, Z. A.
Richards, J. J.
Richards, S. P.
Richards, Wm. G.
Ripley, Thomas R.
Richardson, F. M.
Roach, Dr. E. J.
Roark, W. W.
Rodes, C. C.
Rogers, John C.
Root, Sidney
Royal, Wm. H.
Rucker, J. W.
Ruggles, W. B.
Rushton, William
Rushton, Robert E.
Ryan, Frank T.
Seago, A. K.
Seago, E. M.
Seals, A. B.
Seals, John H.
Shaw, Augustus
Shaw, George
Shaw, Wm.
Shearer, Wm.
Sheehan, Cornelius
Sheridan, Thomas
Shivers, Thomas
Silvey, Rev. D. H.
Silvey, John
Simpson, L. C.
Sisson, V. P.
Sloan, D. N.
Smith, J. Henley
Smith, Jonas S.
Smith, George G.
Stone, A. W.
Strong, Cicero H.
Talley, A. S.
Tanner, J. B.
Tanner, W. J.
Taylor, Dr. J. A.
Terry, Stephen
Terry, George W.
Thomas, Dr. A. G.
Thompson, Dr. Joseph
Thornton, Simeon W.
Thurmond, W. H.
Toon, J. J.
Toy, James M.
Trout, John F.
Venable, W. R.
Walker, B. F.
Walker, E. B.
Wallace, Alex. M.
Wallace, John R.
Walton, A. W.
Walton, Lee
Ware, A. G.
Warlick, M.
Werner, E. A.
Westmoreland, Dr. John G.

Westmoreland, Dr. W. F.
 Whitaker, Jared I.
 Williams, Ami
 Williams, James E.
 Williamson, Robt. W.
 Williford, B. F.
 Wilson, Prof. A. N.
 Wilson, Henry L.
 Wilson, John T.

Wilson, Wm. T.
 Wilson, Dr. John S.
 Winship, Joseph
 Winship, George
 Winship, Robert
 Wood, Winston
 Woodruff, John W.
 Wright, U. L.
 Yarbrough, Joel.

There are several patriots of '76 buried in the neighborhood of Georgia's capital. The grave of Isaac Howell has been located on the Chattahoochee River. Somewhere in the upper part of the county lie John Marcomson and John Gibson, in graves from which the markers have long since disappeared; and there may be a number of others who received land-grants in this locality when the region around Atlanta was embraced in the old limits of Henry.

The Fight Between
 Mr. Stephens and
 Judge Cone in the
 Old Atlanta Hotel.

Volume II.

"Gate City": When
 the Sobriquet was
 First Applied.

Volume II.

Atlanta During the Civil War. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 the population of the future capital of the State numbered some fifteen thousand souls. With the advent of another railroad, the Atlanta and West Point, the town at this time possessed four converging lines, and was already quite an important commercial market. The sentiment in favor of secession, however, was strong and the delegates from Fulton to the

State Convention at Milledgeville, voted for the ordinance of Judge Nisbet. These were Dr. James F. Alexander, Dr. J. P. Logan and Colonel Luther J. Glenn—all residents of Atlanta. The Gate City Guards left immediately for the front, when war was declared and several other companies were promptly organized. Among the earliest victims of the struggle were Colonel William T. Wilson, who fell on the field of Manassas, August 30, 1861, and Colonel Thomas L. Cooper, who was thrown from his horse, near the same locality, on December 24, 1861, soon after arriving in Virginia. The strategic importance of Atlanta was recognized early in the progress of hostilities. On account of its commanding position, it became one of the military centers and supply depots of the Confederacy: a citadel of strength. The manufacture of war implements and munitions was here conducted upon the most extensive scale.

In 1862, the city passed under martial law and became at once the headquarters of Confederate Quartermasters and Commissaries. Several hotels, the Medical College, the Female Institute, and various other buildings, were converted into hospitals, where, from time to time, it is estimated that fully 75,000 Confederate, sick and wounded, were placed under treatment. These different enterprises required a large force of men and a heavy expenditures of money, the effect of which was to stimulate trade; and, due to the exigencies of the times, there was a constant influx of population to recoup the losses. But the elements of power which she possessed exposed her to the dangers which wrought her down-fall. In the Federal army there was a man of blood and iron whose gaze was riveted upon her. With the trained eye of the soldier he perceived that she held the key to the situation, and with the compression of his lips her fate was sealed. His name was William Tecumseh Sherman.*

* E. Y. Clarke in *Illustrated History of Atlanta*; Joseph T. Derry in *Story of the Confederate States*; Wallace P. Reed, Thomas H. Martin, etc.

The Battle of the
22d of July, 1864.

Volume II.

Incidents
of the Siege.

Volume II.

Walker and McPherson
Killed: Battle-
field Memorials.

Volume II.

Applying the Torch
to Atlanta: A Me-
tropolis in Flames.

Volume II.

Rehabilitation: There is nothing in the annals of
The Phoenix Rises. American cities to surpass Atlanta's
phenomenal record in emerging
from the fiery furnace of Civil War. At the close of
hostilities in 1865 the famous Confederate citadel was
literally a "parched desert." The very streets were
obliterated by the ruins. There were not a dozen struc-
tures standing within a half mile of the old car shed. It
was a picture of desolation upon which the returning
veterans of Lee's army looked; and when added to the
pathos of defeat it was well calculated to subdue the
stoutest heart. But instead of brooding over the ashes
these gray knights turned with resolute and hopeful faces
to the future bent upon retrieving with the implements of
progress the disasters of the sword. Today with a popu-
lation of 200,000 souls, the chief city of a great empire
State and the trade emporium of a vast region of country,
she constitutes in very truth a splendid sequel which the
New South has written to the Appomattox of the Old.

Never was Atlanta more thoroughly democratic than
during the period of rehabilitation. Distinctions of rank,
like the highways were wiped out of existence. Men of
note in the community like Capt. Evan P. Howell, Col.
Robert F. Maddox, Judge George Hillyer, Major Camp-
bell Wallace, Col. Robert J. Lowry, and others worked
side by side with the laborers. As early as 1865 General
Austell organized the pioneer national bank of the

Southern States; John H. James, some two years later, built the first Peachtree home, a residence which he afterwards sold to the State of Georgia for a Governor's mansion; block after block of splendid business property rose; and from every point of the South came sturdy men of affairs to share in the fortunes of the growing city whose destiny was assured. There also came at this time quite a contingent from the North, including H. I. Kimball, who built the famous hotel. Without crediting General Sherman with any benevolent intentions, the evil wrought by him in the city's destruction was to some extent overruled for good. The burning of Atlanta served to advertise the strategic and commercial importance of the town, causing not a few of his own followers to locate here. There was no perpetuation or revival of strife. It was the spirit of the new order of things which quickened the pulse beat of the young metropolis; and Henry W. Grady, the great pacificator, whom she sent to the North, in 1886, truthfully voiced the local sentiment, when he said in his own charming way: "I want to tell General Sherman, who is considered an able man in our parts, though kind of careless about fire, that, from the ashes which he left us in 1864, we have built a brave and a beautiful city, that, somehow or other, we have caught the sunshine in the brick and mortar of our homes and have builded therein not one ignoble prejudice or memory." During the first decade, after the war, a fourth railroad entered the town, the State Capital was removed from Milledgeville to Atlanta, and the erstwhile obscure and insignificant little village of Terminus became the Militant Gate City of the South. Some of the many strong and useful men who became identified with Atlanta at the close of the war, in time to aid in the work of rehabilitation were as follows:

Bain, Donald M.
Bass, Prof. Wm. A.
Beck, Lewis H.
Block, Frank E.
Boylston, Henry

Boynton, Charles E.
Boynton, Hollis A.
Brown, Joseph E.
Brown, Julius L.
Brotherton, William H.

Adair, A. D.
 Adair, G. B.
 Bullock, Gov. Rufus B.
 Burke, Capt. J. F.
 Calhoun, Dr. A. W.
 Candler, Asa G.
 Clayton, Judge W. W.
 Chamberlain, E. P.
 Coker, F. M.
 Connally, Dr. E. L.
 Cox, Wm. B.
 Crane, Benj. E.
 Crew, B. B.
 Currier, Chas. E.
 Daniel, John B.
 DeGive, Laurent
 Dodd, Green T.
 Dodd, Philip
 Dodson, Wm. C.
 Elsas, Jacob
 English, Capt. James W.
 Erskine, Judge John
 Fitten, Major John A.
 Fox, Dr. Amos
 Garrett, Wm. J.
 Gholstin, Louis
 Goldsmith, J. W.
 Grady, Henry W.
 Gramling, John R.
 Gramling, W. S.
 Grant, John T.
 Grant, Wm. D.
 Haas, Jacob
 Harrison, George W.
 Harrison, James P.
 Harrison, Zadoc D.
 Hemphill, Wm. A.
 High, James M.
 Hill, Hon. Benjamin H.
 Hill, John M.
 Hill, L. J.
 Hill, L. M.
 Hill, W. Rhode

Hillyer, Judge Junius
 Hillyer, Judge George
 Hillyer, Henry
 Hirsch, Joseph
 Hopkins, Judge John L.
 Hurt, Joel
 Inman, Hugh T.
 Inman, Samuel M.
 Jackson, Capt. Henry
 Kimball, H. I.
 Kirkpatrick, John C.
 Kiser, John F.
 Kiser, Marion C.
 Langston, T. L.
 Lochrane, Judge O. A.
 Love, Dr. Wm. A.
 Marsh, Edwin W.
 Moore, Wm. A.
 Miller, Dr. H. V. M.
 Neal, John
 Oglesby, J. G.
 Orme, Dr. F. H.
 Parrott, George W.
 Pattillo, W. P.
 Peel, Wm. L.
 Phillips, Harvey T.
 Porter, J. H.
 Richards, Robert H.
 Romare, Paul
 Roy, Dr. G. G.
 Russell, W. A.
 Ryan, John
 Sanders, Wm. C.
 Slaton, Major Wm. F.
 Spalding, Dr. R. D.
 Speer, Major D. N.
 Turner, Dr. J. D.
 Wallace, Major Campbell
 West, Gen. A. J.
 White, Dr. Wm. H.
 Whitner, Major John C.
 Van Winkle, E.
 Wylie, James R.

Atlanta: An
 Educational Center.

As an educational center Atlanta is rapidly acquiring a recognized prestige among Southern cities. The Georgia School of Technology, one of the largest

industrial plants in the country, is located here. In response to a practical need of the time for home-taught men to superintend our factories and to engineer our works of construction, Hon. Nathaniel E. Harris, of Bibb, in the summer of 1882, introduced a resolution in the Georgia Legislature authorizing the appointment of a committee to gather statistical information looking to the establishment of a school of Technology in Georgia. The resolution passed both houses; and the committee appointed thereunder visited numerous institutions throughout the North and East. As the result of this legislative inquiry, a school was recommended on the general plan of the Worcester Institute. But the Legislature was not ready to act. The idea was new and the necessity for retrenchment in expenditure was argued as a reason for postponement. Colonel Harris was not discouraged. He inaugurated at once a campaign of education. He took the stump. In the State elections he made it an issue; and finally by dint of the Herculean efforts exerted by this far-sighted Georgian, a bill was enacted into law creating the Georgia School of Technology. This was in 1885. Colonel Harris is rightfully regarded as the founder of this great institution and in recognition of his eminent service to the State, he was given the degree of Doctor of Laws by his alma mater, the University of Georgia. The first executive head of the institution was Dr. Isaac S. Hopkins, a former president of Emory College, under whom the new methods of instruction started in a small way experimentally on the campus at Oxford. He gave the initial impetus to the work of organization. Captain Lyman Hall, a man of wonderful administrative talent succeeded him, but he died in harness while the institution was enjoying the rich fruit of his labors, to be in turn succeeded by the present official head, Dr. K. G. Matheson. The Georgia School of Technology constitutes an important part of the University system. It was located in Atlanta for the reason that the project met with substantial encouragement on the part

of the business men of this city who tendered a site for the purpose and because of the obvious advantages belonging to such an industrial market.

In the summer of 1912 a movement was launched to revive in Atlanta a famous institution formerly located near Milledgeville: historic Oglethorpe University, the alma mater of Sidney Lanier. The suggestion aroused widespread popular interest. Subscriptions were promptly raised, an extensive tract of land on Peachtree Road, near Silver Lake, was donated and initial steps taken to lay the corner stone of the main college building in May 1913, at which time three General Assemblies, of the Presbyterian church were scheduled to meet in Atlanta. (See Vol. II.) Agnes Scott College at Decatur only six miles distant is virtually an Atlanta institution. One of the best military schools in the South is located at College Park, under the Presidency of Col. J. C. Woodward—the Georgia Military Academy; and here also is located Cox College, a famous institution for the education of Southern girls under the executive oversight of Dr. William Crenshaw. Within the city limits there are quite a number of high grade seminaries for young ladies including the Washington Seminary, the Woodbury School, Miss Hanna's School and a number of others. At one time Mrs. Ballard's School was a prosperous local institution. Mary Johnston, the famous novelist, received her education in part at this school. Headed by the Marist College, of Atlanta, the institutions for boys are also widely known throughout the South. The city possesses a splendid system of public schools. Organized in 1872 by Prof. Bernard Mallon, they were subsequently superintended for a period of thirty years by Major Wm. F. Slaton, whose mantle has since fallen upon the shoulders of his son, Prof. Wm. M. Slaton, an accomplished educator. The various colleges and seminaries on the

outskirts of the city for the education of the colored race represent an aggregate investment of several millions of dollars and confer upon Atlanta the distinction of being educationally the most important center for the colored race in the world.

Historic Memorials: On May 1, 1886, in an angle where
The Ben Hill the two Peachtrees intersect, the
Monument. handsome marble statue of Benjamin H. Hill, Georgia's foremost

orator, was unveiled with impressive ceremonies. It is estimated that twenty thousand people witnessed the dramatic spectacle. The occasion was rendered doubly historic by the presence upon the platform of the illustrious ex-President of the Confederate States, then an aged man verging upon four-score years. Major J. C. C. Black, of Augusta, pronounced the oration in addition to which short addresses were delivered by Mr. Davis, the honored guest of the State, by Hon. Henry D. McDaniel, Governor of Georgia, and by Dr. R. D. Spalding, president of the Hill Monument Association. General Clement A.

Evans offered the prayer of invocation and Henry W. Grady introduced
Mr. Davis Comes the speakers. In presenting the illustrious former chieftian to the vast as-
From Mississippi. semblage, Mr. Grady characterized him as the "South's uncrowned king." The scene of tumultuous enthusiasm which followed resembled an ocean swell. More than half the audience was composed of Confederate soldiers, whose joy at the sight of the aged leader knew no bounds; and it was fully ten minutes before the rapturous applause subsided. As Mr. Davis arose to speak, the scene upon which he gazed seemed to renew his youth. Tall and erect, there was not the suggestion of a stoop in his shoulders nor the hint of a quaver in his clear voice, which rang like a bugle to the utmost limits of the crowd.

In the course of his short address, Mr. Davis alluded feelingly to the great Georgian, who had been the recognized champion of his administration in the Confederate Senate.

Said he: "If I were asked from Georgia's history to name three typical men I would choose Oglethorpe the benevolent, Troup the dauntless, and Hill the faithful."

General Longstreet Given an Ovation. One of the most dramatic incidents of the unveiling was the appearance upon the platform of Lieutenant-General James Longstreet. The old soldier had been under the ban for more than twenty years. Due to his affiliation with the Republican party at the close of the war—though his motives were patriotic and honest—there followed an estrangement amounting almost to ostracism. Nevertheless, he was included among the invited guests. At the last moment, he decided to make the trip from Gainesville to Atlanta, and the exercises were just about to begin when General Longstreet was seen on the outskirts of the crowd—clad in Confederate gray and mounted on horseback. Without a moment's delay he was brought to the platform, where, with outstretched arms, Mr. Davis greeted the old hero of Gettysburg; and naught save the heroic memories of the sixties was remembered. It is needless to attempt a description of the scene which followed. Shouts filled the air. Hats rose skyward in numbers which almost eclipsed the sun. It gave evidence of the fact that time had healed the old wounds—when an audience which had met to honor the great orator who had pronounced the most withering anathemas upon Reconstruction could at the same time forget the wormwood and the bitterness of the past.

Again the name of Longstreet seemed to thrill the very air.

At the conclusion of the address of Dr. Spalding, who formally tendered the monument to the State, Captain Joseph F. Burke, the marshal of the day, removed the veil.

The life-like statue of Mr. Hill, portraying him in his characteristic mood of profound meditation—as he appeared so often when seen upon the streets—was the work of the eminent sculptor, Alexander Doyle, of New York, who chiseled it of the finest quality of Italian marble. The inscriptions upon the monument are as follows:

On the south side:

“Benjamin Harvey Hill. Born September 14, 1823. Died August 16, 1882. This monument is erected by his fellow-citizens in commemoration of the indomitable courage, unrivaled eloquence and devoted patriotism characterizing the illustrious dead.”

On the east side:

Member of the House of Representatives of Georgia during 1859 and 1860. Member of the Convention of 1861. Beloved in private life, distinguished at the bar, and eminent in public relations, he was at all times the champion of human liberty.”

On the west side:

Member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. Senator of the Confederate States from 1861 to 1865. Member of the House of Representatives of the United States from 1875 to 1877; and Senator of the United States from 1877 to the date of his death.”

On the north side:

“We are in the house of our fathers, our brothers are our companions, and we are at home to stay, thank God.”—Amnesty Speech, January 11, 1876. “Who saves his country, saves himself, saves all things, and all things saved do bless him. Who lets his country die, lets all things die, dies himself ignobly, and all things dying curse him.”—Notes on the Situation. “The Union under the Constitution knows no section, but does know all the States.”—Speech in the United States Senate, June 11, 1879.

Several years ago the statue of Mr. Hill was removed from the intersection of the two Peachtrees to the corridors of the State Capitol, where it stands near the stairway, in the northern wing.

On the original site a memorial fountain in honor of Judge John Erskine was donated to the city by his daughter, Mrs. Ward, of New York.

The Grady Monument. Directly in front of the new city hall, on Marietta street, stands the bronze statue of the South's great orator-journalist, Henry W. Grady. The statue, which represents Mr. Grady in the act of delivering an address, was reared by means of contributions from every part of the Union—a tribute for which there is neither a precedent nor a parallel in American history, when viewed in connection with the fact that he held no office in the gift of the people, and died an unpretentious private citizen. At the time of his death—though barely thirty-nine years of age—he wielded an influence upon national affairs, which no Senator or Representative in Washington surpassed.

Governor David B. Hill, of New York, while still an occupant of the executive mansion in Albany, delivered the address at the exercises of unveiling, which occurred in the fall of 1891.

The inscriptions upon the monument are as follows:

On the south side:

“Henry W. Grady. Journalist, Orator, Patriot.
Editor of the Atlanta Constitution. Born in Athens,
Ga., May 24, 1850. Died in Atlanta, December 23, 1889.
Graduated at the State University in the year 1868. He
never held or sought public office. ‘When he died he
was literally loving a nation into peace.’”

(Continued)

On the north side:

"This hour little needs the loyalty that is loyal to one section and yet holds the other in enduring suspicion and estrangement. Give us the broad and perfect loyalty that loves and trusts Georgia alike with Massachusetts—that knows no South, no North, no East, no West; but endears with equal and patriotic pride every foot of our soil, every State in our Union." Boston, December, 1889. "The citizens standing in the doorway of his home—contented on his threshold—his family gathered about his hearthstone—while the evening of a well-spent day closes in scenes and sounds that are dearest—he shall save the Republic when the drum-tap is futile and the barracks are exhausted." University of Virginia, June 25, 1889.

The Gordon Monument. On the north-west corner of the Capitol grounds, where Washington street is intersected by Hunter, stands the impressive equestrian statue of Lieutenant-General John B. Gordon, the Chevalier Bayard of the Confederacy, afterwards Governor of Georgia, United States Senator, and Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans.

The handsome bronze memorial to the illustrious soldier and civilian was unveiled on May 25, 1907 in the presence of a vast concourse of people.

General Clement A. Evans—to whom was entrusted the command of Gordon's division at Appomattox—delivered the principal address of the occasion.

Others who participated in the impressive exercises were: Judge William Lowndes Calhoun, president of the Gordon Monument Association, who read a report; Hon. Joseph M. Terrell, Governor of Georgia, who presided; Major Charles W. Hubner, who read an ode appropriate to the occasion; and Captain Nathaniel E. Harris, who formally tendered the monument to the State of Georgia. Dr. Wilber F. Glenn, D. D., a gallant Confederate soldier, offered the prayer of invocation, while the Reverend

Richard Orme Flinn, D. D., pastor of the North Avenue Presbyterian church, pronounced the benediction. The latter was formerly pastor of the church at Kirkwood, where General Gordon was an elder.

The cost of the monument, in round numbers, was \$22,500, of which sum \$15,000 was appropriated by the Legislature of Georgia.

It was designed and executed by the famous sculptor, Solon H. Borglum, of New York. One hundred prominent citizens of the State constituted the Gordon Monument Association, of which Captain W. L. Calhoun was president. The commissioners on behalf of the State were: Governor Joseph M. Terrell, General Clement A. Evans, General W. W. Gordon, Judge Sampson W. Harris, Captain Robert E. Park, Captain W. L. Calhoun, Captain W. H. Harrison, Captain Nathaniel E. Harris, and Captain John W. Clark. The secretary was Professor Joseph T. Derry and the treasurer Mr. Eugene H. Thornton. Captain Robert E. Park was made vice-president.

As portrayed by the sculptor, General Gordon is mounted upon his famous charger, "Marye," in the act of reviewing a column of troops, and both horse and rider are at ease. It is not without significance that the great soldier's face is turned toward the North. Says Prof. Derry: "The General's famous mare was captured from the Federals at the second battle of Fredericksburg, Va., in May 1863, when Gordon's brigade recaptured the line on Marye's Heights. During the advance, this blooded mare came rushing into Gordon's line without her rider, but equipped with saddle-blanket, saddle, and bridle. She was at once taken by a staff officer to General Gordon whose horse had been disabled in the charge. General Gordon mounted the captured animal and rode her through the campaign and into several other engagements later in the war."

On the front of the solid pedestal of Georgia granite is chiseled in raised letters:

"GORDON."

There are two bas-reliefs of bronze embedded in the granite pedestal on either side. One portrays General Gordon in the famous battle scene at Spottsylvania, C. H., on May 12, 1864, when clutching the bridle of General Lee's horse, in the midst of a heated engagement, he urged the great soldier to fall back to the rear. It was this dramatic incident which caused General Gordon to be dubbed "the Man of the Twelfth of May," and which furnished the theme of Judge Robert Falligant's famous poem. The other bas-relief represents General Gordon as a civilian, in the act of making an address; and underneath the figure are carved the words:

"Senator Governor Patriot."

Mrs. Frances Gordon Smith and Mrs. Caroline Lewis Gordon Brown—both daughters of the illustrious hero of Appomattox—drew the veil.

Bordering the walk at the main entrance to the capitol on Washington street, there are two ponderous brass mortars, both of which are trophies of the Spanish-American war. They were turned over to the State of Georgia by the Federal Government in recognition of the gallantry of the State troops. They are handsome pieces of ordnance, engraved in the most artistic manner. To quote Senator A. O. Bacon: "If the published reports are correct, the State which in proportion to population furnished the greatest number of soldiers to the late war was the State of Georgia.* There is one of these guns on either side of the walk, and the inscription upon each in duplicate is as follows:

"This gun captured by American troops at the battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 17, 1898."

* Speech delivered in the U. S. Senate.

The Spencer Monument. Directly in front of the main entrance to the Terminal Station, at the extreme end of the wide plaza, on Madison avenue, stands a bronze statue of the first president of the Southern Railway—Samuel Spencer. At the time of his death, which occurred in a wreck near the border-line between Virginia and North Carolina, Mr. Spencer was on a hunting expedition. It was just before the hour of dawn, on Thanksgiving Day, November 29, 1906, that the end came to this useful Georgian. Worn out by official labors, Mr. Spencer sought to recover his buoyant tone of spirit by needed relaxation; but his great work for the upbuilding of the South was finished. The statue is cast in bronze of heroic size and is mounted upon a pedestal of solid granite. It portrays Mr. Spencer seated in his chair and looking upon the animated scene produced by the converging lines of the great railway system which his constructive genius called into existence. On the pedestal is chiseled an ornamental border of fruits.

Piedmont Park: Piedmont Park, on the north side, **The Peace Memorial,** occupies an area of ground which during the summer of 1864, witnessed one of the reddest carnivals of the Civil War. But for more than a quarter of a century this old battle ground has been consecrated to the sentiment of peace. It furnished a site for the famous series of Piedmont Expositions, the first of which was held in 1887, when President Cleveland was the city's guest of honor. The initial achievement of Mr. Grady's constructive genius was registered in the success of this project, at least so far as it bore fruit in the development of the South's material resources. Here it was in 1895 that the Cotton States and International Exposition was held: an enterprise of colossal magnitude, which served to place Atlanta in the metropolitan class of cities. Here, too, the Daughters of the American Revolution have deepened

and intensified the national sentiment by establishing permanent chapter homes; and here, too, on October 10, 1911, at the main entrance to the park, on Fourteenth street, was unveiled the Peace monument: an artistic memorial in bronze commemorative of the mission of peace undertaken in 1879 by the Gate City Guard—Atlanta's oldest military organization.

It bespeaks an unexampled growth in the grace of forgetfulness for a company whose origin dated back to the year 1855—whose enlistment under the Confederate flag coincided with the tocsin's first call—whose membership almost to a man was born and reared under the old regime at the South—thus to conceive the idea of invading the North on a mission of peace, in the year 1879.

Yet such was the errand which took the Gate City Guard to the North, under the command of Captain Joseph F. Burke.

The stopping-places of the company included Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pa., New York City, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Hartford, Conn., Boston, Mass., and other important centers; and wherever these bearers of the olive branch halted they were greeted with the most enthusiastic acclaim. The whole country rang with plaudits of approval; and it seemed to be the universal comment among the representative newspapers that more was accomplished by this trip toward solidifying the nation than by all the speeches delivered in Congress, since the South's return to the Union.

It was to commemorate the great victory of peace achieved by the knights of this gentle crusade that on October 10, 1911, the Peace monument was unveiled at Piedmont Park. Besides the visiting military companies from various parts of the State, the following organizations from the North and East, came to Atlanta to return the friendly visit made by the Gate City Guard in 1879 and to aid in welding the sections more closely together:

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston,
Colonel Everett C. Benton, in Command.

The Boston Light Infantry, Captain Conrad M. Gerlach.

The Boston Light Infantry Veterans, Colonel William H. Jackson.

The Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Conn., Major Bigelow.

The Old Guard, of New York, Major S. Ellis Bright.

The Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford, Conn., Company No. 1, Major Frank L. Wileox.

The State Fencibles of Pennsylvania, one battalion, Major Thurman T. Brazer.

The State Fencible Veterans of Philadelphia, Captain Emanuel Forth.

The Richmond Light Infantry Blues, Virginia National Guard, Colonel J. Edgar Bowles.

Besides these historic organizations—some of which were more than a century old—the United States army was represented by Brigadier-General Albert L. Mills, of the Department of the Gulf; and the various local camps of the United Confederate Veterans attended in full strength.

The occasion was also graced by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; by Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, Governor of Connecticut; and by other distinguished guests.

One of the beautiful features connected with this gala event in Atlanta was the visit of the veterans of the Boston Light Artillery to Oakland cemetery, where a wreath of flowers was placed on the Confederate monument and a speech was made by the gallant commander, Colonel William H. Jackson.

At the exercises of unveiling, Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, delivered the principal address. The other speakers on the program were Colonel Joseph F. Burke, marshal of the day; Mayor James H. Preston, of Baltimore, Md.; Mayor Edwin L. Smith, of Hartford, Conn.; Colonel William H. Jackson of Boston, Mass., and Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia.

Despite a downpour of rain, there was no break in the well-ordered ranks of the magnificent pageant, which

division after division, filed from the State Capitol to the base of the monument at Piedmont park.

The memorial consists of an artistic group in bronze, seven feet in height, surmounting a pedestal of granite, the height of which is ten feet. The group represents the angel of peace, with outstretched wings, standing beside a soldier who is about to fire his musket, but, persuaded by her voice of entreaty, desists. Lettered upon a tablet of bronze, embedded in the front of the pedestal is the following inscription:

"The Gate City Guard, Captain G. Harvey Thompson, in the conscientious conviction of their duty to uphold the cause of the Southern Confederacy, offered their services to the Governor of Georgia, and were enrolled in the Confederate army, April 3, 1861.

"Inspired with the same sincerity of purpose and accepting in good faith the results of the heroic struggle, the Gate City Guard, under the command of Captain J. F. Burke, desiring to restore fraternal sentiment and ignoring sectional animosity, on October 6, 1879, went forth to greet their former adversaries in the Northern and Eastern States, inviting them to unite with the South in healing the nation's wounds, in a peaceful and prosperous reunion of the States. This mission of peace was enthusiastically endorsed by the military and citizens in every part of the Union, and this monument is erected as an enduring testimonial to their patriotic contribution to the cause of national fraternity. Dedicated October 10, 1911, by Simeon E. Baldwin, Governor of Connecticut, and Hoke Smith, Governor of Georgia."

There is also a monogram with the Latin quotation: "In bello paeque primus." In the rear of the monument is a tablet containing the names of the official representatives of the cities by which the Guard was entertained on this famous tour. On the two sides are tablets containing the names of the local committees.

The Erskine Memorial Fountain, which stood for years at the intersection of the two Peachtrees, where it succeeded the Ben Hill monument, has recently been removed to the north entrance to Grant Park. This fountain was a gift to the city made by Mrs. Willard Ward of New York, in honor of her father, Judge John Erskine, a distinguished occupant of the Federal Bench in Georgia during the days of Reconstruction. The memorial was unveiled in 1895. Judge Erskine, though a Republican appointee, greatly endeared himself to the people of Georgia by giving the State judicial protection at a time of great lawlessness when Georgia was at the mercy of her foes. He was a native of Ireland.

Grant Park: Its Memorials of the Civil War. Grant Park, on the south side, occupies another part of the bloody field over which Hood and Sherman wrestled for the possession of Atlanta, in the famous battle of July 22, 1864. Unlike Piedmont Park, which memorializes the sentiment of peace, Grant Park is an extensive museum, rich in historic souvenirs and relics of the Civil War. It was on the wooded heights to the east of the park that two distinguished Major-Generals fell on opposing sides in the battle of Atlanta—General William H. T. Walker, wearing the Confederate colors, and General James McPherson, the Federal. Both sites have been marked by appropriate memorials.

The area of ground included within the park is literally seamed with breast-works, over which time has deftly woven a mantle of verdure, while up and down the trenches great oak trees have risen from the acorns which fifty years ago took root in the soft earth which was here watered by the blood of expiring heroes. At the main entrance to the park, on the west side, stands the Cyclorama, which depicts on canvass some of the most dramatic scenes and incidents connected with the battle

which was here fought—one of the bloodiest in the entire history of the Civil War. Directly across the park, on an eminence, near the east side, is Fort Walker, an earth-work, built circular in form and named for the noted Confederate officer, who was killed while leading a charge, in this neighborhood. The exact spot on which General Walker fell is perhaps a mile distant. Behind the ramparts have been planted a number of heavy guns, gathered together from various sources and here preserved as relics. The fort is of post-bellum construction.

To the south of Fort Walker stands the famous "Texas", an engine which figured in one of the most thrilling episodes of the Civil War period. It was this plucky little engine that overtook and captured the famous "General", which was seized in 1862 by a party of raiders, under the command of Captain James Andrews. Had this bold exploit on the part of the Federals been crowned with success, the means of communication between Atlanta and Chattanooga would have been destroyed, the Tennessee stronghold taken by the enemy, and the territory of Georgia instantly invaded, with the result that the Confederacy might have been overthrown and the war ended, at least two years earlier. It was Hon. John M. Slaton—afterwards Governor—who in 1910 while State Senator introduced the bill which provided for the preservation of the "Texas", then barely more than a mass of old iron encumbering the Western and Atlantic Railroad shops. But no legislative appropriation was made and the funds for making the necessary repairs were raised by public subscription.

To the north of Lake Abana—a picturesque sheet of water—there are some interesting relics of the Spanish-American War; and in the same area of ground stands a monument which has lately been erected by the city of Atlanta to Colonel Lemuel P. Grant, the generous public benefactor who in 1882 deeded to the city one hundred acres of beautifully wooded land to be used for park purposes. This distinguished engineer was one of the great railway pioneers and magnates of Georgia. Be-

sides the historic relics to which reference has been made, the park contains an up-to-date zoological garden, is adorned with statues and fountains, and is charmingly threaded by ornamental walks and driveways. Much of the transformation which has here taken place is due to Mr. Dan C. Carey, the park manager, who has laid the whole continent under tribute for artistic ideas. .

Fort McPherson, a military post established by the United States government in Atlanta, at the close of the Civil War, commemorates the gallant Federal officer, Gen. James McPherson, who fell in the famous battle of July 22, 1864. It is located 4 miles from the town center and is reached by two lines of railway: the Central of Georgia and the West Point. One of the finest military roads in the South gives it direct communication with Atlanta. Fort McPherson has recently been raised from a regimental to a brigade post. The Georgia Home for Confederate Soldiers is located on an old battle-ground, some two miles to the south-east of Grant Park. It was inspired by Mr. Grady's famous editorial in the *Constitution*: "Come Back Home, Major Stewart." The building is a handsome structure, surrounded by a beautiful grove of forest oaks. The corner stone was laid in the early nineties by Hon. John S. Davidson, Grand-Master of the Masonic Lodge of Georgia.

How the "General"
was Captured: The
Story of the Famous
Andrews Raid.

Volume II.

Atlanta's Great
Newspapers.

Volume II.

Snap Bean Farm:

The Home of

Uncle Remus.

Volume II.

Woodrow Wilson:

An Incident in his

Career as a Lawyer.

Volume II.

Fulton's As the seat of Georgia's State government
Distinguished and the great railway center of the cot-
Residents. ton belt, Atlanta possesses a somewhat
lengthy roster of distinguished residents,
though it was not until the Civil War period that the
future Gate City of the South became an important cen-
ter of population. Chief-Justice Logan E. Bleckley
heads the list. He first came to Atlanta in 1842 as book-
keeper for the Western and Atlantic Railroad, at which
time the village—then known as Terminus—contained
less than five hundred inhabitants. Judge Bleckley was
a jurist, a wit, a philosopher, a mathematician, and a
poet—one of Georgia's rarest intellects.

Another ante-bellum resident of wide note was Gen-
eral L. J. Gartrell. He located here in the fifties, and
represented this district in Congress before the war. He
afterwards became a Confederate Brigadier General;
and, on the field of Manassas, caught the wounded Bar-
tow in his arms. As a criminal lawyer, he met no supe-
rior at the Georgia bar.

Since Atlanta became the capital in 1868 the follow-
ing Chief-Executives have held office here: Rufus B.
Bullock, Benjamin Conley, James M. Smith, Alfred H.
Colquitt, Alexander H. Stephens, James S. Boynton,
Henry D. McDaniel, John B. Gordon, William J. Northen,
William Y. Atkinson, Allen D. Candler, Joseph M. Ter-
rell, Hoke Smith, Joseph M. Brown, and John M. Slaton.

Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown—Georgia's War Governor—made Atlanta his home during the period of Reconstruction. After locating here he became successively Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, President of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and United States Senator from Georgia.

The old Brown mansion on Washington street is one of Atlanta's historic land-marks.

His distinguished son, afterwards Governor, became a resident of Cobb sometime in the eighties.

It was in Atlanta that the great Benjamin H. Hill hurled his immortal phillipics against the measures of Reconstruction. The Davis Hall speech was delivered here in 1867 and the Bush Arbor speech in 1868. Subsequently Mr. Hill removed to Atlanta from Athens; and after representing this district in Congress—where his tilt with Blaine gave him a national reputation—he was elected to the United States Senate, but died before his term expired. During the Civil War period, Mr. Hill was a member of the Confederate Senate, in which body he was the recognized spokesman and champion of Mr. Davis.

The old Hill home on Peachtree street—just a block south of where the great statesman's monument formerly stood—is today occupied by Mrs. Bell's boarding establishment.

Judge John Erskine, a native of Ireland and a jurist of note, came to Atlanta, in 1866, from Newnan, Ga., under an appointment to the Federal Bench, from President Andrew Johnson; and, during the days of Reconstruction, when the State was overrun by carpet-baggers who sought to make capital out of the misfortunes of the Southern people, Judge Erskine, by means of legal safeguards, protected the residents of his district to the full extent of his power, and thus placed the State under lasting obligations to his patriotism.

Though an ardent Union man, Judge Erskine took no active part in the Civil War.

His appointment to this high office was made chiefly upon the recommendation of another distinguished resident of Atlanta—General Alfred Austell. The latter was a personal friend of the President, whom he had known since boyhood, when they romped together among the hills of East Tennessee.

General Austell, in 1866, established in Atlanta the first national bank organized in the South after the war—the famous Atlanta National Bank.

Brigadier-General George T. Anderson—better known as “Tige” Anderson—was for years after the war Atlanta’s chief of police. He subsequently removed to Anniston, Ala.

Brigadier-General Clement A. Evans, a distinguished officer of the Civil War, who commanded General Gordon’s division at Appomattox, lived here. After the war General Evans became a Methodist minister. He was at one time a candidate for Governor against William Y. Atkinson, but withdrew from the race sometime before the election. As a member of the Prison Commission, however, he rendered the State an important service; and his old comrades-in-arms elected him to succeed General Stephen D. Lee as commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans. General Evans delivered the orations at the unveiling of both the Davis monument in Richmond and the Gordon statue in Atlanta.

While occupying the office of Secretary of State, General Philip Cook, another gallant veteran of the Civil War lived here; and at his death the mantle of this faithful public servant fell upon the shoulders of his distinguished son, Hon. Philip Cook, the present incumbent—a coincidence without a parallel in the history of the commonwealth.

Brigadier-General Alfred Iverson, Jr., here spent his last days.

Dr. H. V. M. Miller—“the Demosthenes of the Mountains”—came to Atlanta from Rome, Ga., in 1867. He

already possessed at this time a state-wide reputation as a campaigner, and in the following year was elected to the United States Senate, but was not seated until the last hours of the session. Dr. Miller was a skillful practitioner, a distinguished educator, a brilliant orator, and a cultured man of letters.

Governor William J. Northen and Governor Joseph M. Terrell, after leaving the executive chair, became permanent residents of Atlanta. The former, at the head of a bureau of immigration, was an instrumental factor in the upbuilding of south Georgia. The latter was appointed by Governor Brown to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Alexander S. Clay, in the United States Senate; and, except for an unfortunate illness, might have been his own successor.

Governor Candler, after retiring from office, rendered the State an important service by compiling Georgia's Colonial, Revolutionary, and Confederate records, for which purpose he maintained an office in Atlanta, though his home was in Gainesville. On the death of Governor Candler, his unfinished work devolved upon Governor Northen.

Governor Slaton was a resident of Atlanta, at the time of his elevation to the Governorship. As President of the Senate, he succeeded to the chair of State, on the resignation of Governor Smith. In 1912 he was elected Governor of the State by one of the largest majorities ever polled.

Chief-Justice Osborne A. Lochrane, on being elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the early seventies, became a resident of Atlanta. He was one of the most brilliant of Georgia's orators, an Irishman who possessed the characteristic wit and fire of the Emerald Isle. On leaving the bench, he became general counsel for the Pullmans.

Here also lived during his tenure of office, Chief-Justice Hiram Warner—one of Georgia's most illustrious jurists. Prior to the war, Judge Warner was a member of Congress, defeating the afterwards famous Benjamin H. Hill.

Chief-Justice James Jackson, on assuming the ermine of the Supreme Bench, in 1875, established his home in Atlanta, where he continued to reside until his death. Before the war he was a member of Congress from the Athens district. Judge Jackson was one of Georgia's purest public men. He was a grandson of the famous old Governor who exposed the Yazoo fraud.

Chief-Justice Thomas J. Simmons was a resident of Atlanta only during his tenure of office. He was always associated in the popular thought with Macon; but Chief-Justice Fish—the present distinguished occupant of this high seat—has by long residence become thoroughly identified with his adopted home.

Since the Supreme Court was established in Atlanta, in the late sixties, the following members have occupied the Bench: Richard F. Lyon, Dawson A. Walker, Iverson L. Harris, Joseph E. Brown, Henry K. McCay, W. W. Montgomery, Robert P. Trippe, Logan E. Bleckley, James Jackson, Martin J. Crawford, Willis A. Hawkins, Alexander M. Speer, Samuel Hall, Mark H. Blandford, Thomas J. Simmons, Samuel Lumpkin, Spencer R. Atkinson, William A. Little, Henry G. Lewis, Joseph R. Lamar, Andrew J. Cobb, Henry G. Turner, Samuel B. Adams, John S. Candler, William H. Fish, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Marcus W. Beck, Beverly D. Evans, Horace M. Holden, Samuel C. Atkinson, and Hiram Warner Hill.

When the Court of Appeals was organized in Atlanta some five years ago, it was constituted as follows: Benjamin H. Hill, Richard B. Russell, and Arthur G. Powell.

The last named member of the court has since resigned to enter the practice of law in Atlanta; and J. R. Pottle has succeeded him on the Bench.

William H. Pope, a distinguished jurist, who recently resigned the office of Chief-Justice of New Mexico to accept from President Taft an appointment to the Federal Bench, was for years a resident of Atlanta, where he spent his boyhood days; and Henry L. Rosenfeld, a dominant figure in the insurance world of New York, received his educational outfit in the Atlanta public schools.

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, ex-Governor of New Jersey and ex-President of Princeton University, began the practice of law in Atlanta. He was admitted to the bar, in 1882, under George Hillyer, whose signature was affixed to his license. But the future chief-executive of the nation found clients somewhat scarce. He was even at this time a philosopher and a scholar—perhaps too much of both to insure his immediate success. What most lawyers took for granted were the things which he was most anxious to know. He wished to get at the bed-rock principles; and finding that he could not satisfy his intellectual hunger at the practice of law, he relinquished the profession, became a fellow in history at Johns Hopkins, where he wrote and published his first book entitled: "Congressional Government—A Study in the Science of Politics". Here he discovered his life-work and struck his gait on the royal road to success.

Henry W. Grady, the South's greatest editor, became identified with journalism in Atlanta in 1870, but it was not until 1876 that he joined the staff of the *Constitution*. At this time an interest in the paper was purchased by Captain Evan P. Howell, a man of fine judgment and

of great enterprise, who offered Mr. Grady a position. The latter, having experienced a series of disasters in Atlanta—due to the fact that his methods were far in advance of the times—had purchased a ticket to New York and was about to take the train, when this tender was made. He accepted the offer; and here he found immortality, first as an editor, afterwards as an orator. More than any other man of his day, he was instrumental in promoting brotherhood between the sections and in stimulating the industrial development of the South.

As editor-in-chief of the *Constitution*, Hon. Clark Howell has been a worthy successor to Mr. Grady. He has been Speaker of the House and President of the Senate of Georgia, has served for years on the National Democratic Executive Committee, and has delivered addresses on numerous public occasions.

John Temple Graves, the present distinguished editor of the *New York American*, was for years a resident of Atlanta. He was first identified with the *Journal*, after which he edited successively the *News* and the *Georgian*. As an orator, Colonel Graves enjoys an international fame. It was from his celebrated eulogy of Grady that the sentiment inscribed upon the latter's monument in Atlanta was taken—"And when he died he was literally loving a nation into peace."

Here lived Nathaniel J. Hammond, a member of Congress from 1879 to 1887. On the floor of the national House of Representatives, Colonel Hammond ranked with Carlisle and Randall.

Milton A. Candler—another Congressman from this district—though a resident of Decatur, maintained an office in Atlanta for the practice of law; and here his distinguished younger brothers have lived for years—Warren A. Candler, the Bishop; Asa G. Candler, the financier; and John S. Candler, the jurist.

John B. Gordon and Alfred H. Colquitt—two of Georgia's most illustrious sons—both soldiers, both Governors, and both United States Senators, lived at Kirkwood, a suburb of Atlanta, only four miles distant.

Judge Junius Hillyer, an ante-bellum Congressman and a jurist of note, spent his last years in Atlanta, and here his son, Judge George Hillyer, occupied a seat on the bench and served the city as mayor.

Judge John L. Hopkins, the Nestor of the Georgia bar, who, at the ripe old age of eighty-four, was still a tower of intellectual and moral strength, became a resident of Atlanta in the late sixties. His work on "Personal Injuries" is a legal classic. The State Legislature, in accepting his revision of the Code of Georgia down to the year 1912, paid to him a tribute without precedent in the history of this commonwealth.

Two of the State's most distinguished jurists lived here: Judge John Collier and Judge Cincinnatus Peeples.

Georgia's present junior United States Senator, Hon. Hoke Smith, became a resident of Atlanta in 1873, at which time he located here for the practice of law. In 1893, President Cleveland appointed him Secretary of the Interior. In 1906, he became Governor of Georgia. Defeated for re-election in 1908, by Joseph M. Brown, due to certain political complications, he was victorious over Mr. Brown in 1910; and within six months after beginning his second term of office he relinquished the Governor's chair to assume the Senatorial toga.

Though Atlanta is best known to the world as a metropolis of trade, the Gate City of the South is not without claim to distinction as a literary center; for here lived the most famous man of letters which this section has produced since the war—Joel Chandler Harris, the renowned creator of Uncle Remus. His home at West End has been purchased by popular subscription and converted into a permanent memorial to the great author.

Here lived Professor William Henry Peck, a writer of historical fiction, whose serials for the *New York Ledger* often brought him as much as \$5,000 each.

Dr. John William Jones, a distinguished Baptist clergyman and a noted author, lived for years in Atlanta. He was chaplain of Washington College during the incumbency of General Lee as president and was made the official biographer of the great soldier. His writings include "Personal Reminiscences, Anecdotes and Letters of Robert E. Lee," "Christ in Camp," "The Memorial Volume of Jefferson Davis," and several others. Dr. Jones, at the time of his death, was chaplain-general of the United Confederate Veterans.

The celebrated novelist, Mary Johnston, was educated in Atlanta at the famous seminary founded by Mrs. Ballard, and the equally well-known writer of fiction, Lillian Bell, spent her girlhood days here.

Here lived J. R. Barrick, A. R. Watson, Charles J. Bayne, and Montgomery Folsom—poets of no mean gifts; Wallace Putnam Reed and E. Y. Clarke, who wrote excellent histories of Atlanta; Maria J. Westmoreland, a novelist whose war-time stories were widely read throughout the South; John C. Reed, who wrote a story of the Ku Klux and published a number of law books; Clara D. Maclean, a novelist and a poet; B. F. Sawyer and Henry Clay Fairman, both novelists; Colonel Isaac W. Avery, who wrote a History of Georgia, 1850-1881; and a host of others.

Frank L. Stanton, the foremost singer of the Southern press, has been a member of the *Constitution's* staff and a resident of Atlanta for twenty-five years.

The gifted Mary E. Bryan, a novelist of wide note and a poet of high rank, has been identified with Atlanta since she first began to write for *Sunny South* in the early seventies; but she now spends most of her time at Clarkston, Ga.

Major Charles W. Hubner, a gifted poet, a ripe scholar, and a brilliant critic, came to Atlanta from

Baltimore at the close of the Civil War and for nearly fifty years has been an honored resident of the community in which he still lives. Major Hubner's writings embrace several volumes and include poems, histories, biographies and essays.

Here for a number of years has resided Professor Joseph T. Derry, formerly a member of the faculty of historic Wesleyan. While a resident of Augusta just after the war he taught President Woodrow Wilson and Associate Justice Joseph R. Lamar of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is the recognized historian of the Southern Confederacy, having written "The Story of the Confederate States" and the Georgia volume of the Confederate Military series, besides a school history of the United States, and other volumes. Professor Derry is also a poet. In a work entitled, "The Strife of Brothers", he has set the whole narrative of the Civil War to music.

Atlanta was also the home of Colonel Wm. L. Scruggs, a distinguished diplomat, who published a work on Venezuela and Colombia, besides a number of political essays.

Judge Howard Van Epps, orator and jurist, who compiled a number of important digests, lived in Atlanta for years.

Nor will the list of present-day authors who reside in the capital city of the State be complete without including: William Hurd Hillyer, Henry E. Harman, Joseph W. Humphries, Thornwell Jacobs, Lucius Perry Hills, Maria Lockett Avary, Lollie Belle Wylie, and Julia Riordan.

Dr. James W. Lee, a Methodist divine of wide note, has written a number of books, the circulation of which has been co-extensive with the breadth of the land. His two sons, Ivy and Wideman, have both climbed to the top of the ladder. The former as the representative of a wealthy syndicate maintains an office in the city of London; the latter as publicity agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad, is located in Philadelphia.

Jacques Futrelle, the famous novelist, and one of the victims of the Titanic, was formerly a member of the newspaper guild of Atlanta.

Robert Adamson, a writer of note, who recently relinquished an editorial position on one of the metropolitan dailies to become private secretary to Mayor Gaynor, began his career here; Alfred C. Newell, a grandson of Governor Colquitt, after winning his way to the front in New York journalism, has achieved an equal success in the insurance world, with Atlanta as his headquarters; and Joseph H. Johnson, who has become a power in New York politics, at one time edited a column in the *Atlanta Journal* entitled, "Done, Heard, Seen, and Said."

GILMER

Created by Legislative Act, December 3, 1832, from Cherokee County. Named for Hon. George R. Gilmer, a distinguished Governor of the State. Ellijay, the county-seat, named for a Cherokee Indian village, on the site of the present town.

George R. Gilmer:
Some Incidents
of His Career.

Volume II.

Old Indian Towns. The beautiful region of country included within the present limits of Gilmer, was long a favorite place of abode for the Cherokee Indians, and they built a number of towns in the picturesque and fertile valleys between the mountains.

Ellija, an Indian town, formerly stood where Ellijay, the present county-seat, is today located. The chief of the town was White Path. On the eve of removal, he accompanied John Ross to Washington, in 1834. General Jackson invited him to dinner at the White House, and also gave him a silver watch, which he always kept as a precious treasure. En route to the West, he died at

Hopkinsville, Ky., where it is said that during his last illness the people showed him great kindness. After his death, the watch was sold and the proceeds applied to the erection of a marble monument over the old Indian's grave.

The present village of White Path was named for him.

Talona was south of Ellija. It was sometimes called Sanderstown, after the principal chief, George Sanders, who kept a house of entertainment along the Federal road, and was considered a high-minded man. He also accompanied Ross to Washington. On his return he was taken ill and died at Raleigh, N. C.

Mountain Town was situated in the eastern part of Gilmer. The principal chief was Cartilana.

Original Settlers. According to White, the original settlers of Gilmer were: B. Chastain, James Cody, Alexander Kell, James Kell, Benjamin Griffith, L. Holt, C. Cooper, J. E. Price, John P. Alexander, Samuel Jones, E. Chastain, A. Johnson, J. A. Johnson, E. Gibson, James Simmons, Jacob Gibson, C. Goble, J. C. King, S. Griffith, H. K. Quillian, Thomas M. Burnett, William Cox, B. M. Griffith, and others.

To the foregoing list may be added Coke Asbury Ellington, Watson R. Coleman, William F. Hill, Pinkney H. Milton, and John I. Tate, whose sons afterwards became identified with the marble interests of Pickens. John R. Tate died at Ellijay, Ga., Dec. 28, 1838. He was a sturdy Scotch-Irishman from Londonderry.

GLASCOCK

Created by Legislative Act, December 19, 1857, from Warren County. Named for General Thomas Glascock, a distinguished officer of the State militia and a lawyer of reputation. Gibson, the county-seat, named for Judge Wm. Gibson, who gave \$500 toward the erection of the court house. Judge Gibson presided over the Courts of the Middle Circuit from 1867 to 1870.

Brigadier-General Thomas Glascock, an officer of note in the State militia, a member of Congress and a distinguished lawyer, was born near Augusta, Ga., October 21, 1790, and died at Decatur, Ga., May 19, 1841, as the result of injuries sustained by a fall from his horse. He came of an ancestry illustrious in the annals of Georgia. His grandfather, William Glascock, was Speaker of the House of Assembly during the Revolutionary War period. His father, Thomas Glascock, immortalized himself at the siege of Savannah, where, amid a storm of shot and shell, he rescued the body of his gallant commander, Count Pulaski. The subject of this sketch was a Captain in the War of 1812. Subsequently, at the age of 27, he served under Andrew Jackson, in the Seminole War, with the rank of Brigadier-General. Elected to Congress in 1835, he was returned without opposition in 1837, after which he resumed the practice of law. At the time of his tragic and sudden death he stood at the head of his profession.

Original Settlers. See Warren, from which county Glascock was formed.

To the list may be added: Calvin Logue and Joshua Usry, both of whom represented Glascock in the Secession Convention at Milledgeville. Judge Wm. Gibson was also an early settler. The old established families of the county include: The Pools, the McNeals, the Waldens, the Irbys, the Kitchenses, the Braddys, the Snyders, the Glovers, the Kellys, the Laseters, the Whiteleys, and others.

GLYNN

Created by the State Constitution of 1777, from two of the former Colonial Parishes, St. Patrick and St. David. Named for John Glynn, a noted member of Parliament who befriended the Colonies and who acted as counsel for the celebrated John Wilkes. Brunswick, the county-seat, named for the royal house of England.

Fort Frederica: 1735.

Page 59.

Where the Old Says Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr.:¹ Town Stood. "Frederica was located in the midst of an Indian field containing between thirty and forty acres of cleared land [on St. Simon's Island]. The grass in this field yielded an excellent turf which was freely used in sodding the parapet of the fort. The bluff upon which it stood rose about ten feet above high water mark, was dry and sandy." According to the same authority,² the town lots as a rule were 60 by 90 feet, but those which fronted the river were 30 by 60 feet. At first the Colonists lived in palmetto booths. These were erected in the rear of the lots on which they intended to build permanent homes, and they afforded an excellent shelter for temporary purposes. Besides the booths, there were three large tents, two of which belonged to Oglethorpe and one to Major Horton, an officer in his regiment. The whole circumference of the town was less than two miles. At the north end were located the barracks. On the west was the fort, while toward the south stretched a dense forest which offered an effectual blind to the enemy in case of attack. Through the woods to the lower extremity of the island was cut a road, by means of which access to the ocean front was obtained. Fort Frederica was at one end of this road while at the other end was Fort St. Simons.

Oglethorpe's
Regiment.

Volume II.

¹ Dead Towns of Georgia, pp. 55-57, Savannah, 1878.

² Ibid, pp. 53-54.

Old Estates on St. Simon's Island. Perhaps a mile from Frederica, on the road to the old fort, stood the home of General Oglethorpe. The exact spot cannot be identified at this late day, but it was probably not far from where the highway enters the deep wood. There was nothing pretentious or elegant in this wilderness abode of the great soldier. It was merely a cottage, but appurtenant to it was a garden which he beautified with choice flowers and an orchard wherein grew oranges, figs, grapes, and other fruits. The entire area comprised barely more than fifty acres. The rear of the house was overshadowed by immense live-oaks, while the front looked out upon the entrenched town and fort, and afforded also a glimpse of the sound. On the departure of Oglethorpe for England, his homestead became the property of James Spalding. It was sold after the Revolution, about which time also the cottage was destroyed. But the oaks remained until far into the thirties; and the final destruction of these trees was mourned as a sort of sacrilege by the older people of St. Simon's.

Due east from the General's cottage, there diverged a road which led a mile and a half to the country seat of Captain Raymond Demeree, one of the oldest officers of Oglethorpe's regiment. Captain Demeree was a Huguenot by birth, with an ample fortune. Much of his wealth was spent in ornamenting his home on the island, but he followed the current French taste rather than the English. Harrington Hall was the name of his estate. The borders were entirely of orange or cassiva, the latter a species of ilex, with small fleshy leaves.

Among the wealthy planters who established themselves at an early day on St. Simon's Island and who erected homes, the hospitality of which became proverbial the country over were the Butlers, the Kings, the Pages, the Coupers, the Hamiltons, the Postells, and the Wyllys. They possessed large estates, upon which they lived like lords, cultivated sea-island cotton and owned numerous

slaves. Perhaps nowhere in the South have the softer aspects of the old feudal system of ante-bellum times been more charmingly exemplified.

Hampton's Point: Some ten miles to the north of Frederica was one of the most famous estates on the island: Hampton's Took Refuge.

Point—the magnificent country seat of Major Pierce Butler. To this secluded spot on the Georgia coast came Aaron Burr, during the days when his political fortunes were beginning to suffer eclipse and when an asylum of refuge was needed by the ill-starred man of genius, who once held the high office of Vice-President of the United States. Despite the odium which attached to him, there was nevertheless a welcome for the old statesman underneath the shelter of Major Butler's home, for the latter was not the man to desert a friend in the hour of distress. Here, on this remote island of the Georgia coast, cut off entirely from the outside world, Aaron Burr remained for weeks an honored guest. While on the island he was also a visitor at Cannon's Point, the home of Mr. John Couper. The room which he here occupied contained for years a memento of his sojourn in the nature of his autograph, scratched upon a pane of window glass. Major Butler's grand-son, Pierce Butler, married the famous English actress, Fannie Kemble, whom he afterwards divorced. The latter wrote a somewhat libelous book entitled: "The Journal of a Residence on a Georgia Plantation," in which she purports to give an insight into slavery at the South; but her viewpoint was doubtless colored by her domestic infelicities. The volume was not published until four years prior to the war, though it was written in the late thirties. Pierce Butler was survived by two daughters, Sarah and Fannie. The former married Dr. Wister and became the mother of Owen Wister, the celebrated novel-

ist. The latter married Cannon Leigh, of England. Pierce Butler was originally a Shaw. Old Major Butler, of Hampton's Point, had a daughter who married Dr. Shaw, of Philadelphia. There were two children, born of this union, John and Pierce, whose patronymic was afterwards changed to Butler.

Cannon's Point: Adjoining the plantation of Major Butler, at Hampton's Point, was the equally noted country seat of Mr. John Couper, at Cannon's Point. The coast of Georgia is still fragrant with the recollections of this pioneer planter, who was one of the most cultured men of his day in the South. Mr. Couper was a native of Renfrewshire, in Scotland. The attainments of his family were most unusual. James Couper, his eldest brother, was for twenty-five years professor of astronomy in the University of Glasgow; while his second brother, William Couper, was an eminent surgeon. Soon after arriving in Savannah, from the old country, John Couper wedded a daughter of James Maxwell, of Liberty County, Ga., an event which, occurring in 1792, was followed by his settlement on St. Simon's Island. During the earlier years of his life he took an active part in public affairs, represented the county of Glynn in the Constitutional Convention of 1798, at Louisville, Ga., and was an uncompromising opponent of the Yazoo speculation.

But he relinquished political aspirations to devote himself wholly to scientific planting. He operated upon a scale which was little short of regal and which taxed his colossal energies to the utmost. With James Hamilton, he became part owner of a number of plantations, some of which were devoted to the production of rice and some to the culture of sea-island cotton. The former were along the rich alluvial bottoms of the Altamaha River, some fifteen miles inland; the latter were mainly

upon St. Simon's Island. Headquarters were established in Savannah, then the principal market town of the State, but trade relations were maintained with the most distant parts of New England, and even with Europe. Mr. Couper was a man who thought far in advance of his time. He introduced many new practical ideas. He tried many novel experiments. It was nothing unusual for people to come hundred of miles to consult him on matters of common interest. His orchards were famous. In beautifying his estate at Cannon's Point he spared neither pains nor expense. Mr. Jefferson, with whom he corresponded on terms of intimate friendship, procured for him in France a number of plants which he cultivated with great success. The plantation remained in the hands of his descendants until the close of the Civil War when it was purchased by William E. Dodge, of New York, the great lumber merchant.

Constitution Oak. But the country-seat of Mr. Couper possesses still another claim to distinction. It was on this famous ante-bellum estate that the tree grew from which was made the keel of "Old Ironsides", one of the most noted of the earlier American war vessels. In the pioneer days of shipbuilding it was customary to make keels from trees of sturdy material whose shape adapted them with only slight changes to the end in view. The whole Atlantic seaboard was put under the search-light for the purpose of securing a specimen which possessed the requisite length and character for the proposed new boat. It so happened that an immense live-oak at Cannon's Point was found to meet the requirements; and from the tough fibres of this forest giant on the coast of Georgia was fashioned the keel of "Old Ironsides." The dramatic part played in the war with Tripoli and in numerous other engagements upon the high sea by this primitive little

fighting craft can hardly be matched in naval annals. Though technically known as the Frigate "Constitution", it is best remembered as "Old Ironsides", a name which was given to the ship because of the stubbornness with which it met the shocks of war and defied the ocean gales. The poem of Dr. Holmes has given it a place in literature quite apart from the renown which it deservedly enjoys upon the historic page. For years after the tree was felled to the ground the stump remained an object of curiosity to sightseers. Today, however, there is not a vestige of "Constitution Oak" to be seen at Cannon's Point. It decayed long ago, like the civilization which here bloomed and flowered only to fall itself a victim to the axe of the Great Forester of Time; but the place whereon it stood is still treasured among the historic spots of St. Simon's Island.

Thomas Butler
King: His Dream
of a Trans-Conti-
nental Railway.

To one of the wealthy sea-island cotton planters of Georgia belongs the credit of having first conceived the idea of an immense trunk line to connect the two oceans. This far-sighted man was Thomas Butler King, a resident of St. Simon's Island. He was the advocate of a trans-continental railway to extend from Brunswick, Ga., to San Diego, Calif. The suggestion doubtless originated in his own vast and lucrative operations as a planter and in his perfectly natural desire to market his crops to the best advantage. He realized far in advance of his time the importance to the South of cultivating trade relations with the Orient. So impressed was he with the wisdom of the proposed route that he delivered a number of speeches upon the subject both in and out of Congress and wrote a number of articles for the press. He was a man whose reputation was country-wide and whose influence was felt in national affairs. There is no doubt that he helped to

mold public opinion and to pave the way for the final consummation of the stupendous project. But the iron horse as a factor in commerce was still new. The popular mind was almost dazed by the thought of such an undertaking.

As early as 1849 Mr. King sat for his portrait. It is still in existence and represents him with pencil in hand demonstrating on a globe the advantages of the proposed route and indicating the various points through which the line was to pass. He was willing for posterity to sit in judgment upon him, and for this reason he was not loath to be identified with his favorite scheme upon the enduring canvas. Today the continent is spanned by four magnificent highways of steel. With the building of the new line from Birmingham to Brunswick, his dream was literally fulfilled, save only in one particular. Los Angeles, instead of San Diego, was made the terminal point on the far Pacific slope. But when the idea of a trans-continental railway was first advanced, Los Angeles was only an obscure little pueblo where Indian trails crossed and was not dignified with a place on the map until fifty years later. Over the grave of Mr. King, on St. Simon's Island, the leaves have fallen for more than half a century; but his judgment has been triumphantly vindicated. It is an item of some interest to note in this connection that the district of which Brunswick is the chief commercial centre was represented by Mr. King in Congress, first from 1839 to 1843, and afterwards from 1845 to 1849; and that during a part of this time two of his brothers, Andrew and Henry, were in Congress with him as representatives from other States. Mr. King was a native of Massachusetts. He was at one time sent to Europe by the United States government in the interest of direct trade between the two opposite shores of the North Atlantic.

The Story of the
Dodge Millions.

Volume II.

Hopeton. Some fifteen miles from the mouth of the Altamaha River was one of the most famous rice plantations in Georgia: Hopeton. It belonged originally to two noted planters of the Georgia coast, John Couper and James Hamilton, whose operations were for years combined. In the final adjustments, this superb old estate passed to the descendants of the latter, but, in ante-bellum days, it was chiefly associated with the name of James Hamilton Couper, under whose modern scientific management, it became one of the best known plantations in the Southern States. The happiest phases of life under the old regime were here typified: and much of the progress since made in agricultural economics was anticipated at Hopeton by slave labor at least two decades before the war. Mr. Couper, after graduating with the highest honors of Yale, traveled for some time abroad. Wherever he went he gathered ideas to be put into practical effect upon his return home. The system of flood-gates which he established at Hopeton proved to be so efficacious that damage by freshets was something unknown. It became the model for the whole Atlantic seaboard.

To the cultivation of the soil he applied the latest methods. He sought also to develop indigenous or native plants to the highest state of perfection. He planted orchards which made him famous. He was one of the pioneers of Georgia in the extensive cultivation of cane, converting his immense crops into sugar and molasses. In 1829, he erected the most complete sugar mills in the Southern States. He also successfully cultivated the olive. As a planter he was at least half a century in advance of his time. He even anticipated the manufacture of oil from cotton seed. At great cost he collected one of the largest libraries in America. Sir Charles

Lyall, F. R. S., who was once a guest at Hopeton, expressed his amazement at the collection, which contained Audubon's Birds, Michaud's Forest Trees, Catherwood's Antiquities of South America, and many other sumptuously illustrated folios, some of which could not be duplicated. Quite an important part of this splendid library is still in the possession of his son, Major James M. Couper, of Atlanta. But there were other proofs of his marked intellectual and social attainments; and Frederica Bremer, the Swedish novelist, in speaking of the cultured planter, whom she visited when in America, declared that in urbanity and grace of conversation he reminded her of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Bethel. Another extensive plantation on the Altamaha

River was Bethel, the handsome old country-seat of the Tisons, where a bountiful hospitality was dispensed in ante-bellum days. It is a fact of some interest that for years after the war, Bethel was the only estate in Glynn County which preserved amid changed conditions the semi-regal life of the old Southern regime. There was no reduction in the vast acreage cultivated by the owner at the close of the Civil War. Most of the slaves refused to quit the service of a kind master to avail themselves of an unwelcome release from bondage, preferring to remain on the estate where a shelter was provided for them in old age and where there was more of real happiness to be enjoyed in a freedom of slavery than they could possibly hope to find in a slavery of freedom. Sea-island cotton, sugar cane, rice, corn, and other products were cultivated in vast quantities at Bethel. The late owner, J. M. B. Tison, was famed for his manifold acts of generosity; and even to the present day traditions of his kindness still abide like a lingering incense around the hearthstones of Glynn. No one ever appealed to him in vain. At the time of his death, notes

to the value of \$50,000 were found by his executors among his papers. These notes represented various sums of money advanced to unfortunate debtors who were never pressed for payment. Eight miles from Bethel was the summer home of the Tisons: Coleridge, an estate still owned by the Tisons where several generations of the family lie buried.

Some of the numerous other plantations on the Altamaha River were Evelyn, New Hope, Altama, Broad Fields, Eliza Fields, and others which exist today only in the memories of a vanished but splendid era. At Evelyn are still to be seen the ruins of an old Spanish fort or chapparel built of tabby, the origin of which is veiled in obscure traditions. There are also a number of Indian mounds in the neighborhood showing that in former times an important band of the Creek Indians must have dwelt on the site of this old plantation. But the materials of romance abound everywhere in Glynn.

The German Village. Situated at the extreme southeastern end of St. Simon's Island was "The German Village", at which place some of the Salzburgers who came to Georgia settled. An old slave market was once prominent in the heart of the village, and through the medium of this obscure place many a ship load of negroes was smuggled into the Colony of Georgia. The daring Captain du Bignon's boat often landed here, sailing away, with only the crew on board. Nothing is left of this once active place to recall the memories of pirate days when slave vessels landed on St. Simon's from the African shores.

Fort St. Simon's. At the southern extremity of the island, near the site of the present lighthouse, Oglethorpe established a fort in 1735 to com-

mand the waters of Jekyl Sound. It was destined to play an important part in the wars against the Spaniards. Close to the fort were located the barracks, while, in the near-by waters, somewhere in the vicinity of the present docks, were gathered the vessels of the two great world powers of the eighteenth century: Spain and England, to contest for the mastery of the North American continent. The locality is today occupied by summer hotels. The fort has long since crumbled to the ground; but the old foundations are somewhere underneath the garden plot, adjacent to the Arnold House; and, from time to time, fragments of the ancient structure are still upheaved by the plowshare, disclosing an occasional relic of unusual interest.

Jekyl Island: Just to the south of St. Simon's Island, A Mecca for on the Georgia coast, lies another island, Millionaires. famous throughout the length and breadth of the country as the winter resort of eastern millionaires. Oglethorpe named it Jekyl Island, in honor of Sir Joseph Jekyl, an eminent English statesman. It was acquired during the early part of the last century by Christopher Poulaine du Bignon, a native of Bordeaux, in France, and a member of the royal navy, who fled to the United States upon the downfall of the Napoleonic power. His grandson, Joseph du Bignon, an extensive planter of sea island cotton, after making himself the sole owner of the property by purchasing the interests of the other heirs, here organized the famous "Jekyl Island Club," an organization composed of some of the wealthiest men of the North and East and said to be the greatest out-of-town club in the world. The island is plentifully stocked with game, is beautified with many artistic summer homes, possesses handsome driveways, and annually, during the winter season, becomes a mecca of resort for the men of millions who here enjoy a ceaseless round of sport. The island

is not open to the general public but is touched daily by boats en route to Fernandina and Cumberland.

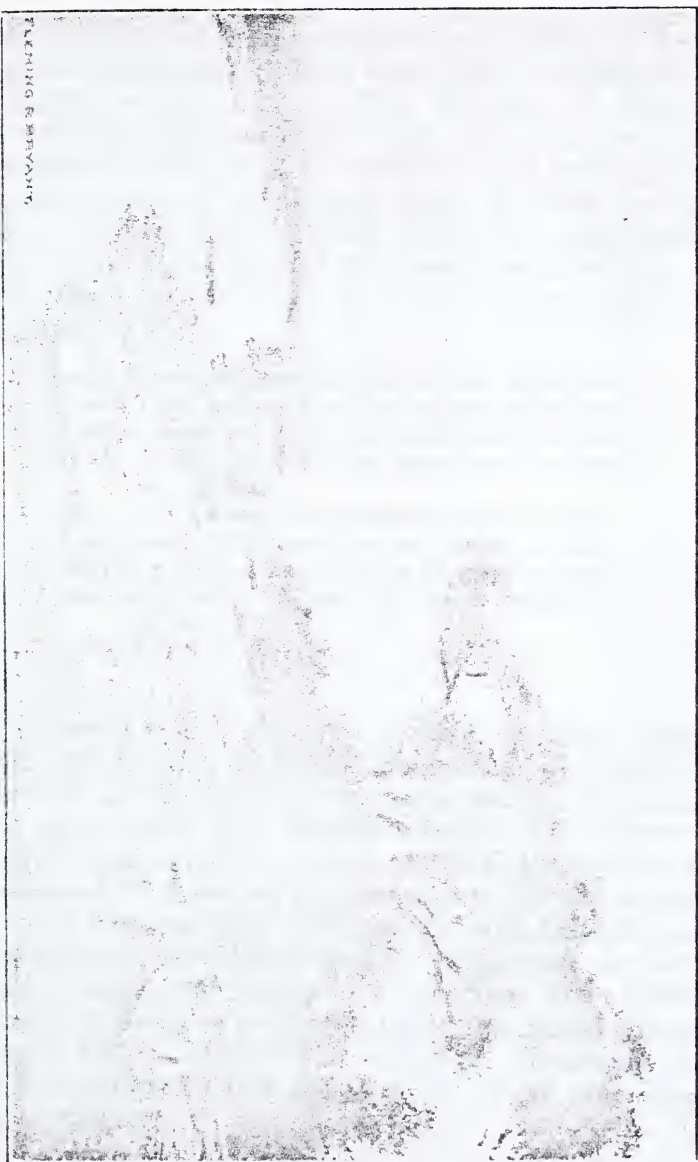
Exploding an
Old Myth of
Jekyl Island.

Volume II.

Brunswick. Brunswick, the county-seat of Glynn, named for the royal house of England, was first declared a port of entry in 1763—more than twelve years before the Revolution. The town is located on a peninsula, where it occupies the site of an estate formerly owned by Mark Carr, a wealthy freeholder of Colonial times. His tract of land in this locality contained 1,000 acres. By order of the Council of State and with the consent of Mr. Carr, this body of land was afterwards exchanged for an equivalent area further inland. Brunswick was first incorporated as a town in 1837, but the charter lapsed in the course of two years, and in 1856 the charter under which the city is today governed was granted. Perhaps the finest natural harbor on the South Atlantic coast is at Brunswick. It is deep enough to accommodate with safety the largest ocean steamers. The railway facilities of Brunswick put the town in communication with every part of the continent; and there is naught lacking in the way of signs to forecast a great future for Brunswick as a sea-port metropolis. The disastrous hurricane of 1893, with its train of accompaniments, only served to emphasize the latent power of recuperation possessed by a town whose peculiar advantages of location are unsurpassed.*

On the outskirts of Brunswick, commanding a view of the wide marshes to the south and east, stands the

* Authority: Capt. C. S. Wylly, of Brunswick, Ga.



THE LANE OAK, ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF BRUNSWICK,

THE LANE OAK, ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF BRUNSWICK, FACING THE FARFAMED "MARSHES
OF GLYNN" IMMORTALIZED BY THE POET.

famous Lanier Oak under which the most gifted of Georgia poets is supposed to have caught the inspiration for his world-renowned song: "The Marshes of Glynn." The tradition which associates this particular tree with the musings of the bard is verified by the testimony of personal friends of Mr. Lanier many of whom are still in life. Nor can any one stand on the site traditionally sacred to the authorship of this great poem without recalling those mellow lines, in which Genius walks the companion of Faith:

"As the marsh-hen secretly builds on the watery sod,
Behold I will build me a nest on the greatness of God:
I will fly in the greatness of God as the marsh-hen flies
In the freedom that fills all the space 'twixt the earth
and the skies:

By so many roots as the marsh-grass sends in the sod
I will heartily lay me ahold on the greatness of God:
Oh, like to the greatness of God is the greatness within
The range of the marshes, the liberal marshes of
Glynn."

Somewhat nearer the civic center, at a point where Albany and Prince street intersect, may be seen another land-mark of Brunswick: "Lover's Oak." This huge forest giant which has doubtless come down from a period of time beyond the birth of the Colony covers an extensive area of ground and pictures to the eye an ideal bower for love-making. The gnarled and twisted arms of the old tree, reaching almost to the ground, furnish a trysting-place in the truest sense Arcadian. Here Nature has built a balcony of green for Juliet and reared a bower of shade for Rosalind. The visitor to Brunswick who fails to see Lover's Oak misses a sip of the real spiced wine of Romance.

In a little park, facing Newcastle street, near the court house, stands Oglethorpe monument, a handsome

granite cross of Celtic design, unveiled in 1893 to the great philanthropist and soldier who founded the Colony of Georgia. On this occasion the address was delivered by Colonel W. E. Kay, of Brunswick. The inscription on the cross reads:

In memory of James Edward Oglethorpe. Founder of the Province, now the State, of Georgia. Soldier, Philanthropist and Lover of his fellow-man, most ardently those of poor estate. Born 1696. Died 1785. Erected by the efforts of Captain James Spalding Wyly and the Brunswick Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Glynn's Distinguished Residents. To the County of Glynn belongs the honor of having given to the illustrious Founder of the Colony of Georgia the only home owned by him in America. Within two years after landing upon the bluffs at Savannah, Oglethorpe established his permanent home at Frederica, on St. Simon's Island. Here, in the shadow of the fort which overlooked the delta of the Altamaha, the great soldier enjoyed the only tranquil moments which softened his none too peaceful life in the Georgia wilderness.

For six years he was a resident of Glynn—from 1736 to 1742.

Both the Wesleys lived for a while at Frederica—Charles, the great hymn-writer, and John, the renowned theologian and founder of Methodism.

Here lived Thomas Spalding, a member of Congress during the first decade of the nineteenth century, a wealthy planter, and a prominent man of affairs. He was born on the site of Oglethorpe's old home, and the earliest biography of the Founder of the Colony came from his pen. Spalding County was named for this pioneer patriot.

His father married a niece of General Lachlan McIntosh of the Revolution.

John Couper, a native of Scotland, established his residence at Cannon's Point, on St. Simon's Island. He cultivated a number of rich sea island and river bottom plantations, imported rare plants from abroad, reduced the science of agriculture to a fine art, and made experiments fifty years in advance of the times.

His son, James H. Couper, who lived at Hopeton, on the Altamaha, enjoyed an international reputation as a man of letters. The latter's library was one of the largest in America, embracing several thousand volumes, some of which could not be duplicated in Europe.

At Hampton's Point, on St. Simon's Island, lived Pierce Butler, a wealthy planter of the ante-bellum period, who married Fannie Kemble, the noted actress.

The celebrated Aaron Burr was for weeks a guest of Major Butler, the former's distinguished grandfather.

On the lower end of St. Simon's Island—not far from the present light house—at a place which he called "Retreat," lived Thomas Butler King, a wealthy planter, a member of Congress, and a far-sighted man of affairs. Mr. King was the first to conceive the idea of a trans-continental railway system.

William E. Dodge, the great lumber baron, though never a permanent resident of Glynn, founded the town of St. Simon's, where he established extensive saw-mills. He owned large bodies of land along the Altamaha River.

Two of Georgia's ablest ante-bellum Judges lived in Brunswick. Judge Arthur E. Cochran and Judge W. M. Sessions. The former was the first Judge of the Brunswick circuit.

Here also lived the distinguished Judge John L. Harris, a member of the Secession Convention.

William G. Brantley, one of the ablest representatives sent by Georgia to Congress since the war, lives here.

Brunswick was also for years the home of the Atkinsons—Spencer R. and Samuel C., both occupants of the bench of the Supreme Court of Georgia, on which formerly sat an honored grandfather, Charles J. McDonald.

GORDON

Created by Legislative Act, February 13, 1850, from Floyd and Cass Counties, both originally Cherokee. Named for Hon. William Washington Gordon, of Savannah, the first President of the Central of Georgia and one of the most distinguished pioneers of internal improvements. Calhoun, the county-seat, named for the illustrious John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

Resaca: Where The town of Resaca, in the upper
Sherman Lost 5,000 part of Gordon, was named for the
Men. famous field of the Mexican War
 on which General Zachary Taylor, on May 9, 1846, with an inferior force, gained a decisive victory over the Mexican Army under General Arista. Here, in the spring of 1864, the name of the town was still further enriched with the associations of victorious valor. Says Lawton B. Evans: "Sherman with a part of his army, exceeding in numbers the whole of Johnston's force made an attack on him at Dalton; and at the same time sent a large body of troops to Resaca, eighteen miles South, to destroy the railroad and to cut the Confederates off from their supplies of food. Johnston could not spare enough men to meet the force and was compelled to retreat to Resaca. Here Sherman attacked him again, but lost 5,000 men in the battle which continued two days, May 14th and 15th. Finding that he could not crush Johnston, he again sent troops around to the south toward Calhoun and forced Johnston to retreat to Cassville." Says Prof. Joseph T. Derry: "At this place, Johnston hoped to fight a decisive battle. There was heavy skirmishing during the day and the Confederate soldiers were eager to decide at once the issue of campaign. But the judgment of Hood and Polk was against fighting a defensive battle at this point."

New Echota: The
Last Capital of
the Cherokees.

Page 170.

¹ History of Georgia for Schools, p. 288, New York, 1904.

² Story of the Confederate States, p. 344, Richmond, 1893.

Where the First
Newspaper in
Cherokee, Georgia,
was Published.

Page 174.

Under the Lash:
Incidents of the
Removal.

Page 176.

Harriet Gould:
A Romance of
New Echola.

Page 183.

Sequoya: .The
Modern Cadmus.

Page 190.

In Cupid's Net. Just before the removal of the Cherokees, when the United States troops were stationed at New Echota, a young pale-face officer became enamored of an Indian girl. One day they rode to the Big Spring which was about two miles from the town. The soldier was mounted on a fiery charger; the maiden on an Indian pony. The officer's spirited animal had long been the envy of the Indians who saw him; and when ready to return from the spring, the girl begged to be allowed to ride him back home. Her lover demurred, but she pleaded; and finally he consented. Right nimbly she mounted, but for some reason she decided to change bridles. No sooner were they slipped from the wild animal's neck than the horse realized his freedom and was off like an arrow. The almost frenzied lover threw himself on the pony and started in hot pursuit, dreading every hill and turn, lest he should find the mangled body of his inamorata. But he did not overtake her until he reached New Echota and found her at her father's home. The horse had run the entire distance,

but the girl declared that it was the best ride she had ever taken.*

Lingering Some few years ago there stood on the
Land-marks of site of New Echota, a part of the old
the Cherokees. council house in which the Cherokees
 assembled to discuss national affairs;
while, in a field of cotton near by, there survived after
the lapse of seventy-five years a walnut tree under which
important committee meetings were formerly held. In
this same neighborhood was located the block-house, a
structure built of hewn logs, in which John Howard
Payne was held a prisoner.

Most of the houses occupied by the Cherokees were
built of logs. But in some of the later structures plank
was used. One of these—the home of Elias Boudinot,
editor of the *Phoenix*—was standing in 1900. It was a
two-story building, with a rock chimney on the out-side;
while it contained within a number of book-shelves and
closets.

If the local traditions are trustworthy, it was in the
neighborhood of New Echota that the famous ball game
was played, the result of which settled the old boundary
line dispute between the Cherokees and the Creeks. The
former claimed jurisdiction over the hill country of
Georgia as far south as the Chattahoochee River. Ac-
cordingly the issue was submitted to trial by combat in
this somewhat novel and unique manner. Both sides pre-
pared for the contest which was witnessed in due season
by hundreds of excited spectators. But the Cherokees won.
So the boundary line was drawn at the Chattahoochee
River, and there was no further strife between the two
powerful tribes over this vexed question.

Though no record has ever been found of the ball
game, the tradition in regard to it is persistent.

* From a newspaper article on New Echota, by Maggie V. Thornton.

There are still extant stories of the depredations committed by two outlaws who murdered a prominent Indian by the name of Hicks. The killing took place at a green corn dance on a plot of ground which is now within the western limits of Calhoun. What became of them no one knows. But they used to live in a cave near the mouth of Oothcaloga Creek. It was on a steep bluff and to reach the entrance it was necessary to climb to the top by means of the broom sedge which grew upon the almost perpendicular walls.

Old Indian Settlements. Siloquoy, on the Tennessee road, was the site of a British agency during the Revolution, conducted by John Waters. It continued for a number of years to be a favorite gathering place of the Indians.

Oostanaula was quite a large town in 1791. But the residents of this place were decidedly hostile to the Americans.

Oothcaloga was the residence of the Adairs. The Indians are said to have lived better here than in any other part of the Cherokee nation, but the settlement was sparsely inhabited.

Original Settlers. As given by White, the original settlers of Gordon were: John B. Adams, D. G. King, A. Stroup, T. C. Phillips, Uriah Phillips, W. H. Bailey, C. Kinman, William Curtis, N. Grant, James Shelnot, Joseph Wilson, H. S. Gardner, T. B. Shockley, M. Vandivier, D. Morrow, Jesse Swain, Oliver C. Wyley, Martin Duke, Colonel Lawson, D. S. Law, James W. Strange, George Stewart, Dr. Gideon, D. B. Barrette, Dr. Wall, James Longstreet, Colonel Adams and J. R. Knott.

To the foregoing list may be added Joshua Daniel, who moved to North Georgia from Lincoln, settling first in Floyd and afterwards in Gordon.

On November 12, 1850, at Calhoun, was held the first session of the Superior Court. The following pioneer citizens were sworn as Grand Jurors: Alexander Stroup, Foreman, Uriah Phillips, Joseph L. Neel, B. Lowry, M. Boaz, D. D. Roany, A. G. B. Vandiveu, D. Morrow, James H. Burch, Henry H. Pitman, Thomas Bird, Israel P. Bowen, S. T. King, D. G. King, William J. Fuller, Dennis Miller, Alexander Stewart, B. Kiker, sen., H. McConnell, William B. Chandler, James Moore, M. M. Douglass, Oliver C. Wyley.

Charles Harves, a soldier of the Revolution, is buried somewhere in Gordon.

Dr. Mark A. Matthews, a distinguished Presbyterian divine whose church at Seattle is the largest and wealthiest on the Pacific slope, was born in Calhoun. Dr. Matthews seldom preaches to less than 5,000 people. In May 1912, he was chosen Moderator of the Northern General Assembly.

GRADY

Created by Legislative Act, August 17, 1905, from Thomas and Decatur Counties, both originally Early. Named for the brilliant orator and editor, Henry W. Grady, whose response to a toast at a banquet of the New England Society of New York, in the winter of 1886, made his reputation international. He was not only a peace-maker between the sections but a captain of the great industrial cohorts of the South. Calro, the county-seat, named for the ancient metropolis of the Nile, in Egypt.

How Grady Played
Cromwell.

Volume II.

Historical Traditions. It is more than likely that Hernando de Soto on his famous expedition in search of gold, in 1540, first entered the territory of Georgia in what is now Grady County, traveling almost due northward from Tallahassee. Says Jones, Vol. I, History of Georgia: "On the fourth day the army encountered a deep river, for the passage of which it became necessary to construct a periagua. So swift was the current that a chain was stretched from bank to bank for the guidance of the craft. By this means the soldiers and the baggage were put across, and the horses directed in swimming the stream. We believe this to have been the Ochlochnee River."

Original Settlers. See Decatur and Thomas, from which counties Grady was formed.

To the list may be added: W. B. Roddenbery, J. L. Paulk, J. B. Wright, Ira Higdon, R. H. Harris, W. C. Jones, and J. A. Garney, who were among the first settlers to locate at Cario; W. R. Hawthorn, R. R. Terrell, J. L. Peebles, C. B. Trulock, Z. Trulock, Martin Harrell, and Sampson Harrell, pioneers of Whigham; J. M. Blackshear, Henry Mitchell, and S. M. Beach, of Beachton; C. W. Maxwell, E. H. Maxwell, J. O. Darsey, and B. H. McNair, of Calvary; C. F. Rehberg, J. M. Sasser and J. J. Terrell, of Reno; M. Pope, of Ochlochee; and L. L. Barwick of Pine Park*

* These names were furnished by Judge P. H. Herring, Ordinary of Grady.

GREENE

Created by Legislative Act, February 3, 1786, from Washington County. Named for General Nathanael Greene, of the Revolution. Next to the illustrious Commander-in-Chief, General Greene was the foremost soldier produced by the first war for independence. He took command of the Southern Département in 1780 and was largely instrumental in expelling the British from Georgia soil. (See Mulberry Grove, page 108; Greene Monument, page 103; The Finding of Gen. Greene's Body, Lost for 114 Years, Vol. II). Greensboro, the county-seat, also named for Gen. Greene. When organized this county embraced parts of five others, Hancock, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro and Clarke.

Greene in the Revolution. Opened to settlement at the close of the struggle for independence, the historic county of Greene became the abode of pioneers most of whom were veterans of the first war with England. These men inured to arms were well-seasoned for the hardships of life on the frontier; but some of them escaped the fire of the British only to fall before the tomahawk of the murderous savages. It is doubtful if there is a county in the State whose soil is more thickly sown with heroic dust; but most of the graves in which these heroes of seventy-six lie entombed—due largely to the unsettled conditions which prevailed for years on the border—are marked by no memorial headstones. But the spirit in which these men toiled—after converting their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks—is perpetuated in a line of worthy descendants; and to one inquiring for the tomb of some ancestor who is here buried an answer might be given him in the epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren: "If you seek his monument look around you."

Ezekiel Evans Park, (1757-1826), a patriot of '76, lived on a plantation near Greensboro. He was a graduate of William and Mary College and was a man of culture. Mr. Park witnessed service in a number of engagements and was wounded at the battle of Guildford C. H., in North Carolina.

Stephen Gatlin, a private, was pensioned by the Federal government in 1834, while a resident of Greene.

Thomas Fambrough, at the age of 80, died in Greene. To quote an obituary notice: "There is no doubt that he was in nine as tough battles as were ever fought in the Revolution."

Captain Joel Parish was another old soldier. He died on his plantation at the age of 73, one of the last of the heroic remnant who fought under Washington.

Alexander Gresham died in Greene, on February 23, 1823, aged 70. He was an officer in the Revolution. At the outbreak of the war of 1812, though somewhat feeble, he was one of the first of the Silver Grays to volunteer. The following incident is preserved: On the day of his death he was uncommonly cheerful. While sitting at dinner, application was made to him for assistance by a distressed traveller, whose wagon was stalled near the house. The servants being all out of the way but one, he went himself to the scene of the accident; and after helping the stranger to get his conveyance up one hill he was preparing to ascend another, when he overtaxed his strength. With his hand upon the wheel, he was making an effort to start the wagon, and while in this attitude he must have ruptured a blood vessel, for he dropped immediately to his knees and expired in about one minute.

Major Davis Gresham was also a patriot of '76.

Oliver Porter, a soldier of the Revolution, settled in Greene at the close of hostilities. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. His son, Oliver S. Porter, Sr., became a soldier in the war of 1812. His grandson, Oliver S. Porter, Jr., was the founder of Porterdale, near Covington, Ga., at which place he built a number of cotton mills.

William Jackson, a soldier of the Revolution, lived and died in Greene. He was a native of England.

Another hero of independence was John McGough, a veteran of Brandywine and Saratoga. Twice wounded—once with a sabre and once with a musket—he reached the

age of 86 years. Mr. McGough was a native of the north of Ireland. His home was at White Plains.

Michael Ely, who for years kept a public tavern in Greene, was a soldier of the Revolution. His son, John W. Ely, fought in the war of 1812. Arthur Foster and John Wilson were also patriots in the Continental army.

Another veteran of the first war with England was Thomas Wright. Josepn Wright, his son, married Mary, a daughter of the famous John Stark, who distinguished himself in the struggle for independence, but unfortunately, as the result of a quarrel, killed a man and disappeared. What became of him no one ever knew.

Mrs. Catherine Freeman, the widow of Colonel John Freeman, of the Revolution, was living in Penfield, in 1854, at the age of 86.

Adam Livingston, a native of the north of Ireland, grandfather of Congressman L. F. Livingston, came to America in 1760. He bore arms in the struggle for independence, after which he removed first to Virginia and then to Georgia, settling in Greene County where his first wife was killed by the Indians while getting water at the spring. In 1805 the old veteran started to Kentucky, but died at Cumberland Gap while en route. Thereupon the family returned to Greene, where a plantation was purchased and a permanent home established. John Adams, a patriot of 76 settled in Greene, at the close of the Revolution, coming from Tar River, N. C. His sons, Robert and John, reared large families in this section. John Walker, a soldier under Washington, migrated from Virginia to Georgia early in 1800 and settled in Greene. His descendants are numerous, including the Walkers of Hancock, Putnam, and Walton.

One of Georgia's Oldest Documents. Some time ago, in the Ordinary's office at Greensboro, was found an old bundle of parchment yellow with age which proved on examination to be one of Georgia's very oldest documents. It contains the complete records of the Court of Land Commissioners appointed by the Royal Governor James Wright to issue the "ceded lands," by which name the tracts of land acquired from the Creek and Cherokee Indians on the eve of the Revolution were known. The Governor's formal instructions given at Augusta on November 19, 1773, are also included. Out of the land which the commissioners issued under the terms of these instructions was afterwards organized the original county of Wilkes; and just why the document in question happened to come to light in Greene when the logical place for it was either in the office of the Secretary of State or in one of the Court Houses of the territory originally belonging to Wilkes is one of the unsolved conundrums at present puzzling the minds of historical investigators. Mr. J. A. LeConte, of Atlanta, has recently made a transcript of these records for Joseph Habersham Chapter. They cover a period of two years.

Muster-roll of Dragoons. To protect the settlers against the repeated incursions of the Indians, there was organized a Militia Troop of Dragoons, under the command of Captain Jonas Fouche, which was destined to become famous, at least in the traditions of Middle Georgia. From an old muster roll, dated February 25, 1794, a list of the members has been obtained; and since it throws an important side-light upon the history of the period, it is herewith reproduced. It is almost a complete roster of the prominent families of Greene. The following members were enrolled:

Jonas Fouche, Captain,
 Peyton Smith, Cornet,
 George Phillips, Sergeant,

Charles Watts,
 Terrance Byron,
 Joseph White,

William Browning, Sergeant,
 Charles Harris, Corporal,
 John Young, Corporal,
 Samuel B. Harris, Trumpeter,
 William Heard, Farrier,
 Samuel M. Devereaux,
 John Harrison,
 Abner Farmer,
 Isaac Stocks,
 Samuel Dale,
 Josiah McDonald,
 Jesse Standifer,
 William Scott,
 Arthur Foster,
 William George,
 John Capps,
 Micajah Wall,
 Robert Patrick,
 Jesse Jenkins,

James McGuire,
 Robert Finley,
 William Curry,
 Joseph Shaw,
 John Pinkerd,
 Little B. Jenkins,
 Presly Watts,
 Theodore Scott,
 Robert Watson,
 Henry Potts,
 Dennis Lynch,
 Skelton Standifer,
 Joseph Heard,
 James Moor,
 Humphrey Gibson,
 Robert Grinatt,
 George Reid,
 Douglas Watson,
 George Owen.

Early's Manor: On a bluff of land overlooking the
The Old Home of an Oconee River, near Scull Shoals,
Illustrious Governor. rest the mortal ashes of Peter
 Early, one of the most noted of
 Georgia's ante-bellum statesmen. He sleeps on land
 which once belonged to the old family homestead. But
 the handsome brick residence which formerly crowned the
 eminence was long ago destroyed by fire, while the family
 burial ground of the Early's today forms part of Mr.
 M. L. Bond's horse and cow lot.* The little cemetery is a
 parallelogram, eighteen feet in length by twelve feet in
 width and is enclosed by a brick wall five feet in height,
 one corner of which has crumbled to the ground. On the
 yellow marble headstone which marks the last resting
 place of Gov. Early—a slab some three feet and six
 inches high—appears the following inscription:

Here lies the body of Peter Early who died on the
 15th of August, 1817, in the 45th year of his age.

* Letter from Mr. Bond to the author of this work, dated Oct. 25, 1912.

There are two other graves on the lot. One of these is occupied by Mrs. Ann Adams Sherwood. She was Gov. Early's widow. Subsequent to her first husband's death, she married the noted pioneer Baptist preacher, Dr. Adiel Sherwood. But she lived only a short while after contracting wedlock a second time. In the grave beside her sleeps an infant daughter, whose death preceded the mother's by only six months. The inscription on the tomb of Mrs. Sherwood reads:

Sacred to the memory of Ann Adams Sherwood, consort of Rev. Adiel Sherwood. She was born in Bedford, Va., in 1783, and died November, 1822. Delecta dum vixit. Memorabilis in mortu.

Gov. Early's old home place was located 20 miles south of Athens, 2 miles north-east of Wrayswood, 9 miles south-west of Maxey's, and 8 miles east of Farmington. The Early plantation is owned by Messrs. F. E. and W. G. Griffith, of Athens. Only a small part of the original estate belongs to Mr. Bond, who bought the parcel of land on which the old Governor lies buried. The grave is some 200 yards from where the mansion formerly stood and is less than thirty feet distant from the Oconee River, on a high point of land, which is never inundated by freshets. We quote the following paragraph from Dr. George G. Smith. Says he:* "The Governor's father, Joel Early, came from Virginia and purchased a very large body of land on the Oconee River, where he located what he called Early's Manor, in which he maintained the style of an old English baron. His will is on record and is a document of unique interest. It gives direction, not only as to the distribution of his property but as to methods for pruning his apple orchards and for resting his fields. He bequeathed his land to trustees to be given to his favorite sons when they were

* Story of Georgia and the Georgia People, Atlanta, 1900.

thirty-six years old. Two of his boys he disinherited, one for extravagance, the other for disrespect."

Tombs of Two Noted Senators. In the town cemetery at Greensboro rest two distinguished Georgians, both of whom wore the toga of the United States Senate, besides illustrating Georgia on the Superior Court Bench: Thomas W. Cobb and William C. Dawson. They are both memorialized by counties, in addition to which both rest in graves which are most substantially marked. (See Historic Church-yards and Burial-Grounds, Vol. 2).

**Penfield:
The Cradle of
Mercer University.**

Volume II.

**The Methodist
Schism of 1844:
Greene's Part in
the Great Rupture.**

Volume II.

The Dawson Family Record. Judge Dawson was twice married, first, in 1820, to Henrietta, daughter of Dr. Thomas Wingfield; and, second, in 1850, to Eliza M. Williams, a widow, of Memphis, Tenn.

His eldest son, William Reid Dawson, died while a student at the University of Georgia, in the junior class. The second child was Henry M. Dawson, who died at the age of three years. Next came George Oscar Dawson, who became a lawyer of Greensboro and frequently represented the County of Greene in the State Legislature. The fourth child was Henrietta Wingfield, who became the wife of Joseph B. Hill, of Columbus.

Edgar Gilmer Dawson, the fifth child, married the only daughter of Dr. William Terrell, of Sparta, an

eminent physician and member of Congress. Soon after being admitted to the bar, Mr. Dawson moved to Columbus.

Emma Caledonia, the sixth child married Edward W. Seabrook of South Carolina, the nephew of Gov. Seabrook.

Lucien Wingfield Dawson, the seventh and last child, became a lawyer of Greensboro and married Eliza, daughter of George Dent, of Athens.*

On the court-house square in Greensboro stands a handsome monument erected by the patriotic women of Greensboro to the gallant Confederate dead. The monument was formally unveiled on April 26, 1898, at which time the address of the occasion was delivered by Lucian Lamar Knight, Esq., of Atlanta. The speaker was presented to the audience by Hon. James B. Park, afterwards Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit.

Original Settlers. According to White, the original settlers of Greene, were: Thomas Horton, Davis Gresham, William Fitzpatrick, Henry Graybill, Oliver Porter, John Bailey, Charles Cessna, Thomas Baldwin, M. Rabun, John George, Alexander Reid, Michael Rogers, David Dickson, Walton Harris, Peyton Smith, Ezekiel E. Park, Peter Curtwright, G. W. Foster, John Amour, Major Poullain, Jesse Perkins, Joel Newsome, James Armstrong, Thomas Harris, and Major Beasley.

To the above list, Dr. Smith adds the Abercrombies, the Dales, the Fouches, and the Brewers.

* Stephen F. Miller, in Bench and Bar of Georgia, Vol. I.

Thomas Hart, the grandfather of Judge John C. Hart, was also among the pioneers. Likewise William Janes, Obediah Copelan, McKinney Howell, Archibald Perkins, John C. Wood, Dr. James Nisbet, John Dolvin, the Davises, the McWhorters, the Lewises, etc.

The first resident of Greene to leave a will on record was Joseph Smith, a surveyor. His estate comprised: 17 cows, 4 horses, 3 Bibles, 3 Testaments, 3 sermon books, a number of surveying instruments, and 4 1-2 yards of gray cloth. The first Grand Jury was constituted as follows: Thomas Harris, foreman; David Love, Walton Harris, David Gresham, John A. Miller, William Fitzpatrick, William Heard, Moses Shelby, James Jenkins, Joseph White, Robert Baldwin, William Shelby, Jesse Connell, Joseph Spradling, and William Daniel.

Greene's Distinguished Residents. Years ago, Judge Eugenius A. Nisbet—then a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia—made the remark that no county in the State was more prolific in men of note than the county of Greene and even the most casual glance at the records will suffice to make obvious the truth of this statement.

The illustrious jurist himself was a native of Greene. Judge Nisbet, besides occupying a seat on the Supreme Bench, represented Georgia in Congress and wrote the Ordinance of Secession. He was one of Georgia's purest public men.

Dr. Lovick Pierce was a resident of Greene, during the early days of his ministry; and here at the old Foster place, near Greensboro—the great orator of Methodism, Bishop George F. Pierce, was born.

General Hugh A. Haralson, a member of Congress and an officer in the State militia, was a native of Greene.

Here lived the great Thomas W. Cobb, statesman and jurist, who represented Georgia in the United States Senate, and for whom the county of Cobb was named.

Here lived Judge Francis H. Cone, an eminent lawyer, whose personal encounter with Mr. Stephens on the steps of the old Atlanta Hotel, in 1844, was one of the most dramatic episodes of ante-bellum politics.

Greensboro was also the home of the noted William C. Dawson, who served Georgia on the bench, in the national House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States. Dawson County was named in his honor.

Dr. Francis Cummins, a soldier of the Revolution and a noted Presbyterian divine, the tutor of Andrew Jackson came to Georgia at an early period and was pastor of a church in Greene for twenty-three years. He died of influenza, on the day after preaching his farewell sermon to the congregation. Dr. Cummins was a native of Pennsylvania.

Judge Thomas Stocks, one of the founders of Mercer, was a native of Greensboro. He first saw the light of day in one of the log forts built to protect the frontier. Judge Stocks lived to be an octogenarian.

The celebrated Judge Longstreet lived at one time in Greensboro; where he married Miss Elizabeth Park.

Governor Peter Early—one of the greatest of Georgia's ante-bellum public men—was a resident of Greene. His home was at Scull Shoals on the east bank of the Oconee River. Here the distinguished statesman and jurist lies buried.

Thomas Flournoy Foster, a noted lawyer and legislator of the ante-bellum days, lived here. He was sent to Congress while a resident of Greene and, after removing to Columbus, was again elected to a seat in the national House of Representatives.

The following anecdote of Mr. Foster is preserved in White's Historical Collections of Georgia: "A plain citizen from a distant county visited Milledgeville about the commencement of the session of the Legislature and,

on his return home a neighbor inquired about the organization and asked who was elected speaker. The artless reply was 'A little frisky hard-favored, pop-eyed man from Greene was the speaker, for he was nearly all the time speaking, while the man whom he called the Speaker, higher up in a chair, did nothing but say—"The gentleman from Greene."'

Here lived Miles W. Lewis, long a member of the General Assembly of Georgia and R. L. McWhorter, for years a power in politics.

Judge Henry T. Lewis, who occupied a seat on the Supreme bench of Georgia and who put William J. Bryan in nomination for President at Chicago, in 1896, lived in Greensboro.

Julius C. Alford, a member of Congress, famous at one time as "the old war horse of Troup," spent his boyhood days in Greene.

Bishop James O. Andrew, the martyr-bishop of Methodism, lived for a short period in Greensboro; and here he married the widow Greenwood from whom he acquired the slave property which rent Methodism asunder in 1844.

Yelverton P. King, a distinguished legislator, who was at one time Charge d'Affairs in one of the South American countries, was a resident of Greensboro.

The great Jesse Mercer lies buried at Penfield where Mercer University was located prior to the Civil War: and here at one time resided Nathaniel M. Crawford and John L. Dagg, both eminent Baptist theologians. Billington M. Sanders, the first president of the institution, also resided here; and Shaler G. Hillyer, Shelton P. Sanford, J. E. Willet, and Patrick H. Mell—all noted educators—were at one time residents of Penfield.

Dr. Adiel Sherwood, while serving the Greensboro Baptist church, in 1829, published his famous Gazetteer.

Archibald Henry Scott, an eminent educator, taught school for quite a while at Greensboro, where the future bishop of Methodism, George F. Pierce, was among his pupils.

He was the father of the ripe scholar and man of letters, Dr. William J. Scott, who founded and edited *Scott's Magazine*, an Atlanta periodical of the early seventies.

Judge John C. Hart, a distinguished former Attorney-General of Georgia, was born in Greene, near his present home at Union Point.

Here lived Nathaniel G. Foster, a member of Congress and a noted Baptist divine; also his brother, Albert G. Foster, a jurist of note.

Four counties in Georgia have been named for residents of Greene, viz., Early, Cobb, Dawson and Haralson. Two United States Senators lived in Greene, viz., Cobb and Dawson; eight members of Congress, viz., Early, Cobb, Nisbet, Dawson, Haralson, Alford and the two Fosters, Thomas F. and Nathaniel G.; two bishops of the Methodist church, Pierce and Andrew; two judges of the Supreme Court, Nisbet and Lewis; one Governor of Georgia, Peter Early; and a number of strong judges of the Superior Court.

GWINNETT

Created by Legislative Act, December 15, 1818, out of treaty lands acquired from the Cherokees in the same year. Named for Button Gwinnett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Georgia. Lawrenceville, the county-seat, named for Captain James Lawrence, of the Chesapeake, who fell mortally wounded on board his ship, on June 1, 1813. His last words have since become historic: "Don't give up the ship!"

**Gwinnett's Earliest
Martyrs: A Monu-
ment Which Tells
of Two Tragedies.**

On the court-house square in the town of Lawrenceville, there stands a monument which the people of this community erected in 1836 to commemorate a double-sacrifice which was made at this time by the county of Gwinnett upon

the altar of patriotism. There is nowhere in the State a shaft of marble around which gathers a more pathetic story; and to the youth of the town it has ever been the most powerful incentive to heroic deeds. On one side of the monument is chiseled the following inscription:

This monument is erected by friends to the memory of Captain James C. Winn and Sergeant Anthony Bates, Texan Volunteers, of this village, who were taken in honorable combat, at Goliad, Texas, and shot by order of the Mexican commander, March 27, 1836.

The following inscription appears on the side opposite:

To the memory of Ensign Isaac Lacy, Sergeant James C. Martin, and privates William M. Sims, John A. V. Tate, Robert T. Holland, James H. Holland, brothers; Henry W. Peden, and James M. Allen, members of the Gwinnett company of mounted volunteers, under the command of Captain H. Garmany, who were slain in battle with a party of Creek Indians, at Shepherd's, in Stewart County, Ga., June 9, 1836. Their remains rest beneath this monument.

The story of the brutal massacre of Fannin's men at Goliad is elsewhere told. Captain Winn, on the first call to arms, went to the relief of the distressed Texans, accompanied by his boyhood's companion, Anthony Bates, who perished with him in Fannin's devoted band. The remains of the victims were left unburied in the neighborhood of the mission where they were shot by order of Santa Anna. Three months later occurred the second holocaust, whereupon a town meeting was held in Lawrenceville; and, on motion of Colonel N. L. Hutchins, it was decided to erect a monument to the memory of these gallant men: Gwinnett's earliest martyrs.

Button Gwinnett was a native of England, where he was born in 1732. Coming to America only four years in advance of the Revolution, he located first in Charleston, S. C., after which he purchased St. Catharine's Island and settled on the coast of Georgia. Due largely to the influence of Dr. Lyman Hall, a fellow-citizen of the Parish of St. John, he espoused the patriotic cause, and, together with Dr. Hall and George Walton, while serving in the Continental Congress, he signed the Declaration of Independence for Georgia. He was also a member of the Council of Safety, and, on the death of Archibald Bulloch, became President and Commander-in-Chief of Georgia. While occupying this office, on May 16, 1777, he fought a duel with General Lachlan McIntosh, a rival for military honors; and, receiving in this encounter a mortal wound, he breathed his last, within a few days after the fatal exchange of shots. He was doubtless buried in the old Colonial Cemetery at Savannah, since he was living at the seat of government, when the unfortunate affair with McIntosh took place, and it was on the outskirts of Savannah that the hostile meeting occurred. But when an effort was made to find the body of Button Gwinnett, in order to place it under the monument to the Signers, in Augusta, the grave of the old patriot could not be located.

Original Settlers. Elisha Winn settled in what is now the county of Gwinnett as early as 1800, coming to this State from Virginia. Nathan L. Hutchins, a native of South Carolina, who afterwards became a Judge of the Superior Court, settled in Gwinnett when the county was first opened. The noted Simmons family was also established in Gwinnett at an early period; and with the first tide of immigrants came—the Baughs, the Borings, the Kings, the Howells, the Stricklands, the Anthonys, the Baxters, and the Grahams. The list of

early settlers also includes: Madison R. Mitchell, Asahel R. Smith, J. G. Park, Hines Holt, S. McMullin, Noah Strong, William Maltbie, Richard Lester, William Nesbitt, William McDaniel, Levi M. Cooper, Egbert M. Brand, Isaac Hamilton and others.

White, in his *Statistics of Georgia*, gives quite a lengthy list of Gwinnett county pioneers who attained to phenomenal years. The number includes John Davis, who joined the church when he was 99 and who lived to be 110; George Wilson, who reached the century mark; a Mr. Hunt and a Mrs. Shaddock, both of whom lived to be 100; John McDade, who registered 95; George Thrasher, whose span of life reached 93; and Stephen Harris, who died at the age of 90. Besides these, there were still living in Gwinnett, when the volume from which we quote went to press, in 1849, a Mrs. McCree, who was then in her ninety-fourth years, and Nathan Dobbs, Leonard Willis, and Thomas Cox, three old patriarchs, each of whom was 92.

Major C. H. Thorn, a patriot of '76, is buried somewhere in Gwinnett. Wm. McRight, a private in the Revolutionary ranks, was granted a Federal pension while a resident of this county in 1837.

**Gwinnett's
Distinguished
Residents.**

Major Charles H. Smith, the noted humorist, was born in Gwinnett. He removed to Rome in 1851 for the practice of law, and still later established his residence at Cartersville, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Here lived two distinguished judges of the same name who served on the Superior Court Bench of the Western Circuit—Judge N. L. Hutchins, Sr., who served from 1857 to 1868, and Judge N. L. Hutchins, Jr., who served

for a number of years beginning in 1882. Major Smith married a daughter of the elder Judge Hutchins. The name is still worthily borne by a distinguished lawyer of Lawrenceville, Hon. N. L. Hutchins, who has represented Gwinnett in the General Assembly of Georgia.

The younger Judge Hutchins commanded the 2nd Georgia Battalion of Sharp Shooters during the Civil War.

Captain James C. Winn, one of the martyrs of Goliad, went from Gwinnett to Texas, where he perished in the brutal massacre of March 27, 1836, at the famous Spanish mission, near San Antonio. His brother, Richard D. Winn, was a distinguished resident of Gwinnett. The latter's son, Hon. Thomas E. Winn, represented Georgia in Congress from 1891 to 1893. Judge Samuel J. Winn, a well-known lawyer and jurist of Lawrenceville, was the father of Atlanta's well-known mayor—Hon. Courtland S. Winn.

Brigadier-General Gilbert J. Wright, a noted Confederate officer, was a native of Gwinnett.

Colonel Lovick P. Thomas, who commanded the famous 42nd Georgia regiment in the battle of Atlanta and who afterwards held for years the office of sheriff in the county of Fulton, was born here.

Dr. James F. Alexander, a noted surgeon, of Atlanta, who served in the Secession Convention, spent his boyhood days on a farm in Gwinnett.

Here lived Hon. James P. Simmons, a noted author and a leader for years in Georgia politics. He was a member of the Secession Convention, in which body he was one of the six delegates who signed the celebrated ordinance under formal protest. Hon. Wm. E. Simmons, one of Georgia's ablest Constitutional lawyers has been a resident of Lawrenceville since boyhood.

Colonel Tyler M. Peeples, a distinguished lawyer and publicist; Railroad Commissioner J. A. Perry;

Judge Charles H. Brand, and other prominent Georgians, live here; and Hon. John R. Cooper, of Macon, one of the best known criminal lawyers in the State—recently a popular candidate for Congress—was born in Gwinnett.

HABERSHAM

Created by Legislative Act, December 15, 1818, out of treaty lands acquired from the Cherokees in the same year. Named for Major Joseph Habersham, an illustrious patriot of the Revolution, afterwards Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Washington. Clarkesville, the county-seat, named for Governor John Clarke, of Georgia. Originally Habersham included White and a part of Stephens.

Major Joseph Habersham, a native of Savannah, born July 28, 1751, was the second son of the staunch old loyalist, James Habersham, who, during the absence of Governor Wright in England, was placed at the helm of affairs. Joseph was an ardent patriot, despite his father's zealous attachment to the Crown. He was one of the six bold liberty boys, who broke open the powder magazine in Savannah, on the night of May 11, 1775; and, at still another time, in association with Captain Oliver Bowen, he commanded the first vessel equipped for naval warfare during the American Revolution, and captured a schooner loaded with military supplies for the Royal government. He was a member of the Provincial Congress which met in Savannah on July 4, 1775, a member of the Council of Safety, and, when the Georgia Battalion was organized, he was chosen Major.

In the drama of hostilities which followed, he bore a conspicuous part; and from 1785 to 1786 he sat in the Continental Congress. He was also a member of the Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution. President Washington appointed him Postmaster General of the United States, an office which he filled until the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, when he resigned to become President of the Branch Bank of the United

States at Savannah. He died in the city of his birth, on November 17, 1815, leaving behind him an untarnished reputation. His two brothers, John and James, were also distinguished patriots of the Revolution.

Tallulah Falls.

See Rabun.

Six miles south-east of Clarksville stood the Chopped Oak, a land-mark famous in the traditions of the early settlers. It was a favorite rendezvous of the Indians and a place where a number of trails met. Here the red men recorded their trophies of battle and planned their savage exploits against the whites. For each scalp taken a gash was cut into the tree; and to judge from the appearance which the old oak presented when last seen, the Indians must have made life in this region a nightmare to the settlers. But the old land-mark has long since disappeared.

Matthew Rhodes, a soldier of the Revolution, lies buried at Clarksville. He died on December 5, 1855, at an age not given, but the old patriot must have been a centenarian. Time has almost obliterated the inscription on the soft granite slab, which was evidently cut by an inexperienced hand from a rough boulder. The grave stone will doubtless be replaced in time by a handsome marker. There are a number of Revolutionary patriots buried in Habersham, but they sleep in graves which can no longer be identified. Henry Halcomb and Charles Rickey, both privates, were granted Federal pensions while living in Habersham, the former in 1845, the latter in 1844.

In the old Methodist Church yard in the town of Clarksville is the tomb of Richard W. Habersham, a member of the noted family of Savannah and a former representative from Georgia in Congress. The grave is walled up roughly with granite rocks to a height of some two feet, in addition to which there is also a headstone bearing this inscription:

The grave of Hon. Richard W. Habersham, M. C.
Born, Dec. 10, 1786. Died, Dec. 2, 1842. Filii patri.

Colonel Garnett McMillan, a brilliant lawyer, who defeated Benjamin H. Hill for Congress but died without taking his seat, is buried in this same churchyard.

Two Splendid Schools. Piedmont College, at Demorest chartered in 1897 as the J. S. Green Collegiate Institute, is one of the best equipped plants

in the upper part of the State for the higher education of youth. It was founded by the Rev. C. C. Spence, D. D., a former president of Young Harris College, who organized it upon the model of the famous Methodist school at Young Harris. It became Piedmont College in 1903. Dr. Spencer's successors in office have been as follows: Rev. J. C. Campbell, Rev. H. C. Newell and Dr. Frank E. Jenkins. The growth of the institution has been marked. In 1911 a disastrous fire crippled the school; but in consequence of the temporary backset the friends of the college applied themselves with intensified zeal to the work of rehabilitation. Recently a campus of one hundred acres was acquired on the east side of the Tallulah Falls Railway; and to this beautifully wooded tract of land the transfer of the college properties has already begun with the erection of several handsome buildings on the new

site. In addition to the College proper there is also an academy in which young pupils are prepared for the more advanced studies.

One of the finest schools in the State for the education of Georgia's mountain boys and girls—though one of the youngest—is the Tallulah Falls Industrial School, an institution established and maintained in this picturesque land of the sky by the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. Barely three years have elapsed since the school was started. But the little educational plant has already performed miracles. It has wiped from the map of Habersham the wretched one room shack, provided by the county authorities, in which, during four months of the year, the children who attended school in this dingy death-trap were forced to sit upon hard benches and to shiver in the raw gusts which blew through the broken window panes. Getting an education is no longer a bug-bear from which these urchins shrink but a privilege in which they delight; nor is it any exaggeration to say that the wholesome effect of the school has been felt at every mountain fireside within a radius of fifty miles. To quote a happy expression coined by Mrs. Willet, one of Georgia's most brilliant club women, "the fairy god-mother whose wand has wrought this miracle is Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, of Athens." Much of the credit undoubtedly belongs to Mrs. Lipscomb. From a rich experience of many fruitful and splendid years at the head of the noted Lucy Cobb Institute, this gifted gentle-woman has come to the rescue of the mountain boys and girls of her native state, sacrificing a leisure which she has well-earned in order to lend a helping hand to these unfortunate children of the hills. Several handsome buildings today adorn the beautiful campus; and there stretches before the school a prospect of great usefulness, if the friends of education will only rally around the banner which this unselfish

woman has here planted in the green heart of our Georgia Switzerland.

Original Settlers. As given by White, the early settlers of Habersham were: General Wafford, Gabriel Fish, Major Williams, John Robinson, Alexander Walden, B. Cleveland, John Whitehead, John Grant, Jesse Kiney, Charles Riche, Mr. Vandevier, Hudson Moss, and William Herring.

Reverend James West, the grandfather of the late Dr. E. P. West, of Clarksville, was also an early settler. He lived to be quite an old man and died almost within sight of the century mark.

Alexander Erwin, a native of North Carolina, settled in Habersham in 1834. Colonel William S. Erwin, of Clarkville, and Judge Alexander S. Erwin, of Athens, were his sons. Zachariah Kytle was also an early settler of Habersham.

Habersham's Men of Note. Here lived a Georgian whose untimely death alone prevented him from attaining to the highest public honors—Garnett McMillan. His capacity for leadership was most pronounced. In the Legislature of 1870 he leaped at once into prominence by demanding a rigid inquiry into the Bullock administration. He was one of the first men in Georgia to challenge the high-handed officialism of this period. His speech on the fraudulent bonds caused Governor James M. Smith to appoint him on the famous Bond Committee of 1872, the other members of which were Hon. Thomas J. Simmons, afterwards Chief Justice of this State, and Hon John I. Hall, afterwards an assistant Attorney-General of the United States. The purposes of this committee were advertised on both sides of the water. Meetings were held not only in Atlanta but also in New York; and, after an impartial hearing, in which all the

facts were sifted and all the parties at interest were examined, the committee submitted a report, which was adopted by the Legislature, relieving the State of an incubus in the way of illegal bonds amounting to millions of dollars. In recognition of the patriotic service which he thus rendered to the State, Mr. McMillan, in the fall of 1874, received the Democratic nomination for Congress in his district over the great orator of Reconstruction, Benjamin H. Hill; and, in the election which ensued, he swept the field by a majority of 5,500 over his Republican opponent. But the irony of fate lurked in these splendid laurels. On January 14, 1875, not quite two months before the opening of Congress, Mr. McMillan died, at the early age of 32; and, by a singular turn of the wheel of fortune, he was succeeded by his former competitor, Mr. Hill. In the untimely passing of this gifted Georgian there is something more than a mere suggestion of the brilliant Hallam for whom Tennyson wrote his "In Memoriam." Mr. McMillan was a student at Emory and Henry College in Virginia when the Civil War commenced. On the eve of graduation he enlisted as a private in the 24th Georgia regiment, commanded by his father, Colonel Robert McMillan; but he subsequently became a Captain in the 2nd Georgia battalion of Sharp Shooters.

His father, Colonel Robert McMillan, was a distinguished lawyer and legislator, who came to Clarksville from Elberton in 1851.

Two well known ante-bellum members of Congress, both of whom sprang from famous Savannah families, resided here—Jabez Jackson and Richard W. Habersham. Little is known of the former beyond the fact that he served in Congress from 1835 to 1839. The latter succeeded him in office and served for two consecutive terms.

Governor John Milledge of Augusta, married a daughter of Mr. Habersham.

Brigadier-General William T. Wofford, who commanded the Department of North Georgia, at the close of the war, was a native of Habersham.

Near the present town of Clarkville, in 1806, was born a noted Indian of mixed blood—James D. Wofford.* The English equivalent for his Cherokee name was "Wornout Blanket." He sprang from the famous South Carolina family of Woffords and was a kinsman of the well-known Confederate General. He spoke with great ease both English and Cherokee and became a writer of distinction. In 1824 he was appointed census enumerator for the district of the Cherokee nation embracing Toccoa and Hiawassee. In 1834 he commanded one of the largest detachments of emigrants, en route to the West, on the eve of the general removal. His knowledge of tribal antecedents was vast. He was educated at the Valley Town Mission school under the Reverend Evan Jones and just before the adoption of the Cherokee alphabet, he finished the translation into phonetic Cherokee spelling of a Sunday School speller. His grandfather, Colonel Wofford, was an officer in the American Revolution; and, shortly after the treaty of Hopewell, in 1785, he established a colony in Upper Georgia known as "Wofford's Settlement." It was subsequently found to be within the Indian boundaries and was acquired by special purchase in 1804. The name of this pioneer was affixed to the treaty of Holston, in 1794, as a witness for the State of Georgia. On the maternal side, James D. Wofford was of mixed Cherokee and Natchez stock, together with a strain of white blood, and his mother was a cousin of Sequoya. He was a firm believer in the Nun-ne-hi, or Cherokee Immortals, notwithstanding his education, and was an authority on myths and legends. He died at his home in the Indian Territory, in 1896, at the ripe old age of ninety years.

* The name often incorrectly spelled "Wafford".

HALL

Created by Legislative Act, December 15, 1818, out of treaty lands acquired from the Cherokees in the same year. Named for Dr. Lyman Hall, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia. Gainesville, the county-seat, named for a local family, according to some authorities; for Gen. E. P. Gaines, of the United States army, according to others. The former is probably correct.

Dr. Lyman Hall was a native of Wallingford, Conn., in which New England town he was born on April 12, 1724. When a young man he came to Dorchester, S. C., where he identified himself with the famous Puritan colony which later crossed into Georgia and formed what is known as the Midway settlement in the Parish of St. John. He was an active physician who, sympathizing with the Boston sufferers, in the outrages of 1774, began openly to advocate independence of England; and, before the rest of the Province was ready to send delegates, he was dispatched by his constituents to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia in which body he sat as an accredited delegate from the Parish of St. John. Later, when joined by other delegates, he signed the Declaration of Independence on behalf of Georgia, together with Button Gwinnett and George Walton. His property at Sunbury, having been confiscated by the royal government, he removed to the North, where he resided until 1782, when he returned to the South and settled in Savannah to practice medicine. But he was almost immediately called to occupy the office of Governor, a post of honor which he filled for one term. Subsequently he became judge of the inferior court of Chatham, after which he settled on a plantation, at Shell Bluff, in the county of Burke, where, on October 19, 1790, he died. His remains were placed in a brick vault on an eminence overlooking the river, but were taken to Augusta in 1848 and buried under the monument erected to the Georgia Signers.

When the remains of Dr. Hall were taken from the tomb at Shell Bluff for re-interment in Augusta, the mar-

ble slab embedded in the brick wall of the vault was transmitted to the corporate authorities of the town of Wallingford, Conn., the old home of Dr. Hall, where it is still preserved as a memorial to the illustrious patriot. The inscription on the tablet reads as follows:

Beneath this Stone rest the Remains of the Hon. LYMAN HALL, Esq., formerly Governor of this State, who departed this life the 19th of Oct., 1790, in the 67th Year of his Age. In the Cause of America he was uniformly a Patriot. In the incumbent duties of a Husband and a Father, he acquitted himself with affection and tenderness. But, Reader, above all, know from this inscription that he left this probationary scene as a True Christian and an Honest Man.

“To these, so mourned in death, so loved in life,
The childless Parent and the widowed Wife,
With tears inscribe this monumental Stone
That holds his Ashes and expects her own.”

Brenau. Gainesville is the seat of Brenau College, an institution of note for the higher education of young ladies. It was chartered in 1878 as the Georgia Baptist Seminary, with the following board of trustees—O. B. Thompson, J. W. Bailey, D. G. Candler, D. E. Banks, W. C. Wilkes, David E. Butler and W. P. Price. Dr. W. C. Wilkes, then pastor of the First Baptist church, was chosen by the board to serve as the first president. He died in 1886 and Professor A. W. VanHoose was elected to succeed him. Under the new president, there was a fresh infusion of life, and plans for enlarging the school were discussed. But the educational era had not yet dawned. The support of the denomination failed to materialize. The indebtedness of the institution increased; and finally the board accepted a proposition from Professor VanHoose to assume this obligation provided the title to the property should be vested in himself. This was in 1890, at which time the name of the institution was

changed to the Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music.

Three years afterwards, Dr. H. J. Pearce, then president of the Columbus (Ga.) Female College, purchased a half interest and became associate president. In the summer of 1893 a new dormitory was erected, large enough to accommodate one hundred students. This was the beginning of a series of improvements and extensions which have continued each year until the present, at which time the plant is one of the largest in the South.

In 1900 Dr. Pearce arranged for a leave of absence and spent three years in Germany and France studying the problems of education and subjects in his own department of philosophy.

At this time also the name was changed from Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music to Brenau College-Conservatory. In 1909 Dr. Pearce purchased the interest of Professor VanHoose and assumed entire charge of the affairs of the institution. According to Dr. Pearce, the name "Brenau" is a hybrid expression formed by combining an abbreviation of the German word "*brennen*", to burn, with the Latin word "*aurum*" signifying gold. Thus the word Brenau means gold purified or refined.

Riverside, on the banks of the Chattahoochee, some two miles from Gainesville, is a young but flourishing military school for boys.

Lula, one of the most important towns in the upper part of the State, was named for a daughter of the late Ferdinand Phinizy, of Athens. She afterwards became the wife of Dr. A. W. Calhoun, the noted oculist of Atlanta.

In the center of the town square at Gainesville stands a handsome Confederate monument unveiled on Jan. 7, 1909 by Longstreet chapter, U. D. C. The solid pedestal of marble is surmounted by the figure of a private soldier portrayed by the sculptor in the act of firing his musket. The monument is a real work of art. Next to the new post office building an exquisite memorial fountain has recently been erected to the memory of the late Colonel C. C. Sanders, for whom the local chapter of Children of the Confederacy was named. Philanthropist, financier, soldier, and public-spirited citizen, Colonel Sanders was greatly beloved by the people of Gainesville. The fountain is enclosed by marble columns forming a circular pavillion, classic in design, and bears the following tender inscription:

1840-1908. Erected by the C. C. Sanders Chapter,
Children of the Confederacy.

"He left sweet memories in the hearts of men
And climbed to God on little children's love."

Two of the daughters of President Woodrow Wilson were born in Gainesville, at the home of an aunt, Mrs. Brown. The historic old home stood on the site of the present Hotel Princeton facing the town square. The fact that an inn bearing this name should occupy the same ground in after years is a coincidence worthy of note.

Original Settlers. According to White, the original settlers of Hall were: William H. Dickson, E. Donegan, Joseph Wilson, John Bates, B. Reynolds, R. Armour, Joseph Gailey, T. Terrell, John Millar, D. Wafford, M. Moore, W. Blake, Joseph Read, R. Young, J. McConnell, R. Winn, Thomas Wilson, William Cobb,

N. Garrison, Joseph Johnson, John Barrett, E. Cowen, A. Thompson, Jesse Dobbs, James Abercrombie, and Solomon Peake.

Henry Peeples, a merchant, settled in Hall when the county was first organized, but later in life removed to South Georgia. His son, Judge Richard H. Peeples, was Judge of the City Court of Nashville for sixteen years. Judge Cincinnatus Peeples spent his boyhood in Hall. He afterwards removed to Athens, where he became mayor of the town. He also represented Clarke in the Legislature. He then removed to Atlanta.

Ira Gaines and Radford Grant were both early settlers of Hall.

Joseph Thompson came by private conveyance from Virginia to Georgia and settled in this section before the removal of the Indians. He owned and operated the first tobacco factory in Georgia. As a captain of industry he was a pathfinder and a pioneer. The enterprise failed for the reason that he was too far in advance of the times. He afterwards removed to Alabama.

Patrick O'Connor, an Irishman, lured to America by tales of the fabulous wealth of Georgia's gold mines, embarked upon the Atlantic in a sail boat, which was ninety ways in crossing the waters. He became one of the pioneers of Hall. According to Governor Candler, he owned the first six-mule team in the county and built one of the first two-story houses. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 five of his sons went into the army to fight for the Confederacy, and there were no better soldiers. Patrick O'Connor, Jr., was one of the first postmasters of Gainesville. He was also at one time a merchant in Dahlonega. He came to Atlanta in 1862. His daughter, Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, is one of the foremost women of Georgia.

Joseph T. Winters, a patriot of '76, was granted a Federal pension in 1848 while living in Hall, at which time he was an octogenarian.

Hall's Distinguished Residents. One of the most illustrious soldiers of the Civil War was for years a

resident of Gainesville—Lieutenant-

General James Longstreet. His commission antedated Stonewall Jackson's; and, throughout the entire struggle, he commanded the celebrated First Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was a veteran of two great conflicts—the War with Mexico and the War between the States. Gen. Longstreet devoted his last years to writing his masterful work entitled: "From Gettysburg to Appomattox," in which volume incidentally he defends his part in the battle of Gettysburg. The old soldier was survived by his gifted wife, Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, upon whose shoulders the mantle of his office as post-master of Gainesville, has fallen. Mrs. Longstreet has published a splendid volume in defence of her husband entitled: "Lee and Longstreet at High Tide."

Dr. Richard Banks, a noted ante-bellum surgeon, removed to Gainesville from Elberton, in 1832, and for the remainder of his life was an honored resident of Hall. He is today memorialized by one of the counties of Georgia.

Here lived Governor Allen D. Candler, who represented the State in Congress from 1883 to 1891; who succeeded General Philip Cook in the office of Secretary of State from 1894 to 1898; and who filled the gubernatorial chair of Georgia from 1898 to 1902. On relinquishing the reins of office, Governor Candler rendered the State an important service in compiling Georgia's Colonial,

Revolutionary, and Confederate Records. During the Civil War, he was a gallant Confederate officer, retiring at the close of hostilities with the rank of Colonel. Governor Candler was at one time mayor of Gainesville, an office which was also held by his distinguished father, Daniel G. Candler.

Governor James M. Smith, though identified in life with Columbus, is in death associated with Gainesville, where he occupies an unmarked grave in beautiful Alta Vista cemetery, surrounded by the peaks of the Blue Ridge mountains. Governor Smith was twice married, but died childless.

Hon. Thomas M. Bell, a distinguished member of Congress, who has served the district ably for eight years, is a resident of Hall.

HANCOCK

Created by Legislative Act, December 17, 1793, from Washington and Greene Counties. Named for the celebrated patriot of the Revolution, John Hancock, whose name heads the list of Signers of the Declaration of Independence. When the immortal scroll of freedom was signed, in 1776, John Hancock was President of the Continental Congress. Sparta, the county-seat, named for the ancient metropolis of the Peloponessus, once the rival of the far-famed city of Athens. The hardihood of the pioneers in defying the perils of the frontier suggested the appropriateness of this name. When organized Hancock included a part of Taliaferro.

Mount Zion: The Era of the Birch. Says Gov. Wm. J. Northen, a native of Hancock: "In the early years of the nineteenth century, Nathan S. S. Beman, a native of New York, established a high school at Mount Zion, in Hancock County, Ga. This school was for both sexes and was intended to fit pupils for the duties of life and to prepare them for the more advanced classes in the few colleges which then existed. This school rapidly gained celebrity and was easily the most famous of its day. Nathan Beman's system was Draconian. He knew of but one penalty for the broken law—the rod; and he applied it to all violators, irrespective of age or

condition. Carlisle Beman, a younger brother of Nathan, trained under the latter, acquired almost equal distinction, and later became president of Oglethorpe University, a Presbyterian school fostered by the Synods of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. He afterwards resigned his chair because the trustees forbade his flogging students more advanced than the Sophomore class.¹

At Powelton, the great pioneer Baptist preacher, Silas Mercer, organized one of the most noted churches of the Baptist denomination in Georgia. Jesse Mercer, his famous son, afterwards assumed pastoral charge, and under him it became the great religious rendezvous of the Baptists. Here was organized in 1803 "The General Committee" of the church in Georgia; and here in 1822 was formed "The Baptist State Convention."² It is therefore one of the historic land-marks of the church in this State. There was also an academy at Powelton, and in the immediate neighborhood a number of the best people of the county were settled. Robert Simms, a patriot of the Revolution, is buried at the old Powelton church. He died in 1815.

The Grave of Governor Rabun. On a plantation, four miles west of Mayfield, in a grave neglected for more than three quarters of a century, repose the mortal ashes of one of Georgia's most distinguished Chief-Executives: Governor William Rabun. It was not until the spring of 1910 that the last resting place of the old Governor was definitely ascertained. At this time Mr. E. A. Evans, of Anderson, Ala., an old gentleman then 83 years of age was visiting Mr. W. W. Stevens,

¹ William J. Northern, in *Men of Mark in Georgia*, Volume II.

² *History of the Baptist Denomination in Georgia*, Atlanta, 1881.

at Mayfield. In company with the latter Mr. Evans who formerly owned the plantation, visited the old burial ground; and, without the least difficulty, succeeded in locating Governor Rabun's tomb. Thereupon Mr. Stevens for future identification marked the grave with an iron bar, which he has since replaced with a more substantial marker. The burial place of Governor Rabun was long unknown and except for the timely visit of Mr. Evans it might never have been discovered. The State is indebted to Mr. Stevens for seizing an opportunity to locate the old Governor's grave and to resolve the doubt in question. The town of Mayfield was named for an old plantation acquired in this part of the State by the once noted Judge Wm. Stith, of Savannah, during the early part of the last century at which time it formed a part of Warren. The famous Judiciary Act of 1799 has been credited to Judge Stith's pen. The father of Mr. Stevens became in after years the purchaser of this plantation within the original limits of which lie the almost forgotten remains of Governor William Rabun.

Hancock in the Revolution. Quite a number of Revolutionary soldiers settled in Hancock at the close of hostilities with England.

One of these was Henry Graybill, who died at the age of 82. Says White: "He was born in Lancaster, Penn., but removed to South Carolina before the Revolutionary War, and afterwards settled in Georgia, where he lived forty-two years. He was a conspicuous and active man during the contest which obtained our independence, and filled with credit to himself and country the important offices of surveyor and clerk of the court, and was four times elected by the Legislature of this State one of the electors of President and Vice-President. He had been a member of the Baptist church for fifty years and of the Masonic fraternity since the first establishment of regular lodges in our State. He sustained through a long life the most unblemished character."

Capt. John Cook, a native of Virginia, who commanded a company of dragoons under Col. Wm. Washington, lived in Hancock.

Bolling Hall, a veteran of the first war for independence, though still a beardless youth when Cornwallis surrendered, lived for many years in Hancock, during a part of which time he represented the State in Congress. He afterwards removed to Alabama, where he died at "Ellerslie," his plantation near Montgomery. The inscription on his monument gives the following particulars in regard to his career:

"In memory of Bolling Hall, who was born in Dinwiddie County, Va., on the 25th day of October, 1767, and died at Ellerslie, his residence in Autauga County, Ala., on the 25th day of February, 1836. He served when 16 years old in the Revolutionary War in defence of the rights of America."

Colonel Hugh Hall, Robert Simms, and John Epps Scott were also on the honor roll of patriots. Absalom Harris (1758-1824) enlisted at the age of 27 in Virginia. He was an early settler of Hancock.

Among the other veterans of the Revolution who lived and died in Hancock were: John Hamilton, aged 78; Amos Brantley, aged 70; Dr. Edward Hood, aged 71; Robert Flournoy, aged 62; General Henry Mitchell, aged 79; and General Epps Brown, aged 61. The last two became officers in the State militia.

At Shoulder Bone, on November 3, 1786, a treaty of good-will which promised a termination of the Oconee War was concluded between the State of Georgia and the Creek nation of Indians; but under the leadership of the crafty Alexander McGillivray it was repudiated by the Creeks.

Sunshine: The
Home of Bishop
Pierce.

Volume II.

Original Settlers. According to White, the original settlers of Hancock were: General Henry Mitchell, Bolling Hall, Charles Abercrombie, General David Adams, Henry Graybill, Joseph Bryan, William Reese, Jonathan Adams, John Montgomery, Jacob Dennis, Archibald Smith, T. Holt, Thomas Raines, James Bishop, Isham Reese, M. Martin, R. Clarke, R. Shipp, F. Tucker, L. Barnes, W. Wyley, William Saunders, James Thomas, Jesse Pope, John Shivers, William Hardwick, L. Tatum, and R. Moreland.

To the foregoing list may be added the following names found in a list of accounts filed by the executor of the estate of David Clements, in 1801, to-wit: Joseph Maddox, Abram Betts, Samuel Barron, George H. Mitchell, Bolling Hall, Charles Abercrombie, M. Martin, Dr. Charles L. Ridley, Absalom Harris, John Lewis, David Clements, Captain Samuel Hall, Dixon Hall, Dr. John Pollard, William Hardwick, Peter Flournoy, William Lawson, John Trippe, James Lucas, Jonathan Davis, Simon Holt, John Dowdell, Alexander Bellamy, Lindsay Thornton, Isaac Evans, John Shackelford, Robert Tucker, John Hall, William Harper, Thomas Winn, Dr. R. Lee, James Lamar, Thomas Lamar, Peterson Thweat, Job Taylor, Duncan McLean, R. Respass, Dudley Hargrove, Robert Montgomery, Seth Parham, Homer Holt, James Huff, Philip Turner, Thomas Bird, Francis Lawson, Thomas Glenn, Gabe Lewis, David Lewis, Josiah Lewis, Archibald Lewis, Little Reese, John Freeman, William Lewis, Isaac Dennis, John Dudley, Thomas Jones, William Kelly, Isaac Dunegan, John Dyer, William Johnson,

Malaci Brantley, Francis Lewis, George Lewis, George Weatherby, John Perkins, James Parnell, Thomas Broadnax, John Cain, Joseph Middlebrooks, H. Jones, R. Tredewell, Woodruff Scott, John Sasnett, James Bonner, Isham West, Thomas Carney, Isaac Wilson, John Brewer, Thomas Carter, Drury Thweat, James Arthur, Daniel Melson, S. Parham, Harris Brantley, William Hatcher, C. Leonard, W. Collier, C. R. Bonner, S. Kirk, Isham Lloyd, Andrew Jeter, Isham Askew, James Childs, Joel Reese, Thomas Pentecost, James Hamilton, William Powell, Ben Harper, E. Bomar, and Robert Simmons.

Eight generations of the noted Battle family are buried in Hancock. At the beginning of the last century Peter Northen, the Governor's grandfather, a native of Virginia, settled at Powelton.

Hancock's Noted Residents. Settled by a superior class of people, Hancock became at once a county of splendid schools and of great plantations; and from the virile stock which peopled this fertile region in pioneer days there flowered a host of noted descendants.

Here lived Dr. William Terrell, a wealthy physician and a prominent man of affairs, who was one of the first Georgians to endow the State University at Athens. The county of Terrell was named in his honor.

Absalom H. Chappell, a member of Congress, a jurist, and an author, was born in Hancock. Afterwards he removed to Columbus. Colonel Chappell, when quite an old man, published a volume of rare interest entitled: "Miscellanies of Georgia."

Four miles from Sparta, the great Bishop George F. Pierce established his country home at a place which he called "Sunshine"; and here his reverend father, Dr. Lovick Pierce, closed his long and useful career, at the age of ninety-four.

Near Bishop Pierce, at a place which he called "Rockby", lived the noted author, Richard Malcolm Johnston. Here he opened a school for boys which he conducted with great success until the close of the Civil War. Later he removed to Baltimore where he founded an institution which he called Pen Lucy, in memory of a little daughter whose grave he had left behind him in Georgia. But he abandoned teaching after a few years and began to write the famous Dukesboro Tales, descriptive of ante-bellum life in Hancock.

Near Powelton lived Governor William Rabun, a Chief-Executive whose zeal for the honor of the State is well attested by his famous controversy with General Andrew Jackson. Two daughters survived the old Governor, one of whom, Mary, became the wife of a prominent physician, Dr. Larkin Bass; the other, Jane, married Thomas Neal, a soldier of the War of 1812. From this latter union sprang Mrs. William J. Northen.

In this same part of the county the great Jesse Mercer was at one time settled as a pastor.

Two distinguished members of Congress before the war lived at Sparta—Bolling Hall and Charles E. Haynes.

For a short period, when a lad, Walter T. Colquitt resided in Hancock where his father, Henry Colquitt, was an early settler.

Here also Governor Charles J. McDonald spent a few years of his early boyhood.

General John Coffee, a noted Indian fighter and a member of Congress, lived at one time in Hancock, where his father settled in 1780.

Judge Linton Stephens, one of Georgia's most illustrious sons, lived at Sparta. He was a half-brother of the Great Commoner and a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia on the eve of the Civil War. For several

months he commanded a regiment in the field. His courageous example during the days of Reconstruction has forever endeared him to Georgians. Judge Stephens occupies an unmarked grave in the front yard of his old home in Sparta.

David W. Lewis, the first president of the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega, lived here for years. Colonel Lewis was a distinguished Confederate Congressman and a man of letters.

Dixon H. Lewis, a power in Georgia politics before the war, resided in Sparta.

Charles W. DuBose, a distinguished ante-bellum lawyer and legislator, lived here. His wife, Catharine Anne, a gifted woman, wrote a story entitled: "The Pastor's Household", besides a number of poems.

Here lived Judge Eli Baxter, and Judge James Thomas, noted jurists.

Judge Seaborn Reese, a member of Congress after the war, resided in Sparta.

Two of the most noted of Georgia's ante-bellum educators taught at Mount Zion--Nathan S. S., and Carlisle P. Beman.

Governor William J. Northen, on completing his studies at Mercer, settled in Hancock, his father's old home. For years he conducted the famous academy at Mount Zion. Subsequent to the war he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and became Governor of the State. The town of Fitzgerald in south Georgia was established largely through the instrumentality of Governor Northen, who, on leaving the executive mansion became the head of a State bureau of immigration. He edited a work entitled "Men of Mark in Georgia"; and, on the death of Governor Candler, in 1911, was made the compiler of the State Records. One of the purest of Georgia's public men, he has always been a tower of strength in the cause of righteousness. The State Normal School at Athens

and the Georgia Normal and Industrial College at Milledgeville were established during his administration as Governor.

HARALSON

Created by Legislative Act, January 26, 1856, from Polk and Carroll Counties. Named for Gen. Hugh A. Haralson, an officer of the State militia, whose distinguished services were rewarded with a seat in Congress. Buchanan, the county seat, named for James Buchanan, the last Democratic President of the United States prior to the Civil War.

Major-General Hugh A. Haralson was one of the most conspicuous figures in the public life of Georgia, prior to the Civil War. He was a native of Greene County, Ga., where he was born on November 13, 1805, and, after graduating from the State University, at Athens, was admitted to the bar by special act of the Legislature, being still short of twenty-one. For the practice of his profession he located at LaGrange, Ga., where he arose almost at a single bound to the front. At first a Whig, General Haralson separated from his associates when the party advocated a bank of the United States as a remedy for existing evils. He then became a Democrat; and, notwithstanding the fact that Georgia voted overwhelmingly for the Whig ticket in 1840, he was elected to Congress two years later. Before his term expired, the State was divided for the first time into Congressional districts; and the Whigs having organized his own—the fourth—his defeat seemed to be a foregone conclusion, but he was triumphantly returned to Congress, and again re-elected in 1846. General Haralson was an ardent champion of State Rights. Fond of military life he organized a company for the protection of his home town during the Indian troubles and by reason of his services to the State he was given the rank of Major-General in the State militia. General John B. Gordon and Chief-Justice Logan E. Bleckley, both married daughters of Hugh A. Haralson. The latter died at his home, in

LaGrange, Ga., on Sept. 25, 1854, while still in the prime of life, and was laid to rest in the local cemetery, where his grave is marked by a handsome monument.

Original Settlers. See Carroll and Polk, from which counties Haralson was formed.

To the foregoing list may be added: Capt. W. J. Head, B. R. Walton, Martin Ayers, William Garner, L. B. Eaves, C. C. Eaves, William Summerville, George R. Hamilton, William J. Brown, Dr. William Gaulding, Dr. D. B. Head, James R. Head, John K. Holcombe, Sr., John K. Holcombe, Jr., Seaborn Goldin, Dr. W. F. Goldin, A. J. Hunt, William L. Kelley, Joe W. Kelley, Dr. R. B. Hutcheson, William Johnson, Sr., William Johnson, Jr., William Morgan, Benjamin F. Morgan, and Andrew J. Stewart.

John Rowell, a patriot of '76, is buried in Haralson.

HARRIS

Created by Legislative Act, December 14, 1827, from Troup and Muscogee Counties. Named for Hon. Charles Harris, of Savannah, a noted lawyer of the early ante-bellum period, who married a daughter of Gen. Lachlan McIntosh. Hamilton, the county-seat, named for George W. Hamilton, a high tariff Democrat of South Carolina. Some of his kinsmen of this name were among the earliest pioneer settlers.

Charles Harris was an eminent lawyer of Savannah who took little part in politics. He was a native of England, where he was born in 1772 but his early education was obtained in France. He came to Savannah at the age of sixteen and, entering the law office of Samuel

Stirk, he eventually reached the top round of the legal profession. He declined an unsolicited election to the judgeship; and, when both the Clarke and the Crawford parties united upon him for the United States Senate, he modestly refused the proffered toga, notwithstanding the unique character of the compliment. He died in Savannah, on March 13, 1827, at the age of 55 and was buried in the old Colonial Cemetery, near General Lachlan McIntosh. He is said to have been connected with the nobility of England.

King's Gap. Says Chappell: "King's Gap, in the Pine Mountain, a few miles above Hamilton, in Harris County, on the road to Greenville, is the last memento now remaining of a set of Indian trails which, in various directions, perforated the region between the Flint and the Chattahoochee." Colonel Chappell once took one of these trails, in 1827, when visiting the country north of Pine Mountain, on the way to Bullsboro, the county-seat of Coweta. He was lost in the wilderness, but found some one who told him of another trail which led up the Chattahoochee. Pine Mountain, a noted ridge, which penetrates Harris and runs into Meriwether, is one hundred miles nearer the sea than any other ridge of the same height.

Original Settlers. The first comers into Harris, according to White, were: Anderson Redding, T. Jones, W. C. Osborn, A. Johnson, Joseph Davis, E. D. Hines, Thomas Hall, B. Johnson, A. Goodman, S. Huey, James Ramsey, John White, Judge Wellborn, General Low, R. Mobbly, Nathaniel H. Barton, William Whitehead, Thomas Whitehead, Lewis Winn, John J. Harper, Thomas L. Jackson, Jackson Harwell, Stringer Gibson, John Mitchell, Julius Mitchell, and Thomas Mahone.

To the foregoing list may be added: Joseph J. Hamilton, Calvin J. Brannon, Henry Kimbrough, Isaac Middlebrooks, Reuben R. Mobley, A. J. Burt, Jesse Cox, D. P. Hill, Nicholas Hutchinson, Thomas Spivey, Thomas Bowles, Adger S. Ellison, Dr. Erastus C. Hood, Martin Cochran, S. C. Goodman, W. J. Hudson, David Jenkins, John F. Jenkins, Thomas McGee, Henry J. Lowe, Tillman Pearce and H. D. Williams. The Pattillos were also established in the county at an early date. William P. Pattillo, a generous benefactor of Emory College, a minister of the gospel, and a prominent figure in the insurance world, was born here.

James N. Bigbee, a patriot of '76, was granted a Federal pension while a resident of Harris, in 1847, at which time he was near the century mark.

On March 20, 1828, at Hamilton, Judge Walter T. Colquitt presiding, the first session of the Superior Court was held in Harris. N. H. Baden was elected clerk, an office which he held for twenty-five years. The following pioneer citizens qualified as Grand Jurors: George W. Rogers, William Heard, J. Bass, James Lofin, George Chatham, George H. Bryan, Silvester Naramore, Bennett Williams, Edward D. Perryman, Bolling Smith, Stephen Curvin, William Watts, Levi Ezzell, Burwell Blackmon, Thomas G. Bedell, John D. Johnson, Drury Kendrick, John Jordan, Thomas Mahone, Reuben R. Mobbley, Benjamin Meddows, William Peel, John S. Beckham.

Men of Note. Two members of the Supreme Court of Georgia once practiced law at Hamilton: Judge Martin J. Crawford and Judge Mark H. Bland-

ford. They afterwards removed to Columbus. Colonel J. N. Ramsey, a member of the Confederate Congress and a gallant officer in the field, was born in Harris. He delivered the address at the first Memorial Day exercises ever held. Judge Porter Ingram, a member of the Confederate Congress, lived at one time in Hamilton. This was also for several years the home of Judge Marshall J. Wellborn who, after serving Georgia on the Bench and in the national House of Representatives, became a noted Baptist preacher. Here lived two widely known lawyers: J. M. Mobley and L. L. Stanford. The present ordinary of Harris, Judge Cooper Williams, who holds a record for continuous service in office, is a well-known and much beloved Georgian. Colonel D. B. Hamilton, a noted lawyer of Rome, was born at Hamilton, a town named for his family.

HART

Created by Legislative Act, December 7, 1853, from parts of three counties: Elbert, Franklin, and Madison. Named for the famous heroine of the Revolution, Nancy Hart, whose bold exploits occurred in this section of Georgia. Hart enjoys the somewhat unique distinction of being the only county in Georgia and one of the few counties in the United States named for a woman. Hartwell, the county-seat, likewise named for Nancy Hart. The dead town of Hartford, on the Ocmulgee River, in Pulaski County, was also a memorial to this celebrated Georgia war-queen.

Nancy Hart: An Early Sketch. During the year 1825 there appeared in the columns of a Milledgeville paper what is probably the oldest extant biography of the Georgia war queen. The name of the author is unknown but the account reads as follows: "Nancy Hart, with her husband, settled before the Revolutionary struggle a few miles above the ford on Broad River, known by the name of Fishdam Ford in Elbert County, at the bend of the river, near a very extensive canebrake. An apple orchard still remains to point out the spot. In altitude, Mrs. Hart was almost Patagonian, remarkably well limbed and muscular, and

marked by nature with prominent features. She possessed none of those graces of motion which a poetical eye might see in the heave of the ocean wave or in the change of the summer cloud; nor did her cheeks—I will not speak of her nose—exhibit the rosy tints which dwell on the brow of the evening or play on the gilded bow. No one claims for her throat that it was lined with fiddle strings. The dreadful scourge of beauty, the small-pox, had set its seal upon her face. She was called a hard swearer, was cross-eyed and cross-grained, but was nevertheless a sharp shooter. Nothing was more common than to see her in full pursuit of the stag. The huge antlers which hung around her cabin or upheld her trusty gun, gave proof of her skill in gunnery; and the white comb, drained of its honey, and hung up for ornament, testified to her powers in bee-finding. Many can bear witness to her magical art in the mazes of cookery, for she was able to prepare a pumpkin in as many ways as there are days in the week. She was extensively known and employed for her knowledge in the treatment of various kinds of ailments. But her skill took an even wider range, for the fact is well known that she held a tract of land by the safe tenure of a first survey, which she made on the Sabbath, hatchet in hand."

"But she was most remarkable for her military feats. When the clouds of war gathered, Nancy's spirit rose with the tempest. She proved herself a friend to her country, ready to do or die. All accused of Whigism had to swing. The lily-livered Mr. Hart was not the last to seek safety in the canebrake with his neighbors. They kept up a prowling sort of life, occasionally sallying forth in a kind of predatory style. The Tories at length determined to beat the brake for them. However, they concluded to give Mrs. Hart a call; and while there they ordered a repast. Nancy soon had the materials for a good feast spread before them: the smoking venison, the hasty hoe-cake, and the fresh honey comb. These were sufficient to prove the appetite of a gorged epicure. They simultaneously stacked arms and seated themselves,

when, quick as thought, the dauntless Mrs. Hart seized one of the guns, cocked it, and with a blazing oath, declared that she would blow out the brains of the first man who offered to rise or to taste a mouthful. They knew her character too well to imagine that she would say one thing and do another, especially if it lay on the side of valor. 'Go,' said she to one of her sons, 'and tell the Whigs that I have taken six d—d Tories.' They sat still, each expecting to be offered up, each bearing the marks of disappointed revenge, shame and unappeased hunger; but they were soon relieved, and dealt with according to the rules of the times. This heroine lived to see her country free. However, she found game and bees decreasing; and—to use her own expression—the country grew old so fast that she sold out her possessions in spite of her husband and was among the first of the pioneers who paved the way to the wilds of the west."*

The Hart Family Record. The Harts were from Hillsboro, Orange County, N. C. Thomas Hart, the founder of the family in the Tar Heel State, was a merchant who married Susan Gay. The children born of this union were as follows: Susan, Lucretia, Nancy, John, Nathaniel, and Thomas, Jr. With the two noted pioneers, Daniel Boone and William Johnston, the elder Hart bought large tracts of land from the Indians in Kentucky whither he removed his household. Susan married a Price. Lucretia became the wife of the renowned Henry Clay. Nancy married a Brown, and her husband was afterwards United States minister to France. The daughter of Thomas Hart, Jr., married Jesse Benton, Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange, N. C., and became the mother of Thomas Hart Benton, the great pioneer statesman and orator of Missouri. Nancy Hart, the Georgia heroine, belonged to this family

*Condensed from The Milledgeville Recorder.

of Harts. She came to Georgia from western North Carolina, and, subsequent to the Revolution, emigrated to Kentucky, where the remainder of her life was spent.*

Who Struck Billy Patterson? It is claimed on the basis of a well-established local tradition that the famous query "Who struck Billy Patterson?" originated in Hart. The incident is said to have occurred several years before the war at a public drill given by the State militia. The muster-ground was in a section of the county which then formed a part of Franklin, one of the oldest counties in Upper Georgia. There was a large crowd present to witness the manoeuvres, among which number was the celebrated William Patterson. In a moment of excitement when there was something of a tumult on the ground, an unknown party dealt Mr. Patterson a blow and in the confusion of the moment escaped recognition. The injured man on recovering sensibility exclaimed "Who struck Billy Patterson?" But no one could tell him. Throughout the day he continued to repeat this question, without receiving an answer. Finally it crystallized into a phrase which everyone on the ground was using; and, when the crowd dispersed it was carried into the rural districts.

Mr. Patterson was a stranger in the neighborhood. He was, moreover, a man of powerful physique; and both of these circumstances invested the assault upon him with a certain dramatic interest while at the same time it inspired no doubt a wholesome dread of his wrath. According to tradition he was the famous Wm. Patterson, of Baltimore, Md., whose daughter, Betty, married Jerome Bonaparte; and owning property in Georgia, his

* The most authoritative accounts of the Georgia heroine are furnished by Joel Chandler Harris, in his "Stories of Georgia," New York, The American Book Co., 1896; and by Elizabeth Ellet, in her "Women of the American Revolution," (1851); reprinted, Philadelphia, George W. Jacobs and Co., 1900.

visit to the State at this time is not without an adequate explanation. Says a newspaper article on the subject:¹

"Fully determined to avenge the indignity offered him, Patterson persisted in his search, and subsequently offered a reward to any one who would name the man. But even this tempting bait elicited no response, and in the course of time Patterson died with his dearest wish unfulfilled. But he provided for a posthumous triumph by leaving in his will a codicil to the effect that a legacy of \$1,000 was to be paid to the person who, in any future time, should reveal the secret to his executors or heirs. A copy of this will is said to be on file in the ordinary's office at Carnesville, Franklin County, Ga."²

Haleyondale, the plantation of Hon. A. G. McCurry, near Hartwell, has been in the possession of Mr. McCurry's family for over one hundred years. It was from this farm that the cotton boats started to Augusta in former days. At the beginning of the war, Mr. McCurry's father lost a rich cargo caused by the sinking of a vessel heavily loaded with cotton.

¹Article in the Atlanta Constitution of Feb. 12, 1913, on "Mysteries of America."

²A new light was thrown on the mystery in 1885 when Mrs. Jenny G. Conely, of Athol, N. Y., came forward and announced that her father, George W. Tillerton, struck the blow, but was so terrified by the reports of Patterson's anger that he retired precipitately from the town, and the family having heard of the sum offered, Mrs. Coneley implicated her father in order that she might obtain the reward. But she failed even although she related very graphic details of the occurrence as told her by her father. There was another claimant for the honor, Alban Smith Payne, M. D., who later became professor of theory and practice of medicine at the Southern Medical College, Atlanta, Ga. The encounter, according to Dr. Payne's statement, occurred in Richmond, Va., in May, 1852. He says: "I struck Patterson because I saw old Usher Parsons, the surgeon to Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, lying on his back in the road, unable to rise, his white hair streaming in the air, ruthlessly knocked there by a brutal bully, and I said, 'By the eternal, I will hit you, my man, and I will hit you hard.' And I did." Dr. Payne was a close friend of Oliver Wendell Holmes, John G. Saxe and Edgar Allan Poe, and a lineal descendant of Colonel Payne, who, it is said, once knocked down George Washington.

"Center of the World." "Center of the World", a locality three miles to the south-west of Hartwell, is one of the ancient land-marks of Upper Georgia. It was at this point that a number of Indian trails crossed, by reason of which fact it became a famous gathering-place for the red-skins. Important council meetings were held here. The region of country around Hartwell abounded in wild game of various kinds and the Indian hunters found it a convenient place at which to meet when in quest of pelts for the Augusta market, or when bedecked with feathers they started upon the war path. After the Indians were removed from this section, the locality was still used by the whites as a place of rendezvous for hunting, and they continued to call it by the name which the Indians bestowed upon it in the very earliest times: "Center of the World."

Original Settlers. As gathered from various sources, the pioneers of Hart who were most conspicuous in the history-making affairs of the county, prior to the Civil War, were: F. B. Hodges, Sinclair McMullan, John B. Benson, J. V. Richardson, John G. McCurry, Dr. Joel L. Turner, Clayton S. Webb, Wm. R. Pool, Major J. H. Skelton, R. S. Hill, Peter L. Fleming, Sr., Micajah Carter, Capt. John F. Croft, Wm. F. Bowers, James B. Alford, James M. Williams, S. M. Bobo, S. V. Brown, Colonel R. J. D. Dunnett, F. L. McMullan, James Stapler, John Linder, James Vickery, William Vickery, and others. Major Skelton and R. S. Hill represented Hart in the Secession Convention at Milledgeville.

Amos Richardson, a soldier of the Revolution, lies buried at Sardis church. John McMullan, also a patriot of '76, fills a grave somewhere in Hart.

John B. Benson, a wealthy pioneer resident of Hart, built the first house in the town of Hartwell. He also served in the State Senate during the Civil War period. Hon. A. G. McCurry married his daughter, and from this union sprang Julian B. McCurry, a distinguished legislator.

HEARD

Created by Legislative Act, December 22, 1830, from parts of three counties: Carroll, Troup, and Coweta. Named for Stephen Heard, a noted pioneer and patriot, who founded the town of Washington, Ga. Franklin, the county-seat, named for the famous New England philosopher and statesman of the Revolution, Benjamin Franklin.

Stephen Heard, patriot and pioneer, belonged to an English family with large estates in Ireland, but the subject of this sketch was himself a native of Hanover County, Va., where he was born in 1740. It is said that his father used a pitchfork upon a minister of the established Church of Ireland, in consequence of which the family escutcheon was borne somewhat hastily to America and planted upon the waters of the James. Coming to Georgia, in 1769, with several of his kinsmen, he settled in what was then known as St. Paul's Parish, but when new lands were purchased by Governor Wright from the Indians—possibly even before this time—he located at what afterwards became Heard's Fort, so called from a stockade which he here built with the help of his brother. During the reign of Toryism in Upper Georgia, his wife and babe were one day rudely thrust into a snow storm by the Tories, from which wanton act of cruelty both died; and if Stephen Heard needed an additional incentive to patriotism he found it in this tragic bereavement. Joining Clarke and Dooly he waged relentless warfare against the Tories, and also at intervals served the State in civil capacities. The circumstances under which Heard's Fort became at one time the capital of Georgia may be briefly told. During the absence from the State

of Governor Howley, who was called to Philadelphia by an important session of the Continental Congress, the duties of Chief-Magistrate devolved upon George Wells, President of the Council, but he was killed almost immediately thereafter in a duel with Governor Jackson. whereupon Stephen Heard, who was next in line of succession, became *de facto* Governor of Georgia; and, when Augusta fell into the hands of the Tories in 1780 he transferred the seat of government to Heard's Fort. where it remained until Augusta was retaken. After the cessation of hostilities with England, Stephen Heard became a justice of the county court and a Brigadier General in the State militia. He died at Heardmont, in what is now the county of Elbert, November 13, 1813, universally esteemed.

Original Settlers. The first comers into Heard, according to White, were: Colonel Dent, Winston Wood, John Ware, Daniel Whitaker, D. Sullivan, C. B. Brown, James Adams, Dr. Ghent, J. T. Smith, Thomas Pinkard, P. H. Whitaker, Elisha Talley, Dr. Joseph Reese, Bailey Bledsoe, W. Kirk, Rev. Samuel Lane, Rev. Jesse George, James Wood, J. Stevens, Rev. W. W. Stegall, and John Scoggins.

Major James Wood, a patriot of '76, died in this county, in 1836. Sarah Dickinson Simms, a heroine of the Revolution, lies buried at St. Cloud, in Bethel churchyard. She died in 1857, well advanced in years. She was a daughter of Capt. John Dickinson, of North Carolina, and the wife of Robert Simms, a private in the latter's company. With her husband she emigrated to Hancock County, Ga., and after his death removed to Heard.

Judge W. R. Hammond, of Atlanta, a well-known jurist and lawyer, was born at Franklin, where his father, the distinguished Judge Dennis F. Hammond, was then practicing law. The elder Hammond afterwards removed to Newnan and finally in 1862 located in Atlanta.

HENRY

Created by Legislative Act, May 15, 1821, out of lands acquired from the Creeks under the first treaty of Indian Springs, in the same year. Named for the immortal Virginia patriot and orator, Patrick Henry, whose impassioned speeches in the House of Burgesses fired the patriotism of the Colonies. McDonough, the county-seat, named for the gallant hero of Lake Champlain, Captain James McDonough, one of the most distinguished heroes of the War of 1812. Originally Henry County embraced Rockdale, and in part: Butts, Clayton, DeKalb, Fulton, Newton, and Spalding.

Soldiers of the Revolution. Near the town of McDonough lies buried an old Revolutionary patriot—Ezekiel Cloud. He served under General Elijah Clarke, and besides participating in the battle of Kettle Creek, he also fought at Briar Creek, the Second Siege of Augusta, Cowpens, Ninety-Six, Guildford Court House, Long Cane Creek, Wofford's Iron Works, and King's Mountain. In the last named engagement he was one of fifty Georgians sent to assist Colonel Campbell. After the Revolution, we find him fighting the Indians, notably at Jack's Creek, in 1787. Mr. Cloud was born on the Yadkin River, in North Carolina, the date of his birth unknown. He died in Henry County, Ga., in 1850. Though he never acknowledged to being over 95, his daughter was heard to observe that he was 95 for eleven consecutive years. The grave of the old hero of independence was marked by the family, at the time of his death, but the vines have covered it since, and the original slab has long ago disappeared. Mark A. Hardin, for years Clerk of the Georgia House of Representatives, and Howell Cobb Cloud, a successful business man of Atlanta, are his grandsons. The former remembers the old

patriot well, and on one occasion heard him state that a white horse was shot from under him at King's Mountain. Mr. Cloud received a land bounty for services performed at the Second Siege of Augusta. Four of his descendants have been regents of D. A. R. Chapters.

William Wright, a soldier of the Revolution, who came to Georgia from Virginia, is supposed to be buried somewhere near McDonough. Samuel McLendon and Thomas Cook, both of whom died in Henry also belong on the list of patriots of '76. Thomas Mitchell a lieutenant in the Revolutionary ranks is supposed to be buried somewhere near McDonough.

Original Settlers. As given by White, the original settlers of Henry were William Hardin, Jesse Johnson, James Sellers, H. J. Williams, William Pate, D. Johnson, W. H. Turner, M. Brooks, S. Weems, Woodson Herbert, James Armstrong, Robert Beard, James Patillo, Josiah McCully, Roland Brown, R. M. Sims, William Crawford, E. Moseley, John Brooks, who built the first mill, Reuben Dearing, Jacob Hinton, E. Brooks, John Calloway, B. Jenks, William Jenks, Colonel S. Strickland, Parker Eason, Joseph Kirk, William Griffin, Daniel Smith, H. Longino, William Tuggle, and John Lovejoy.

To the foregoing list should also be added Elisha S. Boynton, James W. Knott, Quincy R. Nolan, C. T. Zachary, William A. Fuller, Sr. Thomas Swann, John Thompson, Leroy Wilson, and James W. Knott.

In 1828 there was a newspaper published at McDonough called the *Jacksonian*, owned and edited by

Samuel W. Minor. It is said to have been the first sheet to nominate General Andrew Jackson for President of the United States.

On June 10, 1822, in the house of William Ruff, at McDonough, Judge Augustin S. Clayton presiding, the first session of the Superior Court was held and the following Grand Jurors were empanelled: William Jackson, William Malone, James Sellers, James Pate, Thomas Abercrombie, C. Cochran, G. Gay, William Wood, Wilie Terrell, Jethro Barnes, Robert Shaw, James Colwell, John Brooks, F. Pearson William McKnight, B. Lasseter, Jacob Hinton, Jackson Smith, and S. Strickland.

Henry's Noted Residents. Governor James S. Boynton first saw the light of day on a plantation in Henry, to which county his father Elisha S. Bonton, a native of Vermont, removed sometime prior to 1833, the year in which the future chief executive of Georgia was born.

Here the noted Captain W. A. Fuller, who achieved distinction during the Civil War by recapturing the famous "General" from a party of raiders, spent his boyhood days.

General Daniel Newnan, a member of Congress and an officer in the State Militia was at one time a resident of McDonough.

HOUSTON

Created by Legislative Act, May 15, 1821, out of lands acquired from the Creeks under the first treaty of Indian Springs, in the same year. Named for Governor John Houstoun, a noted patriot of the Revolution, afterwards Governor and Chief-Justice of Georgia. Perry, the county-seat, named for Captain Oliver H. Perry, a gallant naval officer, who won his chief claim to immortality in the battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. Six years later, on his thirty-fourth birthday, he died at Trinidad, on the coast of

Spain, where he was buried with military honors. In 1826 his body was brought back to America, on the sloop-of-war, Lexington, for re-interment at Newport, R. I. Captain Perry was a brother of the no less distinguished American Commodore, Matthew C. Perry, who was styled "The Father of the Steam Navy" and who opened to commerce the hitherto closed port of Japan, an event to which dates the modern history of the Orient. When organized Houston embraced parts of four other counties: Bibb, Crawford, Macon, and Pulaski.

John Houstoun, was one of the most illustrious of Georgia's Revolutionary patriots, and it was only by the merest caprice of fortune that his name was not affixed to the great charter of freedom. He signed the famous card which appeared in the Georgia Gazette, on July 20, 1774, calling for the earliest assemblage of the people in Savannah to protest against the oppressions of England. He was therefore one of the prime instigators and organizers of the Sons of Liberty, in addition to which he was a member of the first Provincial Congress and of the first Council of Safety, and with Archibald Bulloch and Noble W. Jones, he was also chosen to attend the Continental Congress of 1774 but for lack of authority to represent the entire Province the delegation did not repair to Philadelphia, choosing rather to address a communication to John Hancock explaining the facts. Mr. Houstoun represented the town of Savannah in the Provincial Congress which met in Savannah, on July 4, 1775, to sever the tie of allegiance to England. He was also the first delegate chosen at this time to the Continental Congress. Archibald Bulloch and J. J. Zubly were also elected and together they repaired to the seat of government. In the following year, Mr. Houstoun was re-elected. His colleagues were Archibald Bulloch, Lyman Hall, Button Gwinnett, and George Walton. Mr. Bulloch was detained in Savannah by reason of his duties as President of the Executive Council. Mr. Houstoun left for Philadelphia, but he was called back to Georgia to neutralize the influence of his former associate, Dr. Zubly, who had withdrawn from the patriotic ranks and was advocating submission to England. The prestige of Mr. Houstoun, not only as a patriot but also as an orator, is distinctly attes-

ted by this important commission. It was while he was thus occupied in checkmating the designs of Dr. Zubly that the Declaration of Independence was signed and though he was not enrolled among those who signed this sacred instrument he nevertheless belongs to the band of Liberty's immortals. In 1778, Mr. Houstoun succeeded John Treutlen at the helm of affairs and became Georgia's second Governor under the Constitution. He was again called to this high office in 1784; and two years later was made Chief Justice of the State. Governor Houstoun was born near the site of the present town of Waynesboro, in the parish of St. George, on August 31, 1744, and died at White Bluff, the old family home on the Vernon river, nine miles from Savannah, on July 20, 1796. His father, Sir Patrick Houstoun, was an English baronet. The family was one of high descent and of purple lineage, but it was none the less devoted on this account to the time honored principles of English freedom. William Houstoun, a brother of the Governor, was also a member of the Continental Congress and a patriot of the Revolution.

Near the town of Perry rest the mortal ashes of Major James M. Kelly, the first reporter of the Supreme Court of Georgia. The grave is substantially marked by a handsome marble monument, now discolored with age, on which the following epitaph is inscribed:

Sacred to the memory of James M. Kelly, Esq.
Born in Washington County, Ga., January 1795. Died
in Perry, Houston County, Ga., January 17, 1849, aged
54 years. Respected and beloved, he lived and died an
honest man. Major Kelly was the first reporter of the
Supreme Court of Georgia.

Somewhat intemperate in his habits during the early part of his life, Major Kelly overcame his infirmities, took a prominent part in public affairs, and was sent to

the State Legislature, where he was instrumental in originating the Supreme Court. His work as a reporter was characterized by extreme thoroughness and five volumes embody the fruits of his labor. He lived to see these volumes quoted with respect by the profession in every State in the Union. Says Chief-Justice Lumpkin: "Having no off-spring on which to lavish his parental fondness, Kelly's Reports became the Benjamin of his old age."

Howell Cobb, an uncle of the Governor, was for several years a resident of Houston. He was a member of Congress and a wealthy planter. General Eli Warren an officer of note in the State militia lived at Perry. Brigadier General Charles D. Anderson lived at Fort Valley. Attorney General Thomas S. Felder was reared in the town of Perry.

Original Settlers. As given by White, the original settlers of Houston were Abner Wimberly, James Clark, David Clark, Allen Sutton, Allen Williams, Meredith Joiner, Thomas Gilbert, J. M. Kelley, Colonel Howell Cobb, Lewis Hunt, Daniel Dupree, Jacob Little, James Everitt, Rev. Daniel McKenzie, Thomas Scott, David W. Mann, Henry W. Kaly, Jesse Pollock, Amos Wingate, James Duncan, and F. Patillo.

George S. Riley, a native of South Carolina settled in Perry at an early date for the practice of law. He was the father of Judge A. C. Riley of Fort Valley.

Colonel Samuel Bateman, an officer in the War of 1812 died in Houston, August 7, 1841. While engaged in the rescue of a wounded comrade who, was left on the field, in a skirmish with the Indians, his clothes were pierced by bullets but he escaped unharmed.

Four miles south of Perry are the remains of an old fortification on which large trees were growing when the county was first settled.

The first session of the Superior Court, Judge Thomas W. Harris presiding, was held at Perry, in the house of Mr. Jacob Little.

IRWIN

Created by Legislative Act, December 15, 1818, out of treaty lands acquired from the Creeks in the same year. Named for Governor Jared Irwin, a Captain in the Revolution and a noted chief-magistrate of Georgia. Irwinville, the county-seat, also named for Gov. Irwin. Irwin embraced originally either the whole or a part of eight other counties: Ben Hill, Brooks, Colquitt, Lowndes, Turner, Thomas, Wilcox, and Worth.

Jared Irwin, was twice Governor of Georgia, first from 1796 to 1798 and second from 1806 to 1809; and while occupying the executive chair it devolved upon him to sign the bill rescinding the famous Yazoo Act of 1795. He also participated in the solemn ceremonial before the court house door in Louisville of committing the records of this iniquitous transaction to the flames. He was born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., in 1751. When a lad he came with his parents to Georgia, settling in what was then the Parish of St. George, afterwards the county of Burke, where he resided for thirty years. He was an officer of the Revolution, entering as a captain and retiring as a colonel; and at his own expense he erected a fort in Burke County for the protection of his neighborhood. He was a delegate to the Convention in Augusta which met to ratify the Federal Constitution, a member of the Convention of 1789 which framed the Constitution of Georgia, and President of the Convention of 1798 which remodelled the same instrument. He also represented the State in important treaty negotiations with the Indians. Governor Irwin died at Union Hill, his country-seat, near Sandersville, Ga., on March 1, 1818,

aged sixty-eight. He is buried in a church yard, not far from his plantation, on property given by him to Union Church. It is today owned exclusively by the Baptists who have changed the name to Ohoopce Church. In front of the court house in Sandersville, stands a monument erected by the State of Georgia to this illustrious patriot.

Where Jefferson
Davis Was
Arrested.

Page 13.

Original Settlers. The first comers into Irwin, according to White, were: John Dorminy, R. H. Dickson, M. McDuffee, L. Mobbley, John Henderson, Thomas Bradford, Lot Whiddon, Redding Hunter, John Joice, William Bradford, S. Griffin, James Wallace, James Allen, John Ford, Samuel Story, Thomas Gibbes, John Gibbes, William Fussells, and J. C. Summers.

On July 13, 1836, on the Allapaha River, near the plantation of Mr. William H. Mitchell, a battle was fought between the whites and Indians. Captain Levi J. Knight commanded the whites, numbering about seventy-five men. The Indians were defeated and all killed except five. Twenty-three guns and nineteen packs fell into the hands of the whites.

JACKSON

Created by Legislative Act, February 11, 1796, from Franklin County. Named for the illustrious old Revolutionary patriot, who afterwards resigned his seat in the United States Senate to fight the Yazoo Fraud, and who still later became Governor of the State: Major-General James Jackson. Jefferson, the county-seat, named for Thomas Jefferson, the Sage of Monticello. Originally Franklin embraced in large part three other counties: Clarke, Oconee, and Madison.

Gov. Jackson died while serving Georgia in the Senate of the United States and was buried in the Congressional cemetery in Washington, D. C., on the banks of the Potomac. His grave is marked by one of the numerous square blocks erected by Congress to commemorate the services of distinguished public servants who died in official harness. As a memorial it is most inadequate and Georgia owes it to the memory of this devoted patriot to reinter his ashes beneath a handsome shaft of marble in her own soil. With his expiring breath he declared that if his breast were opened after death Georgia would be found lettered upon his heart. The inscription on the front of the monument reads:

“To the memory of Major-General James Jackson, who deserved and enjoyed the confidence of a grateful country. A soldier of the Revolution.”

On the back are these words:

“He was the determined foe of foreign tyranny, the scourge and terror of corruption at home. Died March 19, 1806, in the 49th year of his age.”

Joseph Webber Jackson, a son of the old Governor, became a member of Congress. Chief-Justice James Jackson, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, was his grandson.

Impetuous and high strung, Governor Jackson was easily provoked to anger. He became involved in a duel with Governor Wells, as the result of which the latter fell a victim on the field of honor. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, is authority for the statement that the wounds which the old patriot received in personal combats caused by his relentless prosecution of the Yazoo conspirators undoubtedly hastened the end. Nor is there anything at variance with this supposition in the biography of him written by Judge Charlton. His devotion to Georgia may be said to have caused his death; and thus allied in double similitude to the ancient Tishbite, he not only drew down the fire of heaven to consume the

workings of iniquity but he also rose to heaven in the flaming chariot of his zeal for righteousness to blaze upon Georgia's burnished scroll like another splendid Mars.

Winder. Winder, one of the most progressive towns of North Georgia, is located on the Southern border of Jackson and is partially included in two other counties: Gwinnett and Walton. The original name of the town was Jug Tavern. Later for a short time it was known as Brandon and finally when the Seaboard Air Line was built and the town began to acquire a real commercial importance the name was changed to Winder in honor of the distinguished president of the railroad company, Gen. John H. Winder, of Raleigh, N. C.

Jefferson: The Monument to Dr. Crawford W. Long. It was in the town of Jefferson, Ga., on March 30, 1842, that an operation was performed by a young physician, then wholly unknown to fame, the effect of which was to inaugurate a new era in the history of medicine, and to put an end to the reign of terror caused by the relentless knife of the surgeon. The young physician was Dr. Crawford W. Long. On this occasion, sulphuric ether was employed for the first time as an anaesthetic. It was used in extracting a tumor from the neck of James M. Venable an operation which was not only successful but painless. (See Vol. II.) The little building which served for an office has long since disappeared, but the site is marked by an old tree, in the immediate vicinity of which the operation in question was performed.

Dr. Long made no haste to exploit his achievement by any obsequious flourishing of trumpets. He bestowed no pet name upon his off-spring. Neither did he seek by

means of some secret formula to convert his discovery into profit. He was a modest country doctor of the old school. His little home town was then remote from any railroad. He lacked the brilliant stage-settings with which his rivals were favored in the populous heart-centers of New England. But it was nevertheless reserved for this unobtrusive gentleman to unlock the barred door of the gods with his open sesame and to confer upon the world the noblest boon of medical science since the days of Hippocrates. There are affidavits on record which establish beyond a doubt the prior claims of Dr. Long to the discovery of anaesthesia.

On April 21, 1910, there was unveiled at Jefferson, near the scene of Dr. Long's discovery, a monument of impressive dimensions. Thousands of visitors witnessed the dramatic spectacle, including a number of specially invited guests; and some of the most eminent surgeons and physicians of the land were present for the purpose of doing honor to the memory of the great philanthropist. Hon. Pleasant A. Stovall, of Savannah, was the orator of the occasion, but there were several other addresses made by distinguished speakers. It was a red-letter day in the history of Jefferson. The monument stands on one of the main thoroughfares of the town, a perpetual reminder of the great event with which the name of the little community is forever associated; and inscribed upon it are the following records:

(North)

Sulphuric Ether Anaesthesia was discovered by Dr. Crawford W. Long, on March 30, 1842, at Jefferson, Ga., and administered to James M. Venable for the removal of a tumor.

(East)

In memory of Dr. Crawford W. Long, the first discoverer of anaesthesia, the great benefactor to the human race. Born, Danielsville, Madison County, Ga., Nov. 1, 1813. Died, Athens, Ga. June 16, 1878.

(South)

Given by Dr. Lamartine Griffin Hardman, of Commerce, Jackson Co., Ga., in the name of his father and mother, Dr. W. B. J. Hardman and Mrs. E. S. Hardman, life-long friends of Dr. Crawford W. Long—Dr. W. B. J. Hardman being a physician in Jackson County.

(West)

Erected by the Jackson County Medical Association, at Jefferson, Ga. Committee: W. B. Hardman, M. D.; S. J. Smith, M. D.; J. A. Bryan, M. D. City Committee: H. W. Bell, J. C. Bennett, M. D., F. M. Bailey. Unveiled by the Georgia Medical Association, April 21, 1910.

On March 30, 1912 a handsome bronze medallion in honor of Dr. Long was unveiled in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. The exercises occurred on the seventieth anniversary of the great achievement which this impressive ceremonial was intended to commemorate, and some of the most distinguished men of science in America were present. The following extract from "*Old Penn*," a weekly review published by the University, gives an account of the exercises:

"Dr. Crawford Williamson Long, who first made use of ether as an anaesthetic for surgical purposes on March 30, 1842, was memorialized on Saturday afternoon, March 30, 1912, when a handsome gilt bronze medallion was unveiled in his honor. The exercises were held in the Medical Building of the University of Pennsylvania. Addresses were made by Dr. J. William White, of the University, and Dr. J. Chalmers Da Costa, of Jefferson Medical College. The medallion was modeled by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of the University, and represents

Dr. Long as a young man administering ether for the first time to a patient about to be operated upon.

"Provost Edgar F. Smith presided and introduced the speakers. The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Florence L. Bartow, a daughter of Dr. Long, after the address of Dr. J. William White, and the ceremonies closed with a brief reply by Hon. Samuel J. Tribble, who thanked the University on behalf of the family and the State of Georgia, for the honor the University had conferred upon an illustrious graduate. The presence of three distinguished Southern ladies, Mrs. Frances Long Taylor, Mrs. Alexander O. Harper, and Mrs. Florence L. Bartow, the daughters of Dr. Long, added great interest and dignity to the occasion.* They came from Athens, Georgia, for the express purpose of attending the ceremonies, and during their stay in Philadelphia were the guests of the University."—"Old Penn," Weekly Review of the University of Pennsylvania.

Original Settlers and Men of Note. According to White, the original settlers of Jackson were: Jacob Bankston, Richard Easley, John Smith, Jordan Clark, Abednego Moore, Thomas Hill, Paul Williams, Edward Callehan, Parks Candler, Andrew Millar, Bedford Brown, Z. Collins, S. Lively, Johnson Strong, Miles Gathright, and D. W. Easley.

Nathaniel Pendergrass, a soldier in the Indian wars, came to Georgia from South Carolina in 1811 and settled in Jackson. He was the grandfather of Dr. James B. Pendergrass, an eminent physician and surgeon.

Jackson W. Bell was a prominent merchant and legislator of the early ante-bellum period. His son, Judge Horatio W. Bell, was made ordinary of the county, in 1877, an office which he filled by successive re-elections for more than thirty years.

Thomas R. Holder also settled in Jackson at an early date. His son, Hon. John N. Holder, of Jefferson, a dis-

* Dr. E. J. Spratling, of Atlanta, a kinsman of Dr. Long, was unable to be present on account of business engagements.

tinguished legislator and journalist, has ably filled the office of Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives. In the last campaign he was a popular candidate for Congress against Hon. Thomas M. Bell.

George Wilson was an early comer into Jackson, locating here soon after the county was opened. He was a member of the convention called to frame the first Constitution of the State. His son, James Wilson, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Captain A. T. Bennett was for years a prominent figure in the early ante-bellum public life of Jackson.

Dr. William B. J. Hardman also belongs to the list of distinguished pioneers. He achieved eminence both as a physician and as a minister. He was the father of Dr. Lamartine G. Hardman, a former State Senator who was largely instrumental in placing the present prohibition law upon the statute books of Georgia; a leader in politics, a successful practitioner and a man of affairs.

Captain Wm. Matthews, Isaac Matthews and Sherwood Thompson, patriots of '76, are buried somewhere in Jackson. Major Cochrane a Revolutionary officer settled on land three miles from the present town of Jefferson. The place is owned today by Dr. De La Perre.

Francis Bell, a soldier of the Revolution (1750-1838) is buried at Liberty M. E. church in Jackson. He was at the battle of Guildford C. H., in North Carolina and years later wrote an account of it in verse.

JASPER

Created by Legislative Act, December 10, 1812, from Baldwin County. Named for the gallant South Carolinian, Sergeant William Jasper, who fell mortally wounded at the siege of Savannah, on October 9, 1779, while engaged in the rescue of his colors. Monticello, the county-seat, named for the home of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Va.

Jasper in the Revolution. Unless an exception be made of Chatham, there is not a county in the State of Georgia richer than Jasper in the shrines of Revolutionary patriots and the graves in which these stern heroes of independence sleep are not only well kept but are marked by substantial monuments. Within the quiet precincts of the little burial ground of the Baptist church, at Monticello, there is an ancient tomb on which the following epitaph is inscribed:

Sacred to the memory of William Penn, who departed this life on the 26th of July 1836. Aged 74 years. The deceased bore arms in the defence of his country during the Revolutionary War, and after long enjoying the blessings thus obtained, he peacefully and joyfully resigned them for a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

In the Methodist cemetery, at Monticello, there is a monument yellow with age, but well preserved, on which the following inscription appears:

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Grant, who departed this life on the 27th of November, 1827. Aged 71 years, 6 months and 6 days. The deceased was a native Virginian. In early life he was a soldier of the Revolution, and for more than forty years a soldier of the Cross. The annals of the M. E. Church, of which he was a pious member, record his extensive benevolence, and his memorial is in the hearts of the brethren. His warfare is accomplished, and he has entered into rest.

Under an old cedar tree of gigantic proportions, there sleeps within this same enclosure an officer whose grave is several years older than Thomas Grant's. It is enclosed in a granite box with a gray marble slab on top. At the head of the slab are engraved several weapons which he is supposed to have used at different times. They include a hatchet and a dagger. There is also a

scabbard for the latter, around which is coiled a serpent. It seems to be of Mexican make. There is also a flag which bears five stars and ten stripes. The slab contains the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of General William Lee, who departed this life on the 15th of March, 1815. Aged 38 years. Esteemed and honored by his country and universally beloved. His benevolence was unbounded and his virtues exemplary. He lived as he died, fearless of death and in joyful hope of immortal felicity. Here shall the morn her earliest tears bestow
Here the first roses of the year shall blow
Where angels with their silver wings o'ershade
The ground now sacred by his ashes made.

In the burial-ground of the Jordan family, six miles east of Monticello, lie the ashes of Thomas Meriwether, a soldier of the Revolution. He was a native of Amherst County, Va., where he was born in 1761. Removing from Virginia to Georgia, sometime after the struggle for independence, he settled with other members of his family, on the Broad River, in Oglethorpe; but several years later he followed his children and his son-in-law into Jasper. He was at one time employed as a scout in the neighborhood of Richmond; and afterwards at the siege of York town he was chosen to guard a number of prisoners.

Jeremiah Campbell, A Reddick, and Sion Barnett were also Revolutionary patriots. The latter was at the battle of Cowpens. He is said to have published the first proclamation of the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Yancey, another hero of the Revolution, stood within five feet of Pulaski when the latter fell at the siege of Savannah. Zephaniah Harvey, a patriot of '76, is buried somewhere in Jasper.

Jackson Spring. During the period of the Seminole War Andrew Jackson, while enroute to Florida, at the head of his troops, found a spring of water in the midst of a luxuriant grove of oaks and poplars, not far from the site of the present town of Monticello. Here, to obtain rest and refreshment for his tired men, he camped for nearly two weeks in the shade of the forest trees. The locality has ever since been called Jackson Spring in honor of the illustrious soldier, who soon afterwards became President of the United States. Reuben Jordan, in 1828, purchased and settled the plantation which then embraced Jackson Spring, and ever since then the property has been owned by his descendants. Jackson Spring has been the scene of many famous barbecues and political gatherings in times past and has been the silent witness of no small amount of history-making. Sergeant Jasper Chapter of the D. A. R. is planning to mark Jackson Spring at an early date.

Hillsboro: The Birth-Place of Senator Hill. In the beginning of the century, John Hill came from North Carolina and settled in Jasper County, Ga. He was a farmer of very moderate means and of limited education, but a man of strong individuality, extensive reading, and deep reflection. He believed in education, religion, and temperance, and he gathered around his home a school-house, a church, and a temperance society in each of which he became the dominant spirit. He was also an enterprising citizen, foremost in every movement looking to the public good, and beloved by his neighbors. The little town was named for him, and to this day is called Hillsboro. When quite a young man, he married Miss Sarah Parham, a woman with a noble and tender heart, deeply religious, and a most excellent wife and mother. In this home, where, with the simplicity of perfect faith, God was honored and love reigned, the

biography of Benjamin Harvey Hill begins. Born September 14, 1823, he was the fifth of six sons and the seventh of nine children. From an early age, he worked with his brothers, side by side with the few slaves on his father's plantation. In this respect no difference was made between the children and the slaves; they were all made to work early and late. Aided by her daughters, Mrs. Hill did the entire work of the household, spun, wove, cut and made the clothing for husband, children, and slaves. When Ben was ten years old his father moved to Troup County and settled in a little place called Long Cane. The boys walked the entire distance, helping to drive the cattle, while father, mother, and sisters rode in wagons containing the household furniture and personal belongings.*

Original Settlers. Among the early settlers of Jasper, according to White, were: Jeremiah Cox, Richard Carter, Adam Glazier, Sylvanus Walker, Joel Wise, Charles Cargile, William Scott, Stockely Morgan, Anthony Dyer, General J. W. Burney, Isaac Hill, Captain Eli Glover, Major Person, William Penn, Thomas Broters, James Smith, S. Barnett, W. Dozier, John Powell, A. Chapman, W. L. Thompson, R. Jorden, F. Malone, S. Malone, M. Whitfield, D. Meriwether, Nathan Fish, E. Lovejoy, N. Williams and William Reid.

William Henderson settled near Monticello in 1818, coming from Wilkes. With his brother Elisha, he was a soldier of the War of 1812.

The Campbells and the Anthonys located in Jasper when the county was first opened.

John Maddux came in 1808, settling four miles west of Monticello, on the Indian Springs road. William H.

* Benjamin H. Hill, Jr., in Senator Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia: His Life, Speeches and Writings.

Preston, a native of South Carolina, became a resident of Jasper, in 1812, settling on Murder creek. The Betts family also located in Jasper about this time.

Jonas H. Holland came to Georgia on horseback, in 1816, from Virginia, and built a home in Jasper. He was only sixteen when he married, his bride only thirteen. The parents of both opposed the match, but an uncle gave bond to take care of the bride, and the ceremony was performed. Placing his child-wife on horseback, he started upon the long journey through the wilderness; but, after arriving in Georgia, his youthful bride survived only two years.

Durrell Leverett, a pioneer settler of French extraction, came to Jasper in 1824. He reached the age of 91 and died at the old family homestead near Machen.

Acquilla Phelps, David Johnston, Wm. Hardwick, John W. Hardwick and John Willson were also among the first comers into Jasper.

In 1810, quite a colony came from the Broad River settlement in Oglethorpe, including Thomas Meriwether, David Meriwether, George Meriwether, Colonel Fleming Jordan, Dr. David Reese, and others.

Jasper's Noted Residents. Dr. Milton Anthony, one of the most distinguished of Georgia's ante-bellum physicians, practiced his profession for several years at Monticello. He afterwards removed to Augusta where he became the founder of the oldest medical college in the State.

Captain Samuel Butts, an officer of distinction in the Georgia militia, who lost his life in the battle of Challibbee, lived here. The county of Butts was named in his honor.

Alfred Cuthbert, an ante-bellum United States Senator, spent the greater part of his long and useful career in Monticello, where he practiced law, when not kept by official duties in Washington, D. C.

David A. Reese, a member of Congress before the war, lived at Monticello.

Benjamin H. Hill, one of Georgia's most illustrious sons, a United States Senator, a member of Congress and a matchless orator, was born on his father's plantation, at Hillsboro, in Jasper.

General David Adams, an officer of note in the State militia, lived here. He served with distinction, under General Floyd, in the Indian wars, after which he represented Jasper in the Legislature for twenty-five years. He was several times Speaker of the House.

Charles L. Bartlett, a distinguished lawyer and legislator, who for several years past, has represented the sixth district of Georgia in Congress, was born here.

The present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, Hon. T. J. Browne spent his early boyhood in Jasper—the county of his birth.

Harvie Jordan, for years one of the recognized leaders among the farmers of Georgia, was born in Jasper where he still owns large interests.

Robert P. Trippe, a former occupant of the Supreme Bench of Georgia and an ante-bellum member of Congress, first saw the light of day in Jasper.

JEFF DAVIS

Created by Legislative Act, August 18, 1905, from Appling and Coffee Counties. Named for the illustrious Jefferson Davis, first, last, and only President of the Confederate States of America. (See *The Arrest of Mr. Davis*, Chapter II; *The Last Meeting of the Confederate Cabinet*, p. 211.) Hazlehurst, the county-seat, was named for the civil engineer who surveyed the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, some time in the late fifties.

Putting Mr. Davis
in Irons: The Story
Told by His Prison
Physician.

Volume II.

Hazlehurst. Hazlehurst, the county-seat of Jeff Davis, came into existence when the old Macon and Brunswick Railroad, now a part of the Southern, was first built; but the town for more than half a century was marked by little growth. In 1900 the population was only 793. Today it is over 2,000. At the intersection of the Georgia and Florida with the Southern system, Hazlehurst is today a wideawake trade center, 189 miles from Atlanta, 86 from Brunswick, 128 from Augusta and 104 from Madison, Fla. Three churches are represented in the religious life of the town, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, besides numerous fraternal orders; and there are also prosperous business establishments, two strong banks, an excellent graded high school and a number of well equipped grammar schools.

Original Settlers. Some of the pioneer settlers of the county most of whom established themselves at or near Hazlehurst and who were the founders of the town may be mentioned as follows: Millard Surreney, for whom the town of Surreney in Appling County, was named; Thomas Pace, W. H. Pace, J. C. Tatem, J. H. Graham, for whom the town of Graham, in Jeff Davis County was named; D. L. Girtman, A. J. Wilcox, James Council, J. E. Grady, Col. R. T. Williams, B. N. Williams, Rev. J. L. Williams, Napoleon Weatherly and Dr. James H. Latimer. Among the prominent residents of Jeff Davis at the time the new county was formed in 1905 were: Judge J. A. Cromartie who located here in 1885 where he dealt in naval stores; Lott W. Johnson, J. J. Frazier, George F. Armstrong, Judge Henry Cook, Dr. J. M. Christian, Dr. John M. Hall, R. H. Ellis, W. H. Ellis, T. J. Ellis, Henry C. Girtman, Dr. Wm. M. Girtman, R. J. Roddenberry, J. E. Curry, L. W. Speer and Dr. J. W. Barber.

Men of Note. When a member of the State Legislature in 1903, Judge John A. Cromartie, of Hazlehurst, introduced an amendment to the State Constitution providing for the creation of eight new Georgia Counties. It passed the General Assembly in 1904; and in the year following these counties were duly created according to law. Jeff Davis was one of the counties formed at this time. The people of the proposed new county first selected the name of "Cromartie" in honor of the distinguished author of the Constitutional amendment; but they were over-ruled in this preference because of a policy adopted by the lawmakers to name none of the counties after a living person. Thereupon the name was changed to Jeff Davis; but the compliment to Judge Cromartie was nevertheless unique in character especially since the second choice of his fellow citizens of the county was the illustrious first and last President of the Confederate States. Hon. Lott W. Johnson, president of the Citizens Bank of Hazlehurst, has represented the county with distinction in the General Assembly of Georgia.

JEFFERSON

Created by Legislative Act, February 20, 1796, from Burke and Warren Counties. Named for Thomas Jefferson, founder of the Democratic party, author of the Declaration of Independence, and third President of the United States. Louisville, the county-seat, was designated as Georgia's first permanent capital. Named for Louisville, Jefferson County, Ky., a town founded in 1779 by Colonel George Rogers Clarke and named for Louis XVI of France. Jefferson originally included a part of Glascock.

**Galphinton: The
Story of an Old
Indian Trading
Post.**

Volume II.

**George Galphin: A
Merchant Prince of
the Georgia Forest.**

Volume II.

Queensboro: A Lost Town.

Some eight miles to the north-west of Galphinton, a trading post was established about the year 1769 by a band of Scotch-Irish settlers, who called the place Queensboro in honor of Queen Anne. It was located in an angle made by the Ogeechee River with a large creek which enters the stream at this point. The locality was somewhat elevated and seemed to meet the two-fold requirement of a stronghold which was secure from Indian assaults and conducive to general good health. Colonel Jones estimates that in the immediate vicinity of the trading post there were at one time as many as two hundred families settled. It was sometimes called the Irish Settlement or the Irish Reserve because of the predominance of this racial element, most of the settlers having come either directly or indirectly from the North of Ireland. George Galphin and John Rae, were instrumental in obtaining for them a reservation of 50,000 acres of land on the branches of the Ogeechee River. They were Presbyterians in religious faith and were served for many years by Rev. David Bothwell, a man of unusual force of intellect and character who came to them from the home-land in response to earnest overtures. Queensboro survived for a number of years; but when the town of Louisville arose only two miles off, it gradually declined in population until finally it ceased to exist.

St. George's Parish: A Nest of Loyalists.

It was not until the battle of Lexington that the Scotch-Irish settlers at Queensboro in the Parish of St. George renounced allegiance to the Crown of England. The reason for the strong loyalist sentiment which prevailed in this part of the Province were numerous. In the first place, the settlers lived on the frontier belt, where they were constantly exposed to attacks from the Indians. They needed the protection of

England. Not a few of them were wealthy planters, who possessed large estates. Moreover, they resented a condition of affairs which they laid at the doors of the meddling Puritans of Boston and they did not see why Georgia should become a party to New England's quarrel. So following the famous meeting at Tondee's Tavern, there was entered, on September 28, 1774, a protest from the Parish of St. George, in which the resolutions adopted at Savannah, on August 10, 1774, were condemned as "reflecting improperly upon the King and Parliament of England." It was signed by the following freeholders, who were the earliest settlers of what afterwards became the county of Jefferson:

George Wells, afterwards Lt.-Governor,	Wm. Moore,	John Tillman,
Peter Shand,	Richard Curton,	Robert Cade,
James Doyle,	Philip Helveston,	John Thomas,
Shadrach Barrow,	Ephraim Odom,	Francis Lewis Feyer,
Joseph Gresham,	Thomas Gray,	James Warren,
James Roe,	John Greene,	Samuel Red,
Wm. Doyle,	Starling Jordan,	Edmond Hill,
Joseph Tilley,	Zachariah Wimberley,	Thomas Pennington,
Daniel Thomas,	Benjamin Warren,	Job Thomas,
Giden Thomas,	John Gray,	Joel Walker,
Robert Henderson,	Pleasant Goodall,	William N. Norrell,
John Red,	Wade Kitts,	Francis Stringer,
James Williams,	John Roberts,	Humphrey Williams,
Alexander Berryhill,	Nathan Williams,	Robert Blaishard,
Charles Williams,	John Stephens,	Thomas Carter,
John Rogers,	Moses Davis,	John Anderson,
Drewry Roberts,	Amos Davis,	David Greene,
James Red,	Allen Brown,	Wm. Catlett,
John Kennedy,	James Douglas,	James Davis,
Paul McCormick,	Robert Douglas, Sr.,	Elijah Dix,
John Greenway,	Henry Mills,	Thomas Red,
Hugh Irwin,	Amos Whitehead,	Wm. Whethers,
James Brantley,	Ezekiel Brumfield,	Wm. Godbe,
John Catlett,	Clement Yarbrough,	Wm. Curton,
John Pettigrew,	Barnaby Lamb,	Elias Daniel,
John Frier,	Lewis Hobbs,	Benjamin Brantley,
William Milner,	John Howell,	Jeremiah Brantley,
Samuel Berryhill,	James Moore,	John Burnside,
John Bledsoe,	John Sharpe,	Patrick Dickey,
	Wm. Hobbs,	Stephen Lamb,

Solomon Davis,	Jacob Lamb,	Seth Slockumb,
Francis Hancock,	Joseph Allday,	Charles Golightly,
Myrick Davis,	Landrum Ashbury,	Bud Cade,
Daniel Logan,	Jesse Scruggs,	John Whitehead,
John Forth,	Joseph Moore,	Thomas Odom,
Edward Watlers,	John Robinson,	John Thomas, Sr.,
Frederick Francis,	Jacob Sharp,	Caleb Whitehead.
Arthur Walker,	James Hunt,	

Despite the foregoing protest, delegates were sent to the Provincial Congress which met in Savannah on July 4, 1775 at which time the tie of allegiance to England was severed; and throughout the Revolution the Parish of St. George was the abode of the most intense loyalty to the patriotic cause and the theatre of some of the most tragic engagements.

Louisville: Georgia's
First Permanent
Capital.

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The Yazoo Fraud:
An Episode of
Dramatic Interest
Recalled.

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Burning the
Infamous Records
With Fire from
Heaven.

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General Solomon Wood, a Captain in the War of the Revolution, died in Jefferson County. He distinguished himself by his opposition to the Yazoo fraud, held many offices in the county, and was highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. Aaron Tomlinson, an officer of the Revolution under General Greene, and Jacob Sodown, a comrade in arms both reached the age of 80. There is an old

Revolutionary patriot buried in Louisville by the name of King whose grave is said to be in a state of absolute neglect. George Larson Stapleton and John Peel, both patriots of '76, are supposed to be buried somewhere in Jefferson.

Original Settlers. According to White, the original settlers of Jefferson were: William Hardwick, John Fulton, Roger Lawson, Hugh Lawson, Joseph Gamble, William Gamble, Major John Berrien, Captain William Haddon, Captain Patrick Connelly, Andrew Berryhill, James Shellman, the Pattersons, the Whiteheads, the Hamptons, and others.

To the above list may be added the names of the following persons, most of them emigrants from the North of Ireland, who received land grants prior to the Revolution and settled in the township of Queensboro: Z. Albritton, John Allen, David Alexander, Hugh Alexander, Thomas Atkinson, Matthew Barr, Samuel Barren, John Bartholemew, Mitchael Beatty, Thomas Beatty, James Blair, James Boggs, John Boggs, James Breckinridge, John Brown, William Brown, John Bryant, John Busby, John Campbell, John Cary, John Chambers, Alexander Chestnut, Isaac Coleman, George Cook, Robert Cooper, John Crozier, John Dickson, M. Dorton, Isaach DuBose, Davd Douglass, Robert Duncan, John, Evans, John Finley, James Fleming, R. Fleming, Samuel Fleming, Richard Fleeting, John Gamble, Robert Gervin, John Gilmore, R. Gray, John Green, David Greer, James Haden, Joseph Hampton, D. Hancock, Robert Hanna, William Hanna, William Harding, Garland Hardwick, C. W. Hardwick, W. P. Hardwick, James Harris, Sherrell Hartley, James Harvey, James Hogg, Henry Hurd, John Ingram, David Irvin, Isabella Irwin, Joseph Johnson, John Kennedy,

Isaac Laremore, Henry Lewis, Samuel Little, Matthew Lyle, Samuel McAllister, John McClinigan, Elizabeth McClinigan, William McConkey, William McCreery, James McCroan, Thomas McCroan, Patrick McCulloch, B. McCutlers, Patrick McGee, Adam McIlroy, James McKelvey, John McKelvey, Moses McMichan, James McMichan, Daniel McNeill, John Mack, Patrick Mackay, William Mackay, John Martin, John Maynard, James Meriwether, Robert Miller, John Mineely, Andrew Moore, Matthew Moore, Adam Morrison, John Morrison, John Murdock, Arthur O'Neal, Jesse Paulett, John Peel, Richard Peel, Robert Prior, Jesse Purvis, John Reese, Clotworthy Robson, James Rodgers, Robert Rodgers, Edward Rogers, David Russell, Robert Sampson, William Sampson, Love Sanford, Joseph Saunders, John Scott, M. Shellman, James Simpson, Jesse Slatter, William Skelly, Walker Stevens, Edward Thompson, George Thompson, James Thompson, John Todd, John Toland, James Tonkin, Henry Tucker, Esther Tweedy, John Warnock, Robt. Warnock, Benjamin Warren, John Wilson, Seb. Witherup and Thomas Wolfington. Most of the early settlers of Jefferson were patriots of the Revolution. In addition to those mentioned in the foregoing list, General James Gunn, Colonel Wood, Moses Newton, William Walker and George Corvan, veterans of the first war for independence, died in Jefferson.

Perhaps nothing happened of greater importance to the town, while Louisville was the capital, than the establishment of the Louisville Academy, one of the oldest and best institutions of the State. When Jefferson County was formed from Warren and Burke Counties, in 1796, there was included in the act which provided for the new county a provision also for the establishment of a school in Louisville, to be a branch of the State University, founded at Athens, in 1785. The school at Louisville was one of a group established about this time by the

Legislature as feeders to the State University and these schools are probably the oldest in Georgia. The commissioners to organize the academy were: David Bothwell, John Shellman, James Meriwether, John Cobbs and Josiah Sterrett.

The Old Slave
Market.

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Jefferson's Distinguished Residents. On account of the location of the seat of government at Louisville, some of the best families in the State settled in the immediate neighborhood, and quite a number came from Virginia and North Carolina. They acquired large tracts of land and lived in the ample style characteristic of wealthy planters. Hugh Lawson, whose father, a North Carolinian, settled in the district prior to the Revolution, became a Captain in the War for Independence, a commissioner to locate the capital at Louisville, and a trustee of the University of Georgia.

Roger Lawson Gamble, Sr., a son of Joseph Gamble, was twice elected a member of Congress, and was a Judge of the Middle Circuit from 1845 to 1847. He lived and died in Jefferson. The latter's grandson, of the same name, also became an occupant of the Bench.

John Milton, who held the office of Secretary of State during the Revolution and who saved the official records of Georgia from destruction by carrying them to Maryland, was a resident of Jefferson. The county of Milton in North Georgia was named for him. His son, John Milton, became Governor of Florida, and the widow of the late Governor William Y. Atkinson, of Georgia, is one of his descendants.

Major John Berrien, the father of the distinguished Senator, lived for several years at Louisville. He held the office of State Treasurer of Georgia. During the Revolution he earned his military title by conspicuous

gallantry, was wounded at the battle of Monmouth, was decorated by Washington with the emblem of the Cincinnati, and later became President of the Georgia branch of this organization. The emblem in question was an eagle. Major Berrien was born four miles from Princeton, N. J., in the famous "Berrien Mansion," where Washington issued his farewell orders to the American Army, at the close of hostilities. He died at Savannah, Ga.

Benjamin Whitaker, long Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, lived and died in Jefferson.

Governor Herschel V. Johnson, owned an extensive plantation in the neighborhood of Louisville, where the last years of his life were spent. He is buried in the new cemetery underneath an impressive monument.

United States Senator James Gunn also lived at Louisville. Unfortunately he became associated with the Yazoo speculators, whose designs were thwarted by his colleague, Governor Jackson.

Governor Howell Cobb and General T. R. R. Cobb were both natives of Jefferson but were reared in Clarke.

Howell Cobb, Sr., an uncle of the Governor, a planter of large means also resided in Jefferson. He was a member of Congress from 1807 to 1811.

One of the early settlers of Jefferson was Ambrose Wright. His son, Major-General A. R. Wright, became an officer of high rank in the Confederate Army, and an editor of distinction. The present Comptroller-General of Georgia, William A. Wright, who has held this office continuously for thirty-six years, is a grandson.

Daniel Hook, an eminent pioneer minister of the Church of the Disciples, resided for several years at Louisville, where his distinguished son, Judge James S. Hook, commissioner of education, jurist, and scholar, was born.

The celebrated Patrick Carr, who is said to have killed one hundred Tories with his own hand, lived and died in

Jefferson. Among the other soldiers of the War for Independence, who came from this immediate vicinity were: General Solomon Wood, a Captain in the Revolution, afterwards a General of militia, who bitterly opposed the Yazoo fraud; Aaron Thompson, an officer under General Greene; Chesley Bostwick and Littleberry Bostwick, both officers; Seth Pearce and William Lyon.

Chief-Justice James Jackson a grandson of the old governor, was a native of Jefferson. Here also lived Brigadier-General Reuben W. Carswell, a distinguished Confederate soldier, and a jurist of note.

JENKINS

Created by Legislative Act, August 17, 1905, from parts of four counties: Bulloch, Burke, Emanuel, and Screven. Named for Governor Charles J. Jenkins, an illustrious chief-magistrate of Georgia, who bore the executive seal of the State into exile during the days of Reconstruction. Millen, the county-seat, named for Hon. John Millen, of Savannah, a noted lawyer, who died on the eve of taking his seat in Congress.

Charles J. Jenkins: While occupying the office of Governor, during the days of Reconstruction, Charles J. Jenkins performed an act of civic patriotism, the bare mention of which, after a lapse of fifty years, still awakens a thrill of admiration. To prevent the executive seal of the State from being profaned by the military satraps, Governor Jenkins, on being deposed from office by the Federal officer in command of the district, General Meade, took the instrument of authority with him into exile among the mountains of Nova Scotia, and there kept it until the reins of government in Georgia were restored to the Caucasian element.* Under an act of Congress,

* Most of the accounts state that it was the Great Seal of Georgia which was carried into exile by Governor Jenkins. But this is a mistake. According to Hon. Phillip Cook, the present Secretary of State, the great seal of Georgia has never been disturbed. It was the executive seal, which figured in this dramatic episode of Reconstruction. The great seal of the State is used in attesting papers which bear upon inter-state or foreign relations and is stamped upon a piece of wax, which is then attached to the document. The executive seal is used in the ordinary transactions of the executive department, without the formalities above indicated.

passed early in the year 1867, Georgia was grouped with Alabama and Florida, in what was known as the third military district of the seceding States; and the Saturnalia of Reconstruction was begun. The negroes now voted for the first time and the registration lists, which were supervised by the Federal authorities, contained as many blacks as whites. At an election held for delegates to a Convention, the avowed purpose of which was to remold the organic law of the State, thirty-three blacks were chosen; and the mongrel body which met soon thereafter amended the Constitution, committed Georgia to Republican pledges, and ordered another election for Governor and State House officers. Thus having disposed of the business on hand, the Convention was ready to adjourn.

But the hotel bills of the delegates still remained to be paid. As commander of the military district, General Meade directed Governor Jenkins to draw a warrant upon the treasury of the State, for the purpose of defraying the conventional expenses. But Governor Jenkins did not think that the disfranchised tax-payers of Georgia should be made to foot the bill for this sort of a banquet, and he firmly refused to issue the desired order. On receiving this note, General Meade forthwith removed Governor Jenkins from office, detailing General Thomas H. Ruger to act as Governor; and, to avoid any unpleasant hitch in the proceedings, Captain C. F. Rockwell was detailed to act as Treasurer. The sovereignty for Georgia was ruthlessly outraged by the usurpers.

It was now the victorious high-tide of the military regime in Georgia. The rule of the bayonet was supreme. But Governor Jenkins was determined to uphold the honor of the commonwealth at any cost; and he quietly departed into exile, taking not only four hundred thousand dollars in cash and leaving an empty strong box for the carpet bag administration, but also taking the executive seal of the State, which he avowed should never be affixed to any document which did not express the sover-

eign will of the people of Georgia. Depositing the money to the credit of the State in one of the New York city banks, he then crossed the Canadian border line into Nova Scotia, where he kept the insignia of statehood until Georgia was at last emancipated from the bonds of the military despotism which enthralled her. On the election of Governor James M. Smith, he emerged from his retirement and formally restored the executive seal to the proper authorities, expressing as he did so the satisfaction that never once had it been desecrated by the hand of the military tyrant. The Legislature of Georgia suitably acknowledged the fidelity of Governor Jenkins by adopting appreciative resolutions in which the Governor then in office was authorized to have struck without delay and presented to Governor Jenkins a facsimile of the executive seal of Georgia, wrought of gold and stamped with the following inscriptions: "Presented to Charles J. Jenkins by the State of Georgia. In arduis fidelis."

Millen, the county-seat of Jenkins is one of the most progressive towns of South-east Georgia, a bee-hive center of trade, well supplied with banking facilities. The town boasts a number of solid business establishments. On the court house square the local Chapter of the U. D. C. has unveiled a handsome monument to the heroic dead of the South.

Original Settlers. See Bulloch, Burke, Emanuel and Screven, from which counties Jenkins was formed.

Some of the old established families of the county include: the Daniels, the Joiners, the Brinsons, the Parkers, the Edenfields, the Applewhites, the Bolts, the Kirken-dalls, the Lanes, the Laniers, the DeLoaches, the Andersons and the Cliftons.

JOHNSON

Created by Legislative Act, December 11, 1858, from Laurens and Emanuel Counties. Named for Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, jurist, Governor, Confederate States Senator, and candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the Douglas ticket, in 1860. Wrightsville, the county-seat, was named for John B. Wright, a leading pioneer resident. Johnson is said to have been the first county in the State to enforce prohibition.

Herschel V. Johnson: Incidents of
His Career.

Volume II.

Original Settlers. Jethro Arline and William Norris were among the first comers into Johnson. The former lived in a part of the county which was cut off from Montgomery; the latter in a part which was taken from Emanuel. The list also includes John B. Wright, for whom the town of Wrightsville was named; W. P. Hicks who gave the land for streets and public buildings at the county-seat; Major James Hicks, Dr. H. Hicks, M. A. Outlaw, James Tapley, T. A. Persons and B. W. Holt. Johnson's two delegates to the secession convention at Milledgeville were also pioneer residents: Wm. Hurst and J. R. Smith. The old established families of Johnson include: the Daleys, the Lovetts, the Wiggineses, the Htrrisons, the Claxtions, the Kents the Robinsons, the Baileys, the Flanderses, the Thompkinses, the Jenkinses, the Bryans, the Johnsons, the Harrises, the Brinsons and the Pages.

JONES

Created by Legislative Act, December 10, 1807, from Baldwin County. Named for Hon. James Jones, of Savannah, a distinguished lawyer of the early ante-bellum period. Gray, the county-seat, named for a pioneer family established by James Gray. When organized Jones included a part of Bibb east of the Ocmulgee River.

James Jones was an early patriot whose name has become somewhat obscure, with the State's lengthening

annals. The average Georgian labors under the impression that the county of Jones was named either for Dr. Noble Wymberley Jones or for Major John Jones, both patriots of the Revolutionary War period, and both of them better known than the comparatively forgotten Georgian whose name has thus been rescued from oblivion. Why the Legislature should have ignored Dr. Jones, whose devotion to the principles of independence caused him to be styled "One of the morning stars of liberty" or Major John Jones whose gallant career was terminated by a cannon ball at the siege of Savannah, is a conundrum of politics somewhat mystifying to the brain of the twentieth century historian. The subject of this sketch must have been a favorite of his generation, though characterized by none of the greatness which endures. Mr. Jones was a native of Maryland, who received his education at the academy in Augusta, after which he came to Savannah, at the age of eighteen. He studied law but relinquished it upon his marriage and became a planter. He served in the Legislature which passed the Yazoo act, but opposed the bill; was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of 1798; and, during the same year, took his seat in the sixth Congress of the United States. He died while occupying the latter office, on January 12, 1801, and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery, in Washington, D. C., where he rests beside his personal and political friend, General James Jackson.

Clinton. Clinton was a town of some importance long before Macon was founded and for a number of years thereafter. It was first called Albany. Hugh M. Comer, Thomas White, John Cook, and William Holton were among the earliest judges of the inferior court. The little town was famous throughout the land for the cotton gins which were here manufactured. Samuel Griswold and Daniel Pratt, two ingenious and wide-awake

pioneers, came to Clinton from the State of Connecticut when the county was first opened and in a modest way began to build cotton gins. The plant grew, and agents were soon distributed throughout the Southern States. Great wagon loads of cotton gins were sent out from Clinton long before the first railroad was ever built in Georgia. It is estimated that something over 900 cotton gins were sold annually by this establishment. Mr. Pratt afterwards removed to Alabama, where he founded the town of Prattville, while Mr. Griswold, remaining in Georgia, established the town of Griswoldville, on the Central Railroad. The iron works at Griswoldville were so completely destroyed by the Federal troops during the Civil War that they were never afterwards rebuilt.

Revolutionary Soldiers. John Lamar, Esq., a soldier of the war for independence and a man of some note in his day, died in Jones. The following record of Mr. Lamar has been preserved in Historical Collections of Georgia. Says the author: "As a soldier of the Revolution he was not only brave to a fault but his services were of long duration and his sufferings excessive. Very shortly after entering the army, he was deputed with others to the performance of a perilous duty, in which he was deserted by his companions and left to execute the order alone, which he did to the admiration and astonishment of all. For this act of intrepidity and fidelity, the government tendered him a Lieutenant's commission in the regular forces which, however, he modestly declined, on the ground that he was too young and inexperienced to assume the responsibilities of the station, being at this time only in his seventeenth year. He served under Generals Marion and Pickens, attached generally to the battalions of the latter; was at the battle of Eutaw and Cowpens, at the siege of Augusta, and in several other engagements; was once taken

a prisoner but made his escape from the camp of Lord Cornwallis, rescuing at the same time one of his cousins; and was twice wounded during the war by the British, and once by the Indians after his removal to Georgia."

Another veteran of the Revolution was Benjamin Reynolds. He died in Jones at the age of 73. Says White: "He was a native of Caroline County, Va. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, he was too young to enter the service. As soon as his age would admit, however, he took up arms. After the war he removed to South Carolina, settling in a neighborhood whose residents were distinguished for loyalty to the British Crown. Mr. Reynolds, from his zealous devotion to the cause of liberty, encountered the most violent persecution from his misguided associates. After the opening of Middle Georgia to settlement he became one of the earliest pioneers of Jones."

Oliver H. Morton, a soldier of the Revolution, came from North Carolina to Georgia in 1807 and settled in Jones. He was a native of Boston. During the struggle for independence he was carried a prisoner to England. He followed the sea for twenty-eight years.

John Lowe and Alexander Dunn, both patriots of the Revolution, were early settlers of Jones. The latter afterwards removed to Alabama.

In a private burial ground of the Comer family, five miles west of Clinton, is the grave of James Comer, a patriot of seventy-six. Mr. Comer died at the age of 108 years. His last resting place has been substantially marked.

At the first session of the Superior Court which was held in 1808 the following Grand Jurors were empanelled: John Bond, Daniel Hightower, James Jones, John Mitchell, George Ross, Stephen Gafford, William Caldwell, Elkannah Sawyer, Nicholas Ferrell, William Mong, Samuel Caldwell, Peter Sanders, Philip Catchings,

Ephraim Ellis, Elijah Turner, Seymour Catchings, Thomas Seals, Zachariah Booth, Jacob Dennis, Ebenezer Moses, John Harvey, William Jackson, John Bond, James McInvail, James Huddleston, Giles Driver, Charles Gatchet, William Perry, Jesse McPope, John Cooke, Green Winne, Thomas Stephens, and William Carr.

The Famous
Bunkley Trial.

Volume II.

According to Dr. George G. Smith, deeds to property in Jones were executed, prior to 1818, by thirty-one women, only one of whom could write.

Original Settlers. As given by White, the original settlers of Jones were: Captain Jonathan Parish, Peter Clower, Henry Low, William Williams, Wilkins Jackson, Jeremiah Dumas, Thomas White, Jeremiah Pearson, Major Humphries, James Comer, Hugh Comer, Roger McCarty, Allen Greene, Benjamin Tarver, Bailey Stewart, James Anthony, George Harper, John Chapell, Jesse M. Pope, Henry Pope, John Bayne, Stephen Kirk, William Carbanus, P. A. Lewis, James Jones, William Jones, Robert Hutchins, and James Gray.

To the foregoing list may be added: Thomas Blount, William Brown, J. C. Freeman, Robert McGough, George Cabaniss, John Cabaniss, Henry Cabaniss, Ephraim Sanders, Elisha Tarver, Robert Ousley, Isaac Moreland, James White, Samuel Griswold, Daniel Pratt, and others. The Bunkleys were also among the first settlers, and at a period somewhat later came the Winships—Joseph and Isaac.

Noted Residents of United States Senator Alfred Iverson was at one time a resident of Jones. Jones, in which county his distinguished son, Alfred Iverson, Jr., was born. Both of the Iversons were Confederate Brigadier-Generals.

Henry G. Lamar, a noted ante-bellum Congressman and jurist, lived for many years at Clinton. He was a candidate for Governor in 1857, at which time a deadlock in the convention resulted in the choice of Joseph E. Brown. The latter afterwards appointed him to the Supreme Bench. Judge Lamar was a member of Congress from 1829 to 1833. His father was John Lamar, a soldier of the Revolution. He married a cousin of Jefferson Davis. Chief-Justice Osborne A. Lochrane married a daughter of Judge Lamar.

Here lived Jacob Martin, an eminent lawyer, who served with credit in both branches of the State Legislature. But tubercular consumption claimed him for an early victim, and he died on the train between Macon and Savannah, while en route to Florida.

Judge Robert V. Hardeman, when a young man, came from Lexington to Clinton to begin the practice of law. He became one of the best equipped lawyers and one of the ablest jurists in the State but died in the prime of life in 1871. Here his distinguished son, Colonel Isaac Hardeman, of Macon, was born.

William S. C. Reid, a lawyer of brilliant prospects, lived at Clinton. His talents promised to place him in the front rank at the bar; but, disappointed in love, he neglected his practice, acquired intemperate habits, and finally died in Monroe County at the age of 37.

The late Hugh M. Comer, of Savannah, one of the great railway magnates of Georgia, was a native of Jones.

General David E. Blackshear died near Clinton, but was buried at his old home place in Laurens.

Here lived Captain H. B. Ridley, a political leader, who was quite a prominent figure in public affairs just after the war and here on his father's plantation was born

one of the most honored Chief-Executives of the State: Governor William J. Northen.

LAURENS

Created by Legislative Act, December 10, 1807, from Washington and Wilkinson Counties. Named for a gallant officer of the Revolution, Lieutenant-Colonel John Laurens, of South Carolina, who fell mortally wounded near the close of the struggle, on the soil of his native State. He was a son of Hon. Henry Laurens, President of the Continental Congress. Dublin, the county-seat, named for the historic capital of Ireland. When organized Laurens embraced Pulaski, Bleckley, and a part of Dodge.

Historical Traditions. in the spring of 1540, passed through what The probabilities are that Hernando de Soto, is now the territory of Laurens. Says Jones, in Vol. I. History of Georgia: "Resuming his march on the 1st of April, De Soto moved along a river whose shores were thickly populated. On the fourth day he passed through the town of Altamaca, and on the tenth arrived at Ocute. If we are correct in our impression, the Spaniards were now probably in Laurens."

Sumterville: The Forerunner of Dublin. The locality selected as a county site for Laurens in 1809 was called Sumterville. It was located in a thickly settled part of the county between Rocky and Turkey Creeks. But it did not long remain the seat of government. Says Dr. Smith: "In 1809 a part of the county was added to Pulaski. At the same time land on the opposite side of the Oconee was taken from the counties, Montgomery and Washington, and added to Laurens. No public buildings had been erected at Sumterville, and when this new addition was made to the county it was decided to put the county site at a point near the river, and an Irishman who had a sawmill offered land for the public buildings, provided

he was permitted to give the county site a name. This was agreed to, and with the remembrance of his native isle present, he called the future village Dublin." But Dublin is no longer a village. It is today one of the most enterprising towns of the middle belt, a commercial metropolis whose future growth is well assured.

Soldiers of the Revolution. Eight miles north-west of Dublin, near Poplar Springs church, lie buried two patriots of the war for independence—Josiah Warren and Amos Love—both of them natives of North Carolina who settled in what is now Laurens when this region of country was a wilderness.

Josiah Warren was the father of three distinguished sons:

1. Kittrell Warren, a noted Baptist divine, who was in turn the father of two eminent men (1) Kittrell J. Warren, who founded the *Macon News*, a man of rare gifts, and (2) Dr. E. W. Warren, a celebrated Baptist preacher. The latter's son, Dr. Lewis B. Warren, is the present pastor of the Second Baptist church, of Richmond, Va.

2. Lott Warren, a member of the first board of trustees of Mercer University, a judge of both the Southern and the Southwestern Circuits, and a member of Congress. Judge L. D. D. Warren was his son. The latter was the father of Robert H. Warren, of Albany, Ga.

3. General Eli Warren, an officer of note in the State militia. Five daughters of General Warren married as follows: (1) James W. Lathrop, organizer and first president of the Savannah Cotton Exchange; (2) Dr. Sylvanus Landrum, a prominent Baptist divine and father of the well-known Dr. W. W. Landrum, of Louisville, Ky.; (3) Colonel Charles T. Goode, of Americus; (4) Judge Walter L. Grice, of Hawkinsville, a distinguished jurist; and (5) S. P. Goodwin, of Savannah.

General Warren's only son was the late Josiah Love Warren, of Savannah. The latter was the father of Charles R. Warren, a prominent lawyer of Blountstown, Fla.

Amos Love was also the progenitor of an important offspring as follows:

1. Peter E. Love, a physician, a judge of the Superior Court, and a member of Congress.

2. A daughter who married Moses Guyton. From this branch of the family came Moses Guyton, of Mariana, Fla., Judge J. G. Park, of Dawson, Olin J. Wimberly, of Macon, James Bishop, of Eastman, Charles J. Guyton, of Marietta, and the Rev. Guyton Fisher, of the South Georgia M. E. Conference.

3. A daughter who married General Eli Warren. From this branch of the family came Judge Walter L. Grice, Dr. W. W. Landrum, and others.

4. A daughter from whom sprang Hon. Walter J. Grace, Solicitor-General of the Macon Circuit, and Judge John S. Montgomery and Mrs. Fondren Mitchell, of Thomas.

Hardy Smith was also a soldier of the Revolution. He settled in Laurens soon after the county was first opened, coming from the State of North Carolina. His son, Captain Hardy Smith, was Ordinary of the county for a number of years.

Springfield: The
Home of Gen.
Blackshear.

Volume II.

The Blackshear
Family Record.

Volume II.

Governor Troup's
Will.

Volume II.

Original Settlers. Among the early settlers of Laurens, according to White, were: General Blackshear, Colonel McCormick, Jonathan Sawyer, Colonel Hampton, the Robinsons, and others.

To the foregoing list may be added: Moses Guyton, Amos Love, Josiah Warren, Hardy Smith, William Bush, Dennis McLendon, and Isaac Pipkin.

Amos Love, a veteran of the war for independence, was the first clerk of the Superior Court of Laurens; and, after holding office for a number of years, he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Moses Guyton. Among the descendants of the latter are Moses Guyton, of Marianna, Fla., Judge J. G. Parks, of Dawson, the late Olin J. Wimberly, of Macon, and the late James Bishop, of Eastman.

William Bush was a half-brother of General Blackshear. He accompanied the General when the latter emigrated from North Carolina to Georgia. The father of General Blackshear married the widow Bush.

At the first session of the Superior Court of Laurens, held at the house of Peter Thomas, near the present town of Dublin, the following Grand Jurors were empanelled: John Speight, Benjamin Adams, Andrew Hampton, Leonard Green, Jesse Wiggins, Benjamin Brown, Charles Stringer, Nathan Weaver, William Yarbrough, William Boykin, John Gilbert, Joseph Yarbrough, James Sartin, William McCall, Edward Hagan, John Stringer, Simon Fowler, Jesse Stephens, Henry Fulgham, Thomas Gilbert, Robert Daniel, Charles Higdon, Samuel Stanley, Samuel Sparks, Joseph Vickers, Mark May, George Tarvin, David Watson, Joseph Denson, George Martin, Gideon Mays, and Benjamin Dorsey.

Distinguished Residents of Laurens.

The celebrated Governor George M. Troup, one of the State's most illustrious sons, was for years a resident of Laurens. He owned two extensive plantations in

the county—Valdosta and Vallombrosa—on the former of which he lived. Valdosta was named for a celebrated valley among the Swiss Alps. Vallombrosa was so called, after a noted retreat near the Italian city of Florence. Governor Troup was a man of large means but of somewhat eccentric habits. He died while on a visit to a plantation owned by him in Montgomery County, on the opposite side of the Oconee River; and there he lies buried in the midst of a dense thicket, seven miles west of the village of Soperton, on the Macon and Dublin Railroad. But the grave is substantially marked.

It is not unlikely that the ashes of the great apostle of State Rights will rest eventually in the city of Dublin.

General David E. Blackshear, an officer of note in the State militia, lived like a feudal lord on his magnificent estate overlooking the Oconee River. His home was originally in the county of Washington, but when a part of this county was added to Laurens in 1809, General Blackshear by virtue of this change in the boundary line became a resident of Laurens.

Here lived for many years a noted ante-bellum Congressman and jurist, Peter E. Love, who was also at one time a physician. He afterwards located in Thomasville, Ga. General Eli Warren, a gallant officer in the State militia, Judge Lott Warren, a former Congressman and jurist; and other members of this celebrated Georgia family, were for years identified with Laurens. Judge Warren afterwards removed to Albany, Ga., while General Warren settled in the county of Houston.

LEE

Created by Legislative Act, December 11, 1826, out of lands acquired from the Creeks under the last treaty of Indian Springs, in the same year. Named for Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who, in the Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, on June 7, 1776, moved the independence of the Colonies. The county of Lee was formed from a part of the land acquired by the State of Georgia, in 1825, from the Creek Indians, under the treaty of Indian Springs; and when first organized it constituted one of the largest counties in the State. Leesburg, the county-seat, was also named for the

great Virginia patriot whose historic resolution led to the immortal Declaration. Originally Lee embraced Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Terrell, and Webster, and in part Chattahoochee, Clay and Marion.

Chehaw: Whose Destruction Became An Issue of Politics. Near the present town of Leesburg there was once a populous Indian settlement, reckoned among the six most important towns of the powerful confederacy of Creeks. It was called by the Indians Che-haw or Che-raw, while another name for it was Au-muc-cul-la. The site of this old Indian town was formerly marked by an immense live-oak, which is said to have been nine feet in diameter and to have measured one hundred and twenty feet from tip to tip. The tree fell to the ground years ago but the spot on which it grew it still clearly defined by a circle of oaks which have sprung from the acorns. Under it the Indians held council-meetings.

There is also a tradition to the effect that the first session of the Superior Court in the newly created county of Lee was held under this forest giant.

Forty Indian warriors from Cheraw were in Andrew Jackson's army, and when the great soldier was en route to Florida during the Seminole War he stopped at this Indian village. Cheraw supplied the army with provisions. It also cared for the sick and wounded. Consequently when the town was wantonly and cruelly destroyed by a force of Georgia troops, under Captain Wright, on April 23, 1818, there followed a great revulsion of public sentiment. The enormity of the offence was pronounced at the time to be without a parallel in the annals of war. It also gave rise to a spirited controversy between General Andrew Jackson and Governor William Rabun.

But the old Indian settlement has not been forgotten. The fidelity of the loyal tribe of red men who perished here has been memorialized by a handsome granite boulder, erected on the site of the old Indian village.* The

* The plot of ground on which the boulder stands was donated by the owner, Mrs. O. M. Heath.

boulder is six feet in height by four feet in width. It is planted vertically upon a mound four feet high, and the inscription on the tablet reads as follows:

CHEHAW.

Large Indian town, home of the Chehaws. A friendly agricultural people of the Creek tribe, who aided our early settlers. They contributed men, food, and horses, to subdue the hostile Seminoles. Here Andrew Jackson rested with his starving army and was given help in 1818. Here also, in 1818, through misunderstanding, were sacrificed seven of this tribe by Georgia troops, for which all possible amends were made. Erected in 1912 by Council of Safety Chapter, D. A. R.

At the exercises of unveiling, which occurred on June 14, 1912, Judge J. E. D. Shipp, of Americus, a distinguished historian and scholar, delivered the address of the occasion. He was introduced to the audience by the chapter regent, Mrs. Charles A. Fricker. There was also an address by the vice-president general of the D. A. R., Mrs. William L. Peel, of Atlanta, whose father, General Philip Cook, long a resident of Lee County, was one of Georgia's most distinguished sons. Short addresses were also made by Miss Anna C. Benning, ex-State regent, and by Mrs. Joseph S. Harrison, State editor. The prayer of invocation was offered by the Rev. J. W. Stokes, of Americus, after which, in a neat introductory speech, Mrs. Peel was presented to the audience by Miss Annie May Bell. Three little children of Americus, Mary Dudley, Lucy Simmons, and Frank Harrold, Jr., at a given signal, unveiled the monument. The ceremonies ended with a sumptuous dinner among the trees of the forest.

Palmyra. Palmyra was the name of a once populous town on Kinchafoonee Creek, the memory of which has long since grown dim; but it boasted at one time the

residence of a member of Congress, Hon. Lott Warren. Palmyra was five miles north of the present town of Albany; and when the latter began to rise the former commenced to decline. The well-known Davis family of Albany came from Palmyra; and here too lived the Vasons and the Hilsmans. The little building erected by Judge Vason for a law office is still standing.

Original Settlers. As given by White, the original settlers of Lee were: Mr. Woolbright. Dr. Mercer, John McClendon, William Spence, Joshua Clarke, J. O. Edwards, John Lawhorn, John Cook, Abraham, Dyson, Lewis Bond, William Janes, E. Janes, D. Janes and D. Sneed.

Likewise included among the early settlers was William F. Gill, whose grandfather, Days Gill, fought under General John Clarke, in the Indian Wars.

Lee's Distinguished Residents. Brigadier-General Philip Cook owned an extensive plantation in Lee.

The first service rendered to the State by this gallant Georgian was during the Seminole War, when a mere lad; and he completed his education after returning home from the field. At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier. But such was his genius for arms that he leaped to the front by a rapid series of promotions and, on the death of Brigadier-General Doles, at Cold Harbor, succeeded the latter in command. He represented Georgia for several consecutive terms in the Congress of the United States and closed his career of great usefulness in the high office of Secretary of State. General Cook, for a number of years, practiced law at Americus, in partnership with Judge Crisp, afterwards Speaker of the national

House of Representatives. He was one of the commissioners appointed to supervise the erection of the new State Capitol building, in Atlanta, one of the very few public buildings in America erected within the original appropriation. Something like \$118.50 was turned into the State treasury unexpended, after the structure was finished. General Cook was one of the most advanced planters of his day in Georgia. His vast acres of land cultivated on strictly scientific principles furnished an object lesson to the farmers in the neighborhood, and the subsequent prosperity of this entire belt of the State may be traced to the splendid initiative of this one man.

Hon. Philip Cook, Jr., who succeeded his father as Georgia's Secretary of State, was a resident of Lee until his removal to Atlanta, in 1894.

Frank L. Stanton, perhaps the most widely known of the South's present-day poets, began his literary career on a paper in Smithville, where he was then a sort of factotum. He edited the paper, gathered the news, set the type, and collected the bills. His earliest poems were produced at the printer's case. Instead of writing them out in long hand, he cast them at once into type—a most unusual method of composition. In 1890, he accepted a place on the staff of the *Atlanta Constitution*, after a brief tenure of service on the *Rome Tribune*; and here he has since remained. His poems are widely reproduced throughout the United States. He is a master of dialect, both Negro and Cracker; a droll humorist, and a gifted interpreter of the muses.

Colonel Leonidas Jordan, one of the wealthiest men of the State, owned a number of fine plantations in Lee.

LIBERTY

Created by the State Constitution of 1777, from three Parishes: St. John, St. James, and St. Andrew. Named to commemorate the patriotism of the Midway settlers who, from the passage of the Stamp Act, became the most uncompromising champions of Liberty and who, in advance of

the rest of the Province, took radical action by sending Dr. Lyman Hall to the Continental Congress as a delegate from the Parish of St. John. Hinesville, the county-seat, named for the distinguished Hines family, an old one in this section. When organized in 1777 Liberty embraced McIntosh and a part of Bryan.

Historic Old

Midway: A Shrine
of Patriotism.

Page 135.

New England in Georgia: A Brief Retrospect. To find the historical genesis of this pious community on the coast of Georgia, we must go back to the ancestral seats, beyond the water, in England. On March 30, 1630, there gathered upon the docks of Plymouth, to embark for the New World, a band of Puritans. They came together from the neighboring counties; and, after a day spent in worship, took passage on the *Mary and John*, a small vessel of 400 tons, commanded by Captain Squeb. Entering the harbor of Nantucket, on the coast of Massachusetts, they settled in the tide-water region near-by, calling the place *Dorchester*, in honor of the old home in England from which many of them came. There were one hundred and forty members in this pioneer flock. At the expiration of five years, becoming dissatisfied, they removed to the present site of Windsor, Conn. In 1695, some of these same Puritans, migrating southward, planted a settlement on the *Ashley River*, in South Carolina, which they likewise called *Dorchester*; and when, in 1751, the restriction upon slave labor and land tenure in Georgia were removed by the Trustees, these enterprising planters sent representatives into the adjoining Province to reconnoiter. At last they decided to locate upon the fertile bottoms of the Midway district. According to the records, the first settlers were beset on the journey by the most violent storms ever known on the Georgia coast; but they were not to be deterred. They proceeded into the interior some ten miles, and selecting a locality which seemed to meet the

requirements, they called it Dorchester, thus memorializing for the third time this prime favorite among the English towns.

On December 5, 1752, the advance guard arrived at the place of settlement, Benjamin Baker and Samuel Bacon, each accompanied by his family; but the death of Mrs. Baker, on the day following, cast a gloom of sadness over the little camp. In the spring of the next year, Parmenas Way, with his family, arrived; and during the year 1754 there came seventeen families, including the pastor's, Rev. John Osgood, and two single men, John Quarterman, Jr., and Moses Way. Those having families were: Rev. John Osgood, Richard Spencer, John Stevens, Richard Baker, Josiah Osgood, Samuel Way, John Quarterman, Sr., Sarah Mitchell, John Mitchell, Samuel Burnley, Edward Way, Edward Sumner, William Baker, John Shave, Nathaniel Way, and Benjamin Andrews. Three of these were from Pon Pon, a settlement on the lower Edisto River, viz.: Sarah Mitchell, John Mitchell, and Benjamin Andrew. In 1755, there arrived six families and two single men. The heads of families were: John Gorton, John Winn, John Lupton, Joseph Bacon, Andrew Way, Isaac Girardeau. The two single men were: Thomas Peacock, of Charleston, and Joseph Massey, of Pon Pon. Five families came in 1756, those of William Graves, John Stewart, Sr., John Stewart, Jr., John Garves, and Daniel Dunnom. The next year came the family of Richard Girardeau; and in 1758 Samuel Jeans and family, James Andrew and family, and Mrs. Lydia Saunders. Then came an interval of several years until 1771, when three families came, those of Jonathan Bacon, William Norman and Isham Andrews, making a total of thirty-eight families, in addition to five single persons.

Besides the above named settlers, there were some from other localities; and the fact must not be overlooked that several families were established in the district before the Dorchester colonists arrived. The journal of the first General Assembly of the Province in Savannah, in 1751, shows that the community was represented by Audley Maxwell, whose family was probably the oldest one in this section of Georgia.

Vast changes have taken place since 1752; but the names of the old settlers are still preserved by descendants in the immediate neighborhood. The sturdy John Quarterman from whose loins have come 23 ministers of the gospel, seven foreign missionaries, and eight distinguished educators, is not without witnesses in the old settlement to testify to his manifold virtues. The Ways have also replenished a large part of the earth, nor is the name likely to become extinct in Liberty for some time to come, for here it still flourishes amid the deserted fields in which other stalks have withered. Relationships have been greatly mixed by intermarriage between the various families. Says Dr. Stacy: "The case is very aptly put in the following couplet of names, formed, it is said, by Dr. W. P. McConnell, in 1843, a year generally known as one of exceeding scarcity and hardness, which I give both as a specimen of Liberty County wit and as an illustration of the point. Said he:

"We have Hams and Dun-hams, Bacons and Greens,
Manns and Quartermans, a Plenty of Ways, but no
Means."

<p>Dr. Abiel Holmes An Early Pastor: The Father of the New England Poet.</p>	<p>Among the earliest pastors of the Midway flock was the Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D., a clergyman of very great distinction, who was born in Woodstock, Conn., December 24, 1763, and died in Boston, Mass., June 4, 1837. He was the father of the celebrated New England poet, Dr. Oliver</p>
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Wendell Holmes. Soon after receiving his diploma from Yale College, the elder Holmes accepted a call to the Midway church, and for six years ministered to the spiritual needs of this congregation. It was a life of manifold hardships upon which he entered; but Dr. Holmes was no ordinary man. The house of worship in which he preached throughout his entire pastorate was a structure built of rough logs, occupying a floor space of 40 by 30 feet. It was in fact little better than a bush arbor, made by driving posts into the ground and filling the intermediate spaces with poles. But the congregation could afford nothing better at this time, on account of the recent severe ravages of war. The labors of Dr. Holmes were most successful. On returning to New England Dr. Holmes married first a daughter of Dr. Ezra Stiles, the President of Yale College, and, after her death, a daughter of Hon. Oliver Wendell, of Cambridge, Mass., from which union came the illustrious author who has added such a charm to American letters. But the elder Holmes was also a man of eminent attainments. He occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church, at Cambridge, for a period of forty years and, besides editing the manuscripts of his father-in-law, Dr. Stiles, he published, in two volumes, his famous "Annals", a work of monumental scholarship.

Dr. I. S. K. Axson:
The Grand-Father
of Mrs. Woodrow
Wilson.

But Dr. Holmes was not the only
divine associated with Midway
whose name has been trumpeted
abroad. One of the most beloved
pastors of Midway was Dr. I. S. K.

Axson, the grandfather of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the present mistress of the White House in Washington. Dr. Axson was born in Charleston, S. C., on October 3, 1813. When a very young man he served the church as co-pastor, with the Rev. Robert Quarterman; and, after the

latter's death, as pastor in full charge. Here he remained for seventeen years. He declined a number of calls to wider fields, and relinquished the work only when disabled by a serious throat trouble. For a short while he became president of a female college at Greensboro, Ga.; but, his health improving, he re-entered the pastorate and for thirty-four years served the old Independent Presbyterian church of Savannah. Here, during the long pastorate of her grand-father, Ellen Louise Axson, destined to become the first lady of the land, was born. Her father, the Rev. Samuel E. Axson, was also a Presbyterian clergyman. He was a native of Midway, and for eighteen years was pastor of a church at Rome, Ga., where the girlhood days of Mrs. Wilson were spent and where her brother, Dr. Stockton Axson, who heads the department of English at Princeton, was born. Returning to Mrs. Wilson's grand-father, Dr. I. S. K. Axson, he excelled as a preacher. To quote the historian of Midway, "He always brought beaten oil into the sanctuary." He usually read his sermons from manuscript, but the congregation was trained to this method of delivery and he never lacked for eager listeners. Dr. Axson died on March 31, 1891, in his seventy-ninth year and was buried at Laurel Grove, in Savannah.

Individual mention cannot be made of the various pastors; but the memory of the pioneer servant of God, Rev. John Osgood, who accompanied the little flock to Georgia, is still fragrant in the traditions of the settlement. Covering a period of one hundred and twelve years, the church was served by the following pastors: Rev. John Osgood, 1754-1773; Rev. Moses Allen, 1777-1778; Rev. Abiel Holmes, 1785-1791; Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve, 1791-1811; Rev. Murdock Murphy, 1811-1823; Rev. Robert Quarterman, 1823-1847; Rev. I. S. K. Axson, 1836-1853, co-pastor during the greater part of this time; Rev.

T. S. Winn, 1848-1855, co-pastor for the entire period; Rev. T. L. Buttolph, 1854-1867; Rev. Francis H. Bowman, 1856-1859, co-pastor with Dr. Buttolph. There were occasional intervals when the church was without pastoral ministrations. Rev. Moses Allen was made a prisoner of war during the Revolution and lost his life while attempting to escape from a prison-ship, at Savannah. The longest tenure of service was enjoyed by Rev. Robert Quarterman, the first son of old Midway to occupy the pulpit. It is of some interest to note in this connection that while the Midway church was Congregational in form of government, it was served throughout almost continuously by Presbyterian ministers, the only exceptions being Rev. John Osgood and Rev. Abiel Holmes. It supported the Presbyterian church, was often so designated itself, and, though it produced eighty-two clergymen, some of whom became Baptists, some Methodists, and some Episcopalians, not one of them embraced the Congregational system.*

The Parish of St.
John Stands Alone
For Independence.

Volume II.

Two Generals of the
Revolution Honored
By the Federal
Government.

In the center of the famous Midway burial ground the United States government, at a cost of \$10,000, is erecting a superb monumental shaft to commemorate two illustrious soldiers of the Revolution, both sons of old Midway; Gen. James Screven and Gen. Daniel-Stewart. (See Vol. II). - The former was killed near Midway church, November 22, 1778, while engaged in reconnoitering. The latter, an ancestor of President Roosevelt, was only a lad when

* History of Midway Congregational Church, by Rev. James Stacy, Newnan, 1899.

hostilities with England began, but he distinguished himself in the struggle which followed. The Midway Monument Commission is composed of the following members, most of them descendants of Revolutionary sires identified with this historic settlement: Honorary Chairman, Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt; Chairman, Hon. Newton J. Norman; Vice-Chairman, United States Senator Augustus O. Bacon; Treasurer, Col. E. C. Miller; Secretary, Col. Neyle Colquitt; Congressman Charles G. Edwards, Col. A. Gordon Cassels, Capt. Thomas F. Screven, Capt. Stephen N. Harris, Hon. A. F. Winn, Col. James B. Way, and Col. W. H. Martin. The unveiling of the monument will probably occur either in the late summer or in the early fall of 1913. In addition to former President Roosevelt, an invitation has been extended to the present Chief-Executive of the nation, Hon. Woodrow Wilson, whose wife, nee Ellen Louisa Axson, is a granddaughter of the lamented Dr. I. S. K. Axson, long pastor of the Midway church. Dr. Samuel J. Axson, a patriot of '76, sleeps in the old cemetery. Here, too, repose a number of others who bore arms under Washington.

The Historic Old
Burial Ground.

Volume II.

Sunbury: An Extinct
Metropolis Once a
Rival of Savannah.

Volume II.

Fort Morris: The
Last to Lower the
Colonial Flag.

Volume II.

Colonel's Island: One of the Arcadian retreats of the coast of Georgia, this picturesque little island was at one time called Bermuda. It was so

named because it was settled long prior to the Revolution by pioneer emigrants from the famous group of islands of this name in the North Atlantic. It was not until 1778 that it was rechristened. At this time the contributions of the island to the official lists of the Revolution were so note-worthy, that the name was changed by universal adoption. Says Dr. Stacy,¹ in a foot-note to his *History of Midway Church*: "According to tradition there were as many as six Colonels living on the island, an extraordinary statement when we consider its diminutive size, for it was not more than three miles across it in either direction. Who these Colonels were I have been unable thus far to ascertain. Colonel Alexander Herron had a grant there; and Colonels Screven, White, Elbert, Baker, Maxwell, and McIntosh were at different times at or near Sunbury, several of them owning plantations upon the island at the close of the war. But whether these are the ones to whom this honor belongs I am unable to say." Moreover, the well-to-do planters on Colonel's Island furnished most of the slave labor by which Fort Morris on the neighboring heights, was constructed.

Says another local chronicler:² "No one knows now for a positive fact who the Colonels were. It has often been said that Colonel James Maxwell was one and that Colonel Law was another; but there is no record to substantiate the claim. However, it is on record that Alexander Herron, of Oglethorpe's regiment, in 1748, petitioned for 500 acres of land 'on an island called Bermuda, facing St. Catherine's Sound,' whereon he had been some time settled. The grant was made to him and his home on Colonel's Island was called 'Heron's Point'; but no one knows which point on the island was given this designation. Maxwell Point was named for Colonel Audley Maxwell, who came later. Butterfield Point, the old home

¹ *History of Midway Church* by Dr. James Stacy, p. 233, Newnan, Ga. 1899.

² Letter written to the author by Miss Julla King, of Dunham, Ga., on Colonel's Island.

of General Butterfield, was on the north end of the island. This was afterwards the property of Colonel John Baker, of Revolutionary fame. In his will he says: 'I give and bequeath unto my son, John Baker, one tract of land on the Colonel's Island, containing four hundred acres, known as the Butterfield Point, and I give and bequeath to my son, Stephen Baker, one tract of land containing four hundred and thirty-seven acres, on the Colonel's Island, where my lumber yard is at present.' Butterfield Point is today known as the Harris Place."

From a well known Georgia lady, connected with the Law family of this State, it is learned that one of the Colonels for whom the island was named was undoubtedly Colonel Joseph Law.³ He called his beautiful country-seat, overlooking the waters of St. Catharine's Sound, "Woodville", and here at the ripe age of 88 he ended his days. Colonel Law was a native of Scotland. He emigrated to Charleston in 1720, and came to Georgia in 1754. He was five times married. United States Senator A. O. Bacon is a descendant of this pioneer Georgian. Colonel's Island is not an island in the ordinary sense of the word. It is an elevated tract of land surrounded by low marshes; but frequently these marshes are flooded by the swollen tides, necessitating the building of a causeway by which it can be approached over land, while from the water front, at the mouth of the Midway River, it is reached by means of inlets. The soil of the island is exceedingly fertile and the oyster beds produce in large quantities some of the finest specimens of the luscious bivalves.

White House. There were two places known by this name in Revolutionary days. One was McKay's trading house, a half-mile west of the town of Augusta, and the other stood near Ogeechee Ferry, in Liberty County. At the latter a skirmish occurred on

³ Mrs. S. J. Jones, of Albany, Ga. See also "Colonial Families in America" by Eleanor Lexington.

June 28, 1779, between Major Baker and thirty men, who were on their way to Sunbury, and a company of Georgia Royalists under Captain Goldsmith, in which several of the Tories were killed and wounded. Among the former was Lieutenant Gray, whose head was almost completely severed from his body by a single blow from the sword of Robert Sallelle.

In the fall of 1781 there was a British garrison here, commanded by Captain Johnston. Taking Stallings' dragoons, Carr's volunteers and McKay's rifle men, Col. Jackson made a descent upon the place on November 18th, captured the pickets, and summoned Johnston to surrender. The demand was promptly complied with, but just as Johnston was in the act of handing his sword to Jackson, Captain Goldsmith, who had long terrorized that part of the country, was killed by Patrick Carr. Thinking a massacre imminent, Johnston rushed into the house, ordered his men to resume their arms, and in the end Jackson was compelled to retreat.*

Georgia's Oldest Emulous of the brave deeds of men
Organization of like Screven and Stewart and McIntosh,
Cavalry. the sons of these men and of those who
fought with them, met together and
organized—either in 1791 or in 1792—the Liberty Independent Troop. It survives to the present day—the oldest cavalry organization in Georgia. With the single exception of the Chatham Artillery, it is the oldest military organization of any kind: a distinction of which the county may well be proud. In the various State tournaments which have been held from time to time, the Liberty Independent Troop has seldom failed to win the trophies. Its record in this respect is phenomenal. In 1845, another company was organized in the upper part of the county, viz.: The Liberty Guards, an organization

* Authority: Mrs. J. L. Walker, of Weycross, State Historian, D. A. R.

which likewise exists today. To quote Dr. Stacy: "These companies have never failed to make the offer of their services, when needed by their country, and they have won laurels on every knighted field."

Religious Work

Among the Slaves:

The Labors of Dr.

Chas. C. Jones, Sr.

Volume II.

One Hundred Years

of Usefulness: The

Midway Centennial.

Volume II.

Laurel View: The

Home of Senator

Elliott.

Volume II.

Liberty's Oldest

Family: The

Maxwells.

Volume II.

The Le Conte Pear

Tree: How A World

Renowned Product

of Georgia

Originated.

Volume II.

The End: Old Midway Passes Into the Land of Memories.

Says Dr. Stacy: "From the organization of the Dorchester church, in 1781, may be reckoned the final dissolution of the Midway Congregational church, though virtually extinct, even as early as the removal of Dr. Buttolph in the fall of 1867. The church was never formally dissolved, but simply exhausted itself by repeated colonization, together with

numerous departures to other localities. On the removal of Dr. Buttolph, the building was left in the hands of the colored members, who continued to use it and were organized the next year, 1868, into a separate Presbyterian church, with 600 members." The marble font which stood in front of the pulpit was given to the Dorchester church, while the old bell was given to the church at Flemington. The silver pieces which composed the communion service were also divided between these churches; but some of the pieces have disappeared. Strange to say, the church at Walthourville, Midway's eldest born daughter, received nothing in this division. For a number of years the church property at Midway was leased to the colored people, who agreed to keep it in repair, and also to tend the little grave-yard adjacent; but the sacred old heir-loom has since reverted to the Midway Society, an organization which exists solely for the purpose of preserving this sacred shrine. The last record in the session book bears date of October, 1867. To quote the words of the Midway historian: "Thus, after one hundred and thirteen years, this old church, venerable with years and abundant in fruit, yielding to the stern demand of an imperious necessity, laid aside her armor and, drawing around her the drapery of her couch, laid herself down to rest."

Distinguished
Descendants of Mid-
way: A Roll of
Honor.

To enumerate the distinguished Georgians who either directly or indirectly trace descent to the pioneer settlers of Midway is a task of serious proportions. Indeed,

it may be gravely questioned if the record made by the Dorchester colonists on the coast of Georgia can be surpassed anywhere in American annals. The district which they settled at no time occupied an area of more than twenty miles square and the membership of the little

church at Midway scarcely enrolled at any time more than three hundred and fifty communicants. Yet the remotest waves of the sea have borne the missionaries of the Midway settlement, while the highest public honors in the gift of the nation have been conferred upon men who have come from this historic stock. Six of the counties of Georgia are memorials to the patriotism of the Midway settlement: Liberty, Gwinnett, Hall, Baker, Screven, and Stewart.

The conspicuous part taken in the struggle for independence by the settlers at Midway has already been discussed at some length. It is enough to say here that of the three Colonial patriots who signed the great charter of freedom for Georgia, two of this number were from the Parish of St. John. They were Lyman Hall and Button Gwinnett. The latter resided on St. Catharine's Island. He was an Englishman, and strictly speaking was not of the Dorchester colonists; but he became thoroughly identified with them in opposition to the oppressive measures of the British Crown. Dr. Hall was an active member of the Midway church. He was prominent in the very earliest meetings of the patriots and was for months the sole representative from the Colony of Georgia in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia.

Both of these Signers of the Declaration of Independence subsequently occupied the Chief-Executive chair of the State; an office likewise held by two other representatives of the Midway settlement: Richard Howley and Nathan Brownson. The two last named served also in the Continental Congress. Nathan Brownson, like Dr. Hall, was a physician but a man active in public affairs. He was also one of the members of the convention called to frame the Federal Constitution, in 1787. Three United States Senators are among the sons of Midway: John Elliott, who served from 1819 to 1825; Alfred Iverson.

who served from 1842 until the outbreak of the war; and Augustus O. Bacon, who is now serving his fourth term in this high office to which he was first elected in 1894. Two of these, John Elliott and Alfred Iverson, served in the national House of Representatives, while the latter afterwards became a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army, a rank to which his son, Alfred Iverson, Jr., likewise attained. Three other residents of the district won Congressional honors: Benjamin Andrew, John A. Cuthbert, and William B. Fleming, while several narrowly missed the coveted goal, among them, Samuel M. Varnadoe, in 1856, and Walter W. Sheppard, in 1908. The latter has since become Judge of the Atlantic Circuit.

To the foregoing list of distinguished civilians may be added: John E. Ward, who became the first United States Minister to China, and William E. Law, a noted jurist of Savannah, who delivered the address at the Centennial Celebration at Midway in 1852.

Two of the most distinguished scientific scholars of the nineteenth century were natives of the county of Liberty: John and Joseph LeConte. Both were distinguished educators, who, after teaching in South Carolina and Georgia, became identified with the University of California: an institution which they established. The former specialized in physics, the latter in geology; but they roamed together the whole realm of scientific thought and were most appropriately styled the Gemini of the Scientific Heavens. They were each the recipients of numerous badges of distinction from home and foreign institutions of learning and from various scientific bodies throughout the world. The father of these eminent educators, Louis LeConte, was a man of wide note, distinguished as a naturalist, a mathematician, and a scholar; and so was Dr. J. M. B. Harden, a young physician, who married Jane LeConte, his daughter. Rev.

Patrick H. Mell, D. D., the distinguished parliamentarian and divine, for years Chancellor of the University of Georgia and Moderator of the Southern Baptist Convention; Rev. Daniel Baker, D. D., who established the Presbyterian College, at Austin, Texas; Prof. Milton E. Bacon, who founded the LaGrange Female College, at LaGrange, Ga.; Rev. John W. Baker, D. D., a professor for years in Qglethorpe University, near Milledgeville, Ga.; Capt. S. D. Bradwell, a former President of the State Normal School, at Athens, Ga., were descendants of the Midway settlers and natives of the district. To this same group of educators belong also Dr. William Louis Jones, a kinsman of the LeContes; Prof. Samuel M. Varnadoe, Prof. John B. Mallard, and others.

Dr. William McWhir, the noted principal of the Academy at Sunbury, was a native of Ireland, though identified with the Midway settlement for thirty years.

In the field of literature the descendants of the Dorchester Puritans have risen to the most eminent distinction. Perhaps the best known member of the group is the Rev. Francis R. Goulding, D. D., who wrote "The Young Marooners". This charming story of adventure is one of the standard juvenile classics of the world, ranking with the two great masterpieces, *Swiss Family Robinson* and *Robinson Crusoe*, and is today read wherever the English language is spoken. The book has been translated into numerous foreign tongues. Maria J. McIntosh, writer of stories for children, once a popular favorite, was born at Sunbury. Joseph LeConte's great text-book on *Geology* is used in many American colleges and universities. His work on *Evolution*, in which he undertakes to harmonize the teachings of science with the revealed truths of religion, is admittedly the ablest treatise of this character. Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr., whose scholarly researches entitle him to the highest rank

among Georgia historians, spent his boyhood days in the Midway settlement, where his father, Dr. Charles C. Jones, labored for the uplift of the slave and where lived his grandfather. Major John Jones, who was killed at the siege of Savannah. Chancellor Mel] was the author of the famous "Manual", a text-book on parliamentary procedure, still the recognized standard of authority among deliberative assemblies throughout the South. Theological books without number have been written by the various ministers of the gospel from Midway who have attained to eminence; but these are too technical in character to be here enumerated. Dr. Joseph Jones, an eminent physician and educator of New Orleans, was born in Liberty County; and his great work on "Medical and Surgical Memories" is a volume of profound interest, written in a style both graphic and popular.

To the forces of industrialism engaged in the great work of developing the material resources of the South this settlement has contributed Grant Wilkins, of Atlanta, a distinguished civil engineer.

General James Screven and General Daniel Stewart were both natives of the Midway district. The former fell mortally wounded within a short distance of the Midway church. The latter, when only fifteen years of age, joined the American army and served with gallantry throughout the entire Revolution. Colonel John McIntosh, though a native of Darien, lived for some time at Sunbury, where he won renown by his gallant defence of Fort Morris; and here too was born his distinguished son, Colonel James S. McIntosh, who lost his life in the War with Mexico. Colonel John Baker, an officer of note in the Revolution, was a native of Midway; and so was

Major John Jones, who was killed by a cannon-ball at the siege of Savannah. The list includes also Adjutant-General Kell, who was First Lieutenant, under Admiral Semmes, in command of the famous Alabama; the Confederate Brigadier-General Claudius C. Wilson, the two Iversons, father and son, both of whom attained the rank of Confederate Brigadier-Generals; and numerous others. Commodore James M. McIntosh, who died on the eve of the Civil War, lies buried in the cemetery at Midway, and the noted General Lachlan McIntosh, of the Revolution, was also identified for some time with the Midway settlement.

But the heroic list will not be complete without adding thereto the name of the distinguished Rough Rider, who won his spurs at San Juan, in the Spanish-American War, and became the twenty-sixth President of the United States—Theodore Roosevelt.

His mother, whose maiden name was Martha Bulloch, was the grand-daughter of General Daniel Stewart, of Midway, and the great-grand-daughter of Governor Archibald Bulloch, of Savannah, both of whom were among the stoutest of Georgia patriots.

President Woodrow Wilson is also connected by marriage with the Midway settlement. His wife, nee Ellen Louisa Axson, is a grand-daughter of Rev. I. S. K. Axson, for years the beloved and honored pastor of the church.

Without undertaking to mention by name the various ministers of the gospel who have come from the Midway settlement, it may be said that, under the preaching of the Rev. Daniel Baker, himself a man of very great note, were converted Bishop Stephen Elliott, of the Episcopal church, Dr. Richard Fuller, one of the most noted Baptist divines in the South, and Hon. Rhett W. Barnwell, a member of Congress from South Carolina, and President of South Carolina College. The first native born Presby-

terian minister in Georgia was also a son of old Midway: Dr. Thomas Goulding. The list of eminent preachers also includes, Dr. John Jones, who was for years chaplain of the Senate of Georgia. He was a cousin of Dr. Charles C. Jones, and was sometimes called "the Fighting Parson" because of his courageous mettle, but there was never a man whose life was more sweetly attuned to gentleness. Rev. Robert Quarterman, who was for twenty-four years pastor of the Midway church and the first native of the settlement to become the shepherd of the flock, must not be omitted. Dr. James Stacy, the historian of the Midway church; Dr. R. Q. Mallard, for years pastor of the Napoleon Avenue church, of New Orleans; Dr. Donald Fraser, for years pastor of the Presbyterian church, at Decatur, Ga.,—these are likewise entitled to special mention, because of pre-eminent attainments; and though not themselves natives of Liberty, two other distinguished divines, not hitherto mentioned, are descendants of these Dorchester Puritans: Dr. Timothy Dwight Witherspoon, for years an honored professor in the Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky., and Bishop James Osgood Andrew, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. From the Midway settlement have come not less than eighty-one ministers of the gospel, and eight missionaries to foreign fields. Well may it be asked: Can the record of the Midway Congregational church, in usefulness whether to the cause of religion or to the service of the State, be surpassed? In the language of Bishop Stevens, these pioneers of faith constituted in large measure the moral and intellectual nobility of the Province; and none will dare to challenge the words of Dr. Stacy: "The earth has produced but one Niagara, but one Mount Blanc, but one Lake Como. So it has given us but one Midway church."

LINCOLN

Created by Legislative Act, February 20, 1796, from Wilkes County. Named for General Benjamin Lincoln, a distinguished officer of the Revolution. Early in the struggle he was placed in command of the Southern Department. At the battle of Briar Creek a detachment of his army was repulsed with great loss, after which he combined forces with Count D'Estaing, at the unsuccessful siege of Savannah. Fate seemed to be somewhat against him at this time; but in 1781 he was transferred to Virginia where he joined Washington and was chosen by him to receive the sword of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was afterwards Secretary of War in the Cabinet of the first President of the United States. By a coincidence, not altogether rare in New England, General Lincoln died at the home of his birth, a plantation, near Hingham, Mass., in his seventy-eighth year. Lincolnton, the county-seat, named also for General Lincoln.

General Elijah Clarke's Tomb. There is strong presumptive evidence, if not indeed conclusive proof, that, in the northern part of Lincoln, on what is known as the Oliver place—a plantation owned by Marcus A. Pharr, of Washington, Ga.—rest the mortal ashes of Georgia's most illustrious soldier in the first war for independence: General Elijah Clarke. It was for a long time quite generally believed that the old hero was buried in Wilkes, a theory supported by the fact that he was most conspicuously identified with this county during his life-time and that, near the battle-field of Kettle Creek, some of the members of his family were known to be buried. The fact that General Clarke lived in what was originally the county of Wilkes cannot be gainsaid. But a number of counties were subsequently formed from Wilkes, in any one of which there is the possibility that he might have been buried. It is a matter of record, however, that he owned an extensive plantation in a part of the county which was afterwards erected into Lincoln.

Moreover, a document has recently been unearthed which sheds an additional light upon this problem. During the past year, a Daughter of the Revolution—Miss Helen M. Prescott, of Atlanta—while engaged in making researches discovered the old soldier's will in the ordinary's office at Lincolnton. So putting two things together—the finding of his will and the fact of his resi-

dence—there is little room for doubt that somewhere on the old Oliver place the mortal ashes of General Clarke lie entombed. It is true that White, in his "Collections of Georgia," states that Mrs. Clarke, some twenty-eight years later, was buried beside her husband at Woodburn; and, while there is no such place in Lincoln known at present by this name, the same is equally true of Wilkes; and the probability is that it was merely the name which General Clarke, after the fashion of the period, gave to his Lincoln County plantation.*

Tory Pond. Six miles north-east of Lincolnton, on the road leading from Goshen to Dallas Ferry, is Tory Pond, one of the most historic spots in the county of Lincoln: for here it was, according to

* The following letter addressed to Dr. W. B. Crawford, of Lincolnton, by Mr. James T. Hudson, a lineal descendant of the old soldier, contains some additional particulars which will doubtless be read with much interest. It runs as follows:

Amity, Ga., July 25, 1911.

"Dear Doctor:—Your favor of the 22nd inst. relative to data desired by Mr. Knight, in support of the conclusion that General Elijah Clarke was buried in Lincoln County, now claims my attention. I regret that local traditions are very meagre. Possibly they are not conclusive enough to those who are looking for evidence so conclusive as to exclude all doubt. But such as I have heard I give you.

Sometime in the '80's I was at the home of Mr. John Chenault. Knowing that I was a kinsman of the sturdy old pioneer, my host informed me that he was buried on the Pharr plantation, now known as the Oliver place in Lincoln. This he stated, not as a conjecture but as a fact. Talking with Mr. John T. Shewmate, a year or two later, he verified Mr. Chenault's assertion and promised to accompany me to the spot and point out the grave which he had often been told held the remains of a Governor of Georgia. Now, of course, we know that John Clarke was the Governor. We are likewise sure that he removed to Florida, where he died sometime in the thirties and where a shaft was erected to his memory, near St. Andrew's Sound. But the tradition is nevertheless significant as showing that some distinguished man was here buried. Again, in 1902, I was at the home of Captain D. B. Cade, in historic old Petersburg, a quondam rival of Augusta. The Captain, a most entertaining talker, carried me over the site of the old town. Incidentally he pointed out the site of the old tobacco warehouse; and, passing a certain spot, remarked that General Elijah Clarke once had a law office there. We laughed at the Captain and informed him that this was a role in which we had never known General Clarke to figure. The Captain then told me that General Clarke lived and died at the Pharr place and was buried there. Curious to relate, in search-

tradition, that the Tories who murdered Colonel John Dooly were hanged. Dr. W. B. Crawford, of Lincolnton, whose boyhood days were spent within half a mile of Tory Pond says that among the credulous darkies it is still a prevalent belief that the woods in this vicinity are patrolled by spooks, and even to this day it is the rarest thing in the world for a negro to be seen in this neighborhood after nightfall. Colonel Dooly lived some three miles to the south of Tory Pond. The ruins of the old house, in which the murder took place, are still to be seen, near the road side; and the grave of the sturdy old patriot is supposed to be somewhere in this neighborhood, but the exact spot is unknown. At the time of his death, he was prosecuting attorney for the county of Wilkes and was pursuing the Tories with a vindictive spirit for the murder of his brother. Colonel Thomas

ing the minutes of the Superior Courts of both Wilkes and Lincoln for data concerning the record of Mrs. Carrie Tait Thompson's grandfather, during his tenure of office as judge of the Western Circuit, I found Elijah Clarke's name as attorney attached to several cases then litigated. But since General Clarke died prior to this time, we must conclude that the party in question was his grandson. In support of the belief that he lived in the neighborhood of Petersburg is the fact that the names of the parties litigant are still very common names among people now living in upper Lincoln and in lower Elbert. * * *

"We threshed out our respective claims, and Hon. T. W. Hardwick formally presented a bill in Congress to appropriate \$5,000 to mark the graves of Lincoln County's two noted Revolutionary heroes: General Elijah Clarke and Colonel John Dooly. In regard to the present status of this bill, I am not apprised. In his letter to me, Mr. Hardwick was of the opinion that I had established my case and he anticipated favorable action. Now, if you will re-peruse the probated will and the recorded returns of John Clarke, executor, you will further see that the estate was not fully wound up before Mr. Clarke's death. One of the daughters of General Clarke married B. Smith; and, on examination, it will be found that B. Smith was Benajah Smith, who was sheriff of Lincoln in 1802-3. In an entry on the clerk's books there is recorded a coroner's sale, the sheriff having been disqualified as a party defendant, in which appears an advertisement of the land to be sold to satisfy the fl. fa. The land was purchased by a party and subsequent transfers show unmistakably that it lay in upper Lincoln, in the vicinity of the Oliver place. Mr. Shewmate tells me that there are here four graves in juxtaposition, two walled with rock and two bearing the names of the Smiths—B. Smith and ———, B. Smith's wife. The last two are still standing; the other two have been partially demolished. If you have waded through this mass, hurriedly penned, in an effort to comply with your request, and can use it, I shall be glad.

"Yours truly,

"JAMES T. HUDSON."

Dooly. Both of the Doolys participated in the battle of Kettle Creek. It is said that the murder of Colonel John Dooly, which occurred in his bed at home, was witnessed by his son, the afterwards celebrated jurist and wit, Judge John M. Dooly.

Judge Dooly's Last
Resting-Place.

Judge John M. Dooly, one of Georgia's most illustrious sons, is buried in Lincoln on his former plantation, some seven miles north-east of Lincolnton, near the Savannah River. Here he spent practically the greater part of his life. The house which he built and occupied is still well preserved. It is known as the White House because it was the first house in this region to possess a coat of white paint. The house is occupied at present by Mr. Rob Sims, one of the county's most progressive young farmers, but is owned by Mr. C. L. Groves, of Lincolnton. The burial ground is in the rear of the old garden and Judge Dooly's grave is easily pointed out but, save for a crumbling sacophagus of brick and mortar, is unmarked. No shaft rises above the spot where sleeps one of the most noted men in Georgia's historic annals.

Sterne Simmons: In the old Simmons burial-ground, Weight 650 Pounds. at Goshen, on property today owned by Mr. E. H. Samuels, is the grave of a Georgian who doubtless held the record of the human family in the matter of weight; and, on the upper surface of the immense marble box which covers the tomb, is the following epitaph:

<p>Sterne Simmons. Born August 22, 1824. Died August 25, 1853. Aged 29 years and 3 days. The deceased weighed at the time of his death 650 pounds.</p>
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Even to this day the traditions are numerous concerning the ponderous bulk of this youthful giant. It is said that on the day of his funeral it was necessary to remove the door-facings in order to take his body from the house. The stories in regard to his ravenous appetite are doubtless exaggerations, but the requirements of such an immense organism could not have been met by an ordinary meal. Besides his flesh was due to diseased conditions which probably intensified his cravings for food. As might readily be supposed he suffered intensely from the heat of summer. The buggy in which he travelled when he rode over the country was twice the size of an ordinary vehicle and was made specially for his use. He came of an excellent family of people. His brother, Dr. John Simmons, was a man of small stature, a master mason, and one of the finest presiding officers in the State. Captain Lafayette Lamar's first wife was his sister. The old Simmons home is still standing in Goshen.

Original Settlers. According to White, the original settlers of Lincoln were: Thomas Murray, Robert Walton, John Lockhart, B. Lockhart, Thomas Mitchell, Sterne Simmons, J. Stovall, Captain John Lamar, Basil Lamar, Stephen Handspiker, M. Henley, Robert Fleming, James Wallace, and Peter Lamar. Quite a number of these pioneer settlers were veterans of '76.

Jacob Zellars, a soldier of the Revolution, settled in Lincoln at an early period and accumulated large means.

Rem Rensen, a native of Virginia, settled in Lincoln soon after the county was organized. His grandson, Judge T. H. Rensen, held for years the office of ordinary and owned at one time the old Judge Dooly home.

Dr. Thomas Sandwich, a native of Harrow-on-the-Hill, near Windsor, England, was an early settler of Lincoln.

Robert Fleming, the pioneer whose name is mentioned above, was the grandfather of ex-Congressman William H. Fleming, of Augusta. Frank Fleming was another early settler. The Crawfords have been identified with the county for a number of years, but the ancestral seat of this family is in the county of Columbia.

Lincoln's Noted Residents. Thomas W. Murray, a noted legislator, who served in the General Assembly for sixteen years and who wielded the gavel as Speaker of the House for several terms in succession, was a resident of Lincoln. He died on the eve of an unopposed election to Congress. The county of Murray was named for him.

Here lived the Doolys, two of whom were officers of note in the Revolution—John and Thomas. Both were murdered, the former by the Tories, the latter by the Indians.

Judge John M. Dooly, the celebrated wit, was a life-long resident of Lincoln. He was a son of Colonel John Dooly, of the Revolution, for whom Dooly County was named.

We quote this paragraph from Governor Gilmer: "If the sayings and doing of Judge Dooly could be known they would furnish more interesting matter for biography than Lord Campbell has furnished in many of the lives of the Lord Chancellors of England."

General Elijah Clarke lived on a plantation in what was formerly the north-eastern part of Wilkes but which was afterwards formed into Lincoln.

Here lived Colonel Peter Lamar, a wealthy planter and a dominant figure during the ante-bellum period in

public affairs. He was a first cousin of Mirabeau B. Lamar, of Texas. His distinguished son, Captain Lafayette Lamar, gave his life to the Confederate cause, at Warrenton, Va., in 1861. The late Colonel Wilberforce Daniel, of Augusta, a gallant Confederate officer, was a grandson of Colonel Lamar. Dr. John B. Daniel, of Atlanta, one of the foremost manufacturers and merchants of the South, is also a grandson.

LOWNDES

Created by Legislative Act, December 23, 1825, from Irwin County. Named for Hon. William Lowndes a distinguished statesman of South Carolina. He was nominated for President of the United States by the Legislature of his native State in 1821 but an enfeebled constitution called for rest and death overtook him while making a voyage at sea. Mr. Clay pronounced him the wisest man of his acquaintance in public life and on the floor of Congress, especially when engaged in the discussion of great economic questions he encountered no superior intellect. Valdosta, the county-seat, named for a famous plantation owned by Governor Troup, in Laurens County, where much of his time was spent. Originally Lowndes included Berrien and in part Brooks, Echols and Tift.

Troupville: A Dead Town. In an angle of land between Wil-lacoochee and Little Rivers, some four miles west of the present county-seat, stood the old town of Troupville, named in honor of Georgia's famous chief-executive—Governor George M. Troup. It promised at one time to become an important center of population. There were living here in 1849, when Dr. White published his *Statistics of Georgia*, something like twenty families.* The little town boasted three hotels, two churches, four stores, and several shops owned by mechanics. The professional lists included two physicians and four lawyers, a proportion which speaks well for the health of the town; and there must have been no small amount of business transacted here to have nourished a quartet of legal lights. But the little hamlet among the pines failed to develop a growth

* *White's Statistics of Georgia*, p. 355, Savannah, 1849.

in keeping with the great name it bore; and when the first railway was projected through the county, Troupville was ignored by the surveyors, who ran the line some four miles to the east. Here another town arose; called "Valdosta," a name given by the great apostle of State Rights to his favorite plantation in the county of Laurens. Valdosta became the new county-seat. To this point the commercial establishments drifted one by one, until finally the little town became extinct; and today, according to Major Varnadoe, little more than a sand hill marks the site on which the first county-seat of Lowndes once stood.

On the authority of Dr. White, there were still to be seen near Troupville, in 1849, the ruins of an old town, whose origin probably dates back to prehistoric times.* Large live oaks were flourishing in the same neighborhood. The idea of spontaneous growth was precluded by the straight and uniform rows in which the trees were planted; but who could have set them out is a mystery which time has not solved. It is quite within the possibilities that an old Spanish town may have been located here before the days of Oglethorpe.

Valdosta: What the Name Means. Valdosta, the present county-seat of Lowndes, is one of the most progressive towns in the State, a live cotton market, and the center of quite an extensive trade in lumber. The name is said to have been given to the town by a Mr. DeLyon, who then owned and edited the county newspaper. He was an ardent admirer of Governor Troup; and since the town which bore the old Governor's name was likely to vanish from the map, he suggested the name of the latter's chief place of residence as

* Ibid, p. 387.

an appropriate name for the new town. There were some who advocated Troupville. But the majority preferred Valdosta. The original form of the word, Val d' Osta, is still to be found upon the map of Europe. The name was first bestowed upon a beautiful Alpine Valley, which descends into the vineyards of Northern Italy, a region famed throughout the world for charm of environment. At the foot of the valley sits the old Italian town of Aosta, said by antiquarians to antedate the birth of Rome by 456 years.

When the county-seat was changed from Troupville to Valdosta, Dr. William Ashley, Judge Richard A. Peeples, W. H. Bugg, A. Converse, Moses Smith, and others settled in the new town. Valdosta was located on land belonging chiefly to Captain J. W. Patterson. Among the early settlers also were the Varnadoes and the Platts. Samuel McWhir Varnadoe, a noted educator, here founded in 1866 the famous Valdosta Institute, at the head of which he remained until his death. It was afterwards continued for a short time by his son, Major James O. Varnadoe, in conjunction with Bishop Pendleton, now of Pennsylvania; but eventually it was merged into the local system of public schools. Prof. Varnadoe came from Liberty County, Ga., where his family was one of the oldest in the noted Midway settlement. He was at one time the nominee of the American party for Congress, but the district was a Democratic stronghold and he lost the election to his rival, James L. Seward, of Thomasville, by only a small margin of votes.

Wm. Peters, a veteran of '76, was granted a Federal pension while a resident of Lowndes in 1846, at which time he was a very old man.

Valdosta is the seat of an institution of learning destined to become one of the great educational plants of

the State: the South Georgia Normal College. As yet the school is only an infant, but the enterprising citizenship of Valdosta is a unit in giving it support, and the splendid victory won by the town in securing this school for South Georgia shows what an aroused public sentiment can accomplish when directed by men of vigorous initiative. Hon. W. S. West, the author of the bill creating the institution, was enabled by his popularity as President of the State Senate to put the measure through the General Assembly, in 1906, without a dissenting vote in the upper house over which he presided. But for lack of funds in the State treasury, the enterprise lay dormant until 1911 when Messrs. W. L. Converse and C. R. Ashley, the representative from Lowndes in the Legislature, submitted a proposition which the State accepted. The terms of the agreement were as follows: Georgia was to give \$25,000 for a building and \$5,000 for equipment; while the town of Valdosta was to furnish a campus of fifty acres and \$5,000 a year for ten years. Going far beyond the terms of agreement, the wideawake little metropolis has erected a magnificent structure, in the style of the Spanish Mission, at a cost of \$50,000, to defray which Mr. Converse advanced the necessary cash. Georgia has this past year appropriated \$25,000 for the maintenance of the school in 1913; and Prof. R. H. Powell, one of the brainiest educators in the State, has been called to the executive helm. On January 2, 1913 the college was formally opened with an elaborate program of exercises. Among the speakers on this occasion were: Governor-elect John M. Slaton; Hon. W. S. West, President of the Board of Trustees; Dr. David C. Barrow, Chancellor of the University of Georgia; Dr. K. G. Matheson, President of the Georgia School of Technology; State School Commissioner M. L. Brittain and Prof. R. H. Powell, President of the South Georgia Normal. In the evening an elegant banquet was spread at the Hotel Patterson over which Colonel J. M. Wilkinson, of Valdosta, presided. No institution was ever launched in Georgia under brighter prospects.

Original Settlers. The first comers into Lowndes, according to White, were: Rev. William A. Knight, Benjamin Serman, Bani Boyd, William Smith, John Bryan, Jacob Bryan, John J. Underwood, Henry Parish, Fisher Gaskins, Jesse Lee, Jesse Carter, H. Colson, J. Jameson, J. Hall, S. Hall, G. Hall, John Hill, Rev. Mr. Alberton, J. D. Spanks, James Matthews, S. E. Swilley, Major Simmons, William Deas, J. Deas, William McMullin, Francis Rountree, Jesse Goodman, Captain Burnett, L. Roberts, and Captain Bell.

LUMPKIN

Created by Legislative Act, December 3, 1832, from Cherokee County. Named for Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, Governor, Congressman, and United States Senator from Georgia. Dahlonega, the county-seat, so called from a name given to the locality by the Cherokee Indians. The term signifies "yellow metal," referring to the abundance of gold in this neighborhood.

Wilson Lumpkin: A Brief Sketch. This extraordinary man was one of the most dominant figures of his day in Georgia—a master of the science of politics. He was also a man of sound practical judgment; and, realizing the possibilities of the iron horse, as a motive power in commerce, he became one of the most zealous pioneers of railway development. He was a member of Congress and a United States Senator. Twice in succession he filled the office of Governor, and in 1823, was commissioned by President Monroe to mark the boundary line between Georgia and Florida. His residence on the border gave him an intimate knowledge of Indian life and character; and under the Cherokee treaty of 1835 he was appointed by General Jackson as one of the commissioners to act for the government. He was for years a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia. Though he lacked collegiate advantages, he acquired by self instruction a vast amount of practical information and became early in life an accomplished surveyor. His family was of English origin. He was

born in Pittsylvania County, Va., January 14, 1783, and died in Athens, Ga., December 28, 1870, at the patriarchal age of 88 years.

On account of the active part taken by Governor Lumpkin, in the building of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the town of Marthasville, afterwards the capital of the State, was named in compliment to his daughter Martha. When past the age of seventy, Governor Lumpkin wrote an extensive account of the removal of the Cherokee Indians, a work into which he wove incidentally much of the history of his time. This work remained in manuscript until 1907 when Mr. Wymberley Jones DeRenne, of Wormsloe, published it in two volumes.

Gold Discovered:
The Old U. S. Mint
At Dahlonega.

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Where Mark
Twain's Famous
Expression Originated:
"There's Millions In It."

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How the North
Georgia Agricultural
College Was Started.

At the close of the Civil War, there was started at Dahlonega a movement to convert the old mint into a college for Georgia boys. The building had been idle since 1861. It was beginning to show the marks of age; and since the State at this time, while hampered by financial embarrassment, was in sore need of facilities for educating the youth of the mountain region, the idea of utilizing the old structure was first sprung. It could be remodeled at comparatively small cost. As it then stood, it was of no practical use to the government, though it involved, first and last, an outlay

of \$70,000. Why not utilize the old mint to stamp the impress of character upon good citizens?

To an ardent champion of this project, Colonel William P. Price, of Dahlonaga, is due the success with which the enterprise was eventually crowned. While serving in Congress, he devoted his great energies to the task of securing from the government the proposed transfer. Though a Confederate soldier and a Democrat, he made it plain to the government that the mountaineers of Georgia were as a class, loyal to the Union during the Civil War, that, in the main, they were of the purest Revolutionary stock, and that it was largely for the purpose of educating the children of these mountaineers that the use of the old building was sought. He furthermore promised to devote the remainder of his life to furthering the interests of the institution. As a result, the North Georgia Agricultural College was organized, and for more than a third of a century, Colonel Price was President of the Board of Trustees. To quote, in substance, the language of Dr. G. R. Glenn, the present executive head of the college: "He never missed an annual commencement, throughout this long period. The institution never had a better friend. He redeemed his promise to Congress that if the building were given for the benefit of the boys and girls of Georgia, he would devote the balance of his life to an effort to wipe the dark lines of illiteracy from his native State."

Years ago, the old mint fell a prey to the flames, but the college was too well established to be affected by the loss. Its mission had been accomplished.

Colonel Price possessed the personal friendship of General Grant, who often consulted him in regard to Southern matters. When dying at Mount Gregor, the old ex-President sent his love to his Georgia friend, whom he cherished to the very last. As a member of the Legislature just after the war, he gave much thought to the bill establishing the public school system, under the Constitution of 1868, and he wrote two of the most im-

portant provisions: the one requiring the races to be taught separately and the one which defines the Christian attitude of the State toward the Bible. Colonel Price spent his entire life in Dahlonega, beloved by the people among whom his lot was cast—a man faithful to every trust. In his personal appearance he was strikingly handsome, and whether to friend or to foe he addressed himself with an air of courtesy which suggested the gentleman of the old school.

The first executive head of the college at Dahlonega was Hon. David W. Lewis, a native of Hancock County, Ga. Both as an educator and as an orator he took high rank and stamped his impress indelibly upon his times. He was one of the organizers of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, a member of the first Confederate Congress, a Trustee of the University of Georgia for thirty years, and President of the North Georgia Agricultural College, from 1873 until the time of his death December 28, 1885. On the campus at Dahlonega is a monument which bears this inscription: "Erected by the old students of the North Georgia Agricultural College, by the Georgia State Agricultural Society, and his friends, to perpetuate the memory of one whom they loved and honored, and to teach the lesson of a noble life, unselfishly given to lofty purposes. Dedicated June 29, 1891." At the exercises of unveiling, which occurred amid the festivities of commencement, Ex-Congressman William P. Price, Hon. William J. Northen, afterwards Governor, and Hon. S. D. Bradwell, State School Commissioner, delivered addresses.

Nuckollsville. Nuckollsville, an old mining town, the name of which was changed to Auraria, rivalled Dahlonega in the early days of the gold excite-

ment in Georgia. Six miles to the south of the latter town, on the road to Gainesville, it was once a bee-hive of industry, with a population of several hundred inhabitants. It possessed a bank, two newspapers, and a number of retail establishments, and there was an effort to make it the county-seat. Today it is an ideal picture of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." The name of the place was changed to Auraria, through the influence of Senator John C. Calhoun, who then owned the Calhoun gold mine, not far distant. With the discovery of gold in California in 1849, the fortunes of Auraria began to decline, while Nuckollsville became only a hazy dream of the flush times.

Mr. Stuart W. Cramer, in a statistical table of the gold production of the South, published in the Report of the Director of the Mint for 1892, estimates the amount of gold produced in Georgia, from 1829 to 1892, at \$15,902,260. White's Statistics, published in 1849, contains this item in regard to Dahlonega: "Gold is often found on the court-house square, particularly after a shower; and the little boys often pick up pieces of gold weighing from a fourth of a pennyweight up."

There are few beauty spots in America to compare with Amicololah Falls, seventeen miles to the west of Dahlonega. The surrounding scenery is grandly picturesque, consisting of the most superb mountain views. The name Amicololah is said to be derived from two Cherokee words, "ami" signifying water and "calolah" meaning to roll or to tumble, hence tumbling waters, an apt descriptive name for this almost unrivalled cataract.

Frogtown, a creek at the head of Chestatee River, also a settlement by this name, to the north of Dahlonega,

was the designation formerly given to a mountain, in the neighborhood of which a hunter is said to have seen a frog as large as a house.

Head Quarters was the name originally given to the mining camp at Dahlonega. When the county was laid out in 1832, there was a contest between Head Quarters and Nuckollsville for the county-seat. The former won and the name was changed to Dahlonega.

Original Settlers. As given by White, the original settlers of Lumpkin, were as follows: C. J. Thompson, Colonel Riley, General Fields, Lewis Rolston, Mr. Leathers, and J. Blackwell.

To the foregoing list may be added James H. Gurley, who settled near Dahlonega in 1828. He was the first Justice of the Peace in Dahlonega, and afterwards became Sheriff for two terms and Clerk of the Superior Court for fourteen years.

Elijah Grisson, an early miner, settled near Dahlonega long before the removal of the Indians. John Harris was another early comer.

Colonel Riley, who is mentioned by White in the above list, afterwards became a Brigadier-General of Militia. He served in both branches of the State Legislature, and exercised great influence throughout the gold region.

Frank W. Hall located in Dahlonega in 1868 to superintend the interests of a company in Boston, Mass. He became one of the leading financiers of North Georgia, served in the General Assembly, and was for years treasurer of the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega.

Edward Singleton, a soldier of the Revolution, is buried somewhere in Lumpkin. Wiley McLane, a private in the patriot ranks, was granted a Federal pension in

1849, while a resident of this county at which time he was almost a centenarian. According to White, there were two Revolutionary soldiers who died in Lumpkin: Richard Ledbetter and John J. Williams. The latter was at King's Mountain. Both lived to be old men, while Richard Ledbetter died at the age of 100.

McDUFFIE

Created by Legislative Act, October 18, 1870, from Columbia and Warren Counties. Named for Hon. George McDuffie, the great orator and statesman of South Carolina. Thomson, the county-seat. Origin of the name unauthenticated, but is doubtless to be traced to a family of pioneer settlers.

The great orator and statesman, for whom this county was named—though commonly reckoned among the distinguished sons of South Carolina—first saw the light of day on the western side of the Savannah River. Mr. McDuffie was born in Columbia County, Ga., some thirty miles above Augusta, on August 10, 1790, of parents who were both natives of Scotland. He received his education at the famous academy, in Willington, S. C., taught by the noted Dr. Moses Waddell, and at the College of South Carolina, from which he graduated with the highest honors.

His speech at commencement on "The Permanence of the Union" is said to have foreshadowed his career in politics. He became a member of Congress in 1821, Governor of the State of South Carolina in 1834 and United States Senator in 1842. Mr. McDuffie was a free trader. At first he advocated a liberal construction of the Constitution, but eventually he planted himself fairly upon the letter of the great document and became the recognized "Orator of Nullification." In a State which felt the spell of Calhoun's masterful genius, his powers of eloquence never failed to fire an audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. We quote from an eminent writer of South Carolina the following critical estimate of

McDuffie as an orator. Says this authority: "His speeches were prepared with extreme care. They appeared to be spontaneous, however, due to the tremendous energy of the man. Milton was his favorite poet, from whom he frequently quoted. There was always in McDuffie a harshness of manner, of which he never entirely freed himself. He had one gesture—and with this, by sheer physical force, he seemed to hurl the truth at the Speaker of the House. He appeared best in invective. William C. Preston himself one of the greatest of American orators, is quoted as having said of McDuffie that he came nearest to his conception of Demosthenes. He broke into the political arena with the fury of a competitor too late for combat; and, as if to redeem lost time or to annihilate as soon as possible the antagonist who had summoned him to the fight, he amazed all by the unexampled impetuosity and fierce earnestness with which he smote down his foes. In the control and sway of his audience, McDuffie has been rarely equaled in ancient or modern times. When it was known that he was to speak, the galleries were filled. He was thoroughly honest and sincere in his convictions. An infringement on the real or fancied rights and liberties of his people awoke all the indignation of his soul."

In 1822, Mr. McDuffie exchanged shots on the field of honor, with Colonel William Cumming, of Augusta, a duel in which he received a wound which proved little short of fatal. He relinquished the toga in 1846, on account of ill-health. Five years later—on March 11, 1851, he died at the home of his father-in-law, Colonel Richard Singleton, near Wedgefield, in Sumter County, S. C., where his ashes lie buried.

Brandon: A Forgotten Settlement. Near Little River, on land embraced within the present limits of McDuffie, one of the oldest communities in Upper Georgia was formerly located. It was called

* E. L. Green in Sketch of George McDuffie, p. 3547, Vol. VIII, Library of Southern Literature, 1907, Atlanta, Ga.

Brandon, a name which has long since disappeared from the map. Says Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr.:* "Brandon may be recognized as still maintaining a feeble existence in the later village of Wrightsboro, although its original features and peculiarities have encountered essential modifications. The founder of Brandon was Edmund Gray, a pretending Quaker, who came from Virginia with a number of followers. A man of strong will and marked influence, he was nevertheless a pestilent fellow and, during the administration of Gov. Reynolds, was compelled to abandon his little town. He subsequently formed a settlement on the neutral lands lying between the Altamaha and the St. Johns. Thither flocked criminals and debtors anxious to escape the just demands of creditors." The town of Brandon was settled not later than 1754 and the land was probably obtained by direct purchase from the Indians.

Wrightsboro: One
of Georgia's Historic
Towns.

Some eight miles to the north of Thomson may be found the moss-covered remnants of an old town which has played an important role in Georgia's annals—the historic old town of Wrightsboro. During the Revolutionary period, when the State was overrun by Tories and Red-coats, the seat of government became somewhat migratory, shifting from Savannah to Ebenezer, when the former town fell into the hands of the British; thence to Augusta, thence to Heard's Fort, on the site of the present town of Washington; thence back again to Augusta, where it remained until the recapture of Savannah. There is a tradition to the effect that the law-making power of Georgia took refuge at one time in Wrightsboro. Today the quaint old

* Dead Towns of Georgia by Charles C. Jones, Jr., p. 247, Savannah, 1878.

town presents a typical picture of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," where—

"The hollow-sounding bittern guards her nest * * *
And the long grass o'ertops the mould'ring wall."

But more than one page of Georgia's history has been written among the ruins of this deserted borough.

It was in the year 1770 that Joseph Mattock, a Quaker, having obtained from the royal governor a grant of 40,000 acres of land in this vicinity, undertook to revive the old settlement at Brandon. He called the new town Wrightsboro, in honor of Governor Wright. Here, in 1773, he entertained the celebrated naturalist, William Bartram, who afterwards wrote of him in most complimentary terms as "a public-spirited chief-magistrate." At the outbreak of the Revolution, the Quaker Colony at Wrightsboro embraced some two hundred families. Joseph Mattock was elected a member of the famous Provincial Congress which was called to meet in Savannah, on July 4, 1775, but on account of his pronounced Tory sentiments he declined a seat in this body, the membership of which was hostile to England.

Mr. St. Elmo Massengale, of Atlanta, whose ancestors were pioneer settlers of Wrightsboro, speaks thus of a recent visit to the old town. Says he: "The little place is almost deserted. Some few of the old homes are left, but they are gray with age, forlorn and desolate. I failed to find the old house which was used as the State Capitol, but it survived for more than a century, one of the most conspicuous landmarks of the village. It was a treat to wander among the old ruins, with each of which there was associated some choice bit of romance, some legend of the old days, full of the spice of historic inter-

est. I could almost fancy myself back in the Wrightsboro of a hundred years ago, wandering among trim box hedges and quaint gardens of roses and holly hocks—watching time flit by on ancient sun-dials. I seemed to be once more in the company of gay belles, patched and powdered and dressed in brocaded gowns and picturesque hats, and of gallant beaux with silver snuff-boxes and knee buckles and gracious ways. The old Seay home where many a stately minuet had been danced was only an old ruin, haunted by memories—but to me these memories were sweet and fragrant like the breath of violets; for the hospitality of this home has been handed down in my family for generations. Just a red clay mound marks the spot where stood the old fort which my great-great grandfather, Thomas White, commanded during the Revolution. Here for nearly half a century he lived with his lovely wife, a fellow-traveller on the same vessel which brought him to America in 1773 and whom he wedded three years later. Lucy White, a daughter by this marriage, became the wife of Mark A. Candler.”

The Quaker Burial Ground.

The little church in which the Quakers worshipped still stands in Wrightsboro, surrounded by tall dark cedars. Equipped with highback pews, with an old-fashioned pulpit, and with long narrow windows, it represents a style of architecture severely simple, but characteristic of the pious sect whose weakness was not for outward show. Yellow with age, the tombstones here cluster thick in God's acre. Fragments alone remain of some; while over most of them the weeds have grown, and into the deep-cut epitaphs have crept the green moss. It is worth a visit to Wrightsboro, if only to wander among the grim memorials of the little church yard, where—

“Each in his narrow cell forever laid
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.”

On one of the old tombs which the years have lightly touched may be read the following epitaph to a patriot of the Revolution:

Our father, Thomas White, born in Dublin City, April 1753; emigrated to this place in 1773; married our mother in 1776; was fighting for liberty over these hills in 1777; and left the field not a captive but a conqueror. December, 1824.

There are doubtless a number of patriots of the first war buried here. When the time came for fighting, the Quakers were not laggard. In the neighborhood of Wrightsville lived Colonel William Candler, whose wife was a Quaker preacher. Here, too, lived the Fews, William, Ignatius and Benjamin. William Few is buried on his daughter's estate, at Hastings, overlooking the Hudson; but the other two are undoubtedly buried somewhere in this belt of Georgia. On the old Fulton place lies Thomas Carr, a soldier of the Revolution in a grave unmarked. His daughter married Dr. Ignatius A. Few.

Georgia's Quaker
Colony Files A Pro-
test: Some of the
Signers.

From a protest, signed by most of the inhabitants of Wrightsboro, repudiating the resolutions passed on August 10, 1774 by the hotheaded patriots of the coast, almost a full list of the early settlers can be obtained. There was comparatively little hostility to England in this part of the Province, at least until the battle of Lexington. The district had just been purchased from the Indians by Gov. Wright, who had promised the settlers every protection against the savages, and they were less exercised over the Boston Tea Party and the revocation of the charter of

Massachusetts than they were over the perils of the frontier. On the list appear the following names:

John Oliver, J. P.,	Drury Rogers,	Joseph Kallensworth,
John Stubbs,	James Anglin,	Abram Hilton,
Isaac Vernon,	Jacob Watson,	William Mitchel,
Josias Pewgate,	Robert Cowin,	John Evans,
John Jones,	Lewis Powell,	John Evans, Jun.;
Thomas Watson, Sen.,	Jacob Collins,	Peter Williams,
David Baldwin,	William Childre,	John Stewart,
Henry Ashfield,	Robert Harper,	Jonathan Sell,
Samuel Hart,	Jacob Dennis,	William Welden,
Alexander Ottery,	Nicholas White,	John Thompson,
Jesse Morgan,	John Moor,	Joseph Millen,
Ellis Haines,	Joshua Sanders,	William Penton,
Aaron McCarter,	Robert Jenkins,	Alexander Oliver,
Stephen Bigshop,	Robert Nelson,	Ambrose Holiday,
Abram Louders,	Hillery Gray,	Abraham Johnston,
James Oliver,	James Bishop,	Nathaniel Jackson,
John Greason,	John Fairchild,	George Waggoner,
William Daniel,	John James,	Robert Walton,
Silas Pace,	Zachariah Phillips,	Walter Drummond,
Gereiom Woddell,	Edward Hill,	Charles Dunn,
Absalom Beddell,	John Hill,	Ezekiel Millar,
William Foster,	Joshua Hill,	John West,
John Clower,	John Davis,	John Hodgkin,
Abraham Parker,	Isaac Greene,	Peter Cox,
James Jenkins,	Samuel Sinquefield,	Joseph Brown,
Oliver Matthews,	William Sinquefield,	Henry Jones,
Edward Greene,	Reuben Sherrill,	John Dennis,
Joseph Jackson,	Morris Callingham,	Francis Jones,
Joel Phillips,	Joel Cloud,	Peter Weathers,
Matthew Hobbs,	John Stewart, Jun.,	Timothy Jourdan,
Joseph Haddock, J. P.,	John Lang,	Watkin Richards,
Thomas Ansley,	James Ryan,	Abraham Davis,
John Lindsay,	Henry Walker,	John Davis,
Abram Dennis,	Peter Perkins,	Isaac Davis,
Richard Webb,	Thomas Gilliland,	John Pirks,
Benjamin Ansley,	Uriah Odom,	Jacob Davis,
John Watson,	Richard Hokitt,	Jonathan Sell, J. P.,
Robert Day,	Edward Hagan,	Thomas Pace.

The foregoing list is most important. Among the early settlers of Wrightsboro were the progenitors of some of the oldest and best families of Georgia. Not a

few of the names above mentioned are still prominent throughout the whole middle belt. These men were Quakers—most of them at least—inclined to the arts of peace rather than to the pursuit of war. But the subsequent history of Georgia proves that they could fight like lions at bay when the necessity for resistance arose; and from these gentle molds of ancestry has sprung the Ajax Telemon of modern State politics: Thomas E. Watson.

McDuffie's Noted Residents.

Colonel Thomas Cobb, an officer in the Revolution, came from Virginia to Georgia soon after the struggle for independence was over, settling in a part of Columbia, from which McDuffie was afterwards formed; but his baronial acres lay within both counties. There is still a postoffice in the upper part of McDuffie, near the border line of Columbia, called Cobbham, and it marks the approximate site of his old home place. He reached the phenomenal age of 110 years. The old patriarch is doubtless buried somewhere in the neighborhood of Cobbham; but efforts to locate his grave have been unsuccessful.

Both the Fews and the Clanders lived in the immediate vicinity of Wrightsboro. Ignatius Few held the rank of Captain in the patriot army. His brothers, William and Benjamin, were Colonels. William Few was also a member of the Continental Congress and a delegate from Georgia to the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787. William Candler was the founder of the noted Candler family of this State. He came to Georgia from Virginia, settling in this neighborhood when it formed a part of St. Paul's Parish. He commanded a regiment during the Revolution and took an active part in the conflict of arms.

George McDuffie, the great statesman and orator for whom this county was named, first saw the light of day within three miles of the present town of Thomson.

Augustus R. Wright, a former member of Congress and a noted jurist of the ante-bellum period was born at Wrightshoro. He afterwards located for the practice of law in Rome.

For more than twenty years, the county seat of McDuffie has been famous as the home of the great political leader and man of letters—Thomas E. Watson. Twice the candidate of the people's party for the high office of President of the United States, Mr. Watson has long been one of Georgia's most distinguished citizens. Both in the arena of politics and in the forum of letters, he has been the consistent champion of the great Democratic masses; but doubtless his most enduring fame will rest upon the achievements of his gifted pen.

McINTOSH.

Created by Legislative Act, December 19, 1793, from Liberty County. Named for the distinguished McIntosh family of Georgia, whose members have illustrated the State, in both field and forum, since the days of Oglethorpe. Darien, the county-seat. Origin of the name unauthenticated. There is no locality in Scotland by this name of sufficient importance to be represented on the map. The name of the town may possibly commemorate the colossal experiment made by Scotch merchants, in 1695, to form a settlement on the Isthmus of Darien, for the purpose of controlling trade between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. It was one of the most stupendous enterprises in the history of commerce, to the consummation of which nearly a million pounds sterling was subscribed. For the derivation of the name, reference must be made to Spanish antiquities. As early as 1513, Balboa, a Spaniard who discovered the Pacific Ocean, was Governor of a province on the mainland of South America to which the Isthmus and Gulf of Darien were appurtenant; and even then the settlement was an old one, running back to unrecorded traditions. There is also a province of Darien in New Granada. The Scotch settlers of Georgia may have found the name existing already in a region to which the Spaniards were by no means strangers; and while they named the town which they built New Inverness, it was the country which lay around it to which they first gave the name of Darien.

**New Inverness: The
Story of the Scotch
Highlanders.**

Volume II.

Fort Darien. This seems to have been the name given from the very first to the military post which the Scotch Highlanders established at

New Inverness. It was also given to the surrounding district. Though few of the original settlers returned to this place after the disastrous war with Spain in which victory was won at such heavy cost to the Highlanders, some of them settled upon the rich alluvial bottoms and became extensive and prosperous rice planters in the immediate neighborhood. They were dominant factors in the life about them and the descendants of these pioneer Scotchmen are still to be found in the county of McIntosh. Some of them are influential men of affairs in the town of Darien. But the clans have scattered. Over the entire area of the State they have since dispersed, preserving the sturdy virtues of the parent stock and gathering gear wherever they have tarried. The site of the original settlement soon lost the name of New Inverness. In fact, the rude dwellings of the Highlanders fell into ruins, until scarcely a vestige remained. Even the little house of worship shared in the besom of destruction. Strangers came upon the scene. But the name which was borne by the military post and by the neighboring region still clung to the locality, and when the new town arose on the ashes of the old settlement it was called by the name of Darien. At this point, the large turpentine and lumber trade of lower Georgia for years found an outlet to foreign and home markets. It also became a shipping-point for other products. Competition with Brunswick, the incessant crusades for timber, which have denuded the once splendid forests of pine and oak, the prevailing unhealthfulness of the region, due to the malaria of the swamps—these and other causes have operated to check the growth of Darien, but with the conversion of the pine barrens into productive farms, the adoption of better methods of sanitation, and the return of prosperity to the abandoned places along the coast, there is sure to come to this historic old town the quickening touch of renewed life.

Fort Barrington. On the banks of the Altamaha River, twelve miles north-west of the present town of Darien, there stood another stronghold whose origin dates back to the earliest Colonial times. It was built as a defense against the Spaniards and Indians and was called Fort Barrington, in honor of a friend and kinsman of Oglethorpe—Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Barrington. This gentleman, a scion of the English nobility, was a large land-owner in Georgia, whose home was just east of Barrington ferry, on San Savilla Bluff. His wife, who was Sarah Williams, belonged to quite a noted family of Welsh extraction, which is said to have possessed the same ancestry as the royal Tudors and to have claimed kinship with Oliver Cromwell. During the Revolution, Fort Barrington,—renamed Fort Howe—fell into the hands of the British. It long ago ceased to exist; but the old military road which formerly ran between Savannah and Fort Barrington is still known as the old Barrington road.

“Altamaha,” according to Colonel Absolom H. Chappell, is derived from the Spanish expression “alta-mia,” signifying a deep-earthen plate or dish. The name may have been suggested by the character of the lower end of the river, perhaps the only part which the Spaniards saw before the christening and which looked to them like a dish kept full to the brim by tidal impulses from the sea rather than by hidden sources of supply from an unknown interior. Oliver Goldsmith’s famous picture of the region where the “Wild Altama” murmured to the woe of the settlers was probably drawn from some exaggerated account. It runs thus:

“Those matted woods where birds forget to sing
But silent bats in drowsy clusters cling
Those poisonous fields with rank luxuriance crowned
Where the dark scorpion gathers death around
Where at each step the stranger fears to wake
The rattling terrors of the vengeful snake;
Where crouching tigers wait for hapless prey
And savage men more murderous still than they
While oft in whirls the mad tornado flies

Mingling the ravished landscape with the skies.
Far different those from every former scene,
The cooling brook, the grassy vested green,
The breezy covert of the warbling grove
That only sheltered thefts of harmless love.”*

Original Settlers. From an old document, dated January 12, 1775, the names of quite a number of the early settlers of McIntosh may be obtained. It contains a most emphatic protest against the treatment of the New England Puritans by Great Britain. The names attached to the protest are as follows: Lachlan McIntosh, George Threadcraft, Charles McDonald, John McIntosh, Raymond Demare, Jiles Moore, Samuel McClelland, Richard Cooper, Seth McCullough, Isaac Hall, Thomas King, John Roland, P. Shuttleworth, Joseph Slobe, James Newson, A. D. Cuthbert, John Hall, John McCollough, Sir., Peter Sallers, Jr., James Clark, John Witherspoon, Jr., John Fulton, Samuel Fulton, Isaac Cuthbert, John McCullough, Jr., William McCullough, R. Shuttleworth, John Witherspoon, Sr., and John McClelland.

Notwithstanding the malarial character of the climate in the alluvial bottoms of McIntosh, the instances of longevity among the early settlers were numerous. Mrs. Susannah Ford died in this county at the age of 113 years; John Grant, a soldier under Oglethorpe, was nearly 90 at his death. George White was 81 and John Calder 77. Both of these were soldiers of the Revolution. Mrs. Ann McIntosh, died on Tuesday, October 22, 1833, at Cedar Point, aged 100 years. She was born at Darien, soon after the arrival of her parents, who came with Oglethorpe; and within ten miles of her birthplace she spent the entire period of her life.

* Lines from *The Deserted Village*. Goldsmith here describes the lot of the unhappy Englishmen who were forced by conditions at home to brave the wilderness perils of an unknown world. The poet moved in the same little coterie of congenial spirits with Oglethorpe, the founder of the Colony of Georgia, but his description of the region was certainly not obtained from the great philanthropist himself. He probably caught the name of the river from casual conversation with Oglethorpe and then with poetic license proceeded to draw upon his imagination for the rest.

Distinguished Residents of McIntosh. The seat of the famous Highland clan for which this county was named was at Darien. Here lived for many years the illustrious General Lachlan McIntosh, perhaps the foremost officer in the Continental Army from Georgia. As the result of a duel with Button Gwinnett in which the latter was killed, Gen. McIntosh was transferred to a remote field of operations but returned to Georgia in time to assist in the siege of Savannah. He was a distinguished member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Col. John McIntosh, a nephew, who, for his gallant defense of Fort Sunbury, was awarded a sword by the State of Georgia, was born at Darien. Maria J. McIntosh one of the earliest of American novelists, belonged to this Georgia clan and first saw the light of day at Darien. Here also Col. James S. McIntosh, of Mexican War fame, and Commodore James McKay McIntosh an officer in the American Navy, were born. Thomas Spalding, a distinguished Georgian for whom Spalding County was named, though a native of St. Simons Island, was connected with the McIntosh clan through his mother. He died at Darien in 1851 while on a visit to his son. United States Senator Charles Spalding Thomas of Colorado, a former Governor of the Centennial State, was born at Darien. In early boyhood he removed to Michigan, where he was educated at the State University, after which he located in Denver, Col., for the practice of law and began a career of public service which was destined to crown him with the highest civic honors.

MACON

Created by Legislative Act, December 14, 1837, from parts of four Counties: Dooly, Houston, Lee and Muscogee. Named for Hon. Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, a noted statesman of the early national period. Oglethorpe, the county-seat, named for the illustrious founder of the Colony of Georgia.

Lanier: A Dead Town. Included today among the dead towns of Georgia is the little village which originally furnished the county seat of Macon County; the little village of Lanier. The name is no longer to be found upon the map. Concerning it there is little today known beyond the fact that it was named for Clement Lanier. The first court was held at the home of Walter L. Campbell, Judge King presiding.

Birthplace of the Famous Elberta. On the plantation of Mr. Samuel B. Rumph, near the town of Marshallville, the most celebrated peach in the world's market was first produced; the famous Elberta. In easy sight of the veranda of his home, there are said to be at the present time more than 80,000 peach trees. Beginning, in a modest way, the cultivation of this far-famed product of the orchard, Mr. Rumph has shipped in one season over 500 carloads. It is due largely to the initial activities of this pioneer fruit-grower that Georgia is today the largest peach-growing State in the Union.*

Original Settlers. White gives the original settlers of Macon as follows: William H. Hollingshead, W. N. L. Croker, Needham Mussey, James M. Taylor, William Cole, George V. Whitefield, Jacob Dunn, Samuel Williams, David Jones, Phillip Bailey, Robert Peacock, R. Sellers, John Stapler, William McDowell, Edward Brooks, Walter L. Campbell, John Rushkn. Robert Brooks, John Mott, Henry Turner, John Young, William Measles, John Perry, A. Branham, E. Adams, Jesse Rouse, John Monk, Robert Greene, D. Wadley, M. Wad-

* Georgia Historical and Industrial 1900-1901, Issued by the Department of Agriculture. p. 748, Atlanta, 1901.

ley, D. Mitchell, Thomas Bivins, George Buchanan, James Kaigler, William Underwood, N. Powell, R. Snelling, L. Thrower, S. Hill, Joshua Newsome, William Tompkins, D. Owens, R. Stewart, and M. Kemp.

To the foregoing list may be added John T. Brown, who founded the town of Montezuma; S. S. Boone, who built the first house in Oglethorpe; Clement Lanier, for whom the old original county-seat of Macon was named; Major John Young and others.

Men of Note. Ex-Congressman Elijah B. Lewis, one of Georgia's most useful public men, a distinguished financier and a practical man of affairs, is a resident of Montezuma. Judge William H. Felton, of Bibb, a jurist of note, was born near Marshallville. Here, too lived Colonel Leroy M. Felton, his father, and Colonel William H. Felton, his uncle, both planters of large means. It is a coincidence of some note, in the politics of the State that, during one of the Legislative sessions, in the late eighties, there were three members of the house bearing the same name—William H. Felton. The trio included the illustrious old statesman from Bartow.

MADISON

Created by Legislative Act, December 11, 1811, from parts of five counties: Elbert, Franklin, Jackson, Oglethorpe, and Clarke. Named for James Madison, the illustrious Father of the Constitution and the fourth President of the United States. Danielsville, the county-seat, named for General Allen Daniel, an officer of the State militia, who held the rank of Captain in the War of the Revolution.

<p>Where the First Methodist Confer- ence Was Held.</p>	<p>According to Dr. George G. Smith, it was at the residence of James Marks, in one of the forks of the Broad River, supposed to be included within the present limits of Madison County, that the first Meth-</p>
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odist Conference in Georgia was held. The Presbyterians were also quite numerous in Madison when the county was first organized and New Hope church is probably the third oldest church in the Synod of Georgia, dating back to 1788.

One of the most popular resorts in the State for the families of wealthy planters, during the ante-bellum period, was Madison Springs; but the building of railroads brought other localities into more convenient access, and gradually the prestige of the famous watering place began to wane.

Madison in the Revolution.

Two miles and a half from Hull there is buried a patriot of seventy-six: Captain James Pittman. The grave is unmarked but is well-known in the neighborhood. He served under "Light Horse Harry" Lee for some time and was also with the expedition to the Floridas under Colonel Elijah Clarke. He enlisted when only twenty years old and served throughout the entire struggle. He was afterwards a Captain in the State militia. His commission, signed by Governor Jared Irwin, is today the property of one of his descendants, Mrs. C. K. Henderson, of Lafayette, Ga. Captain Pittman was a native of Virginia.

In the Ware burial ground, a short distance from the old homestead at Danielsville, Edward Ware, a patriot of the Revolution, lies buried. The grave is marked by a plain granite stone which is uninscribed except for the simple initials "E. W." He died at Danielsville, Nov. 3, 1836. Austin Dabney, a famous mulatto patriot, the story of whose eventful career is told elsewhere, lived for a while in Madison.

Original Settlers. According to White, the original settlers of Madison were: Samuel Long, Jacob Eberhart, Samuel Woods, Stephen Groves, and

General Allen Daniel, for whom the county-seat of Madison was named. General Daniel was a Captain in the 8th. Virginia Regiment of infantry, during the War of the Revolution. He came to Georgia at the close of hostilities, locating in the neighborhood of what afterwards became the town of Danielsville. He donated the land on which the county buildings were erected, helped to organize the first court, and by reason of his large interests was for years one of the most influential men in this part of Georgia. He held a Brigadier-General's commission in the State militia. One of the chief-executives of Georgia, in after years, bore his name: Allen Daniel Candler.

Alexander Thompson, a Revolutionary patriot, located in 1790 near Five Forks, where he built the first mill in this part of the State.

Andrew Milligan, a soldier under Washington, came to Georgia from Virginia, some time after the conflict, locating in this section.

On the eve of the War of 1812, John Scott, a native of North Carolina, settled in the county of Madison. He left the plow to enlist in the second war with England. For a number of years he held the office of Sheriff.

Hawkins Bullock, a patriot of '76, who, at the age of sixteen, enlisted in General Greene's command, came to Georgia from North Carolina and located in this neighborhood.

Page White, a native of Virginia and a veteran of the first war for independence, settled here soon after the Revolution, with his son, Stephen H. White, who became a man of some prominence in public affairs. The Caruhers family is an old one in Madison.

Men of Note. Dr. Crawford W. Long, the renowned discoverer of anaesthesia, was born in the town of Danielsville. His earliest Georgia ancestor,

Samuel Long, was one of the pioneer settlers of this part of the State. The latter was an Irish immigrant who, years before the War of the Revolution, settled at Carlisle, Pa. He held a Captain's commission in the patriot army, under the great Lafayette; and, at the close of the war, came to Georgia along with other Pennsylvanians, of Scotch-Irish stock. James Long, his son, the father of Dr. Long, was for twenty years postmaster of the town of Danielsville. He also served in both branches of the State Legislature. Judge Willis A. Hawkins, a former occupant of the Supreme Bench of Georgia, was born in the county of Madison. Danielsville was for many years the home of Judge David W. Meadow, a distinguished legislator and jurist.

MARION

Created by Legislative Act, December 14, 1827, from Muscogee and Lee Counties. Named for the noted Swamp Fox of the Revolution: General Francis Marion, of South Carolina. Tazewell, the original name of the county-seat, changed to Buena Vista, in 1847, to commemorate the famous battle of the Mexican War.

Tazewell was the original name of the present county-seat of Marion. It was changed to Buena Vista in 1847 to commemorate the great victory won by General Zachary Taylor in the Mexican War, at which time, with a force of only 4,800 men, he defeated an army of 20,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna. One of the most brilliant victories in American history, it gave the distinguished hero a popularity which made him President of the United States, on the old Whig ticket. An incident of the battle furnished the theme of Whittier's famous poem entitled: "The Angels of Buena Vista." It was here also that General Taylor's renowned son-in-law—Jefferson Davis—then the Colonel of a Mississippi regiment, won his military spurs.

Original Settlers. As given by White, the original settlers of Marion were: Thomas Bivins, D. M. Burkhalter, J. Burkhalter, Morgan Kemp, Reuben Kemp, Randall Stewart, D. Owens, and R. Sellers.

To the foregoing list of early settlers may be added: G. W. C. Munro, a descendant, on his mother's side, of a surgeon in the French army who came to America with the famous Count D'Estaing. The list should also include: John Sims, Henry Jossey, George L. Smith, Benjamin A. Story, and Judge E. A. Miller.

MERIWETHER

Created by Legislative Act, December 14, 1827, from Troup County. Named for General David Meriwether, a distinguished officer of the State militia, frequently employed by the Federal government in treaty negotiations with the Indians. Greeneville, the county-seat, named for General Nathanael Greene, of the Revolution.

David Meriwether came of an old Virginia family, connected by marriage with the Washingtons and the Lewises. In the operations around Savannah, in 1781, he distinguished himself for gallantry as a young lieutenant in a company of Virginians; but prior to this time he had witnessed service under Washington at Trenton, Brandywine, and Monmouth. Settling in Wilkes County, in 1785, he became one of the trustees of the local academy; and, some few years later, when the building was finished, he urged the Senatus Academicus to locate the State University, at Washington, Ga., but without success. He gave the land on which the first Methodist school in Georgia was located, near Coke's Chapel in Wilkes, and here Jesse Mercer, John Forsyth, and William H. Crawford were enrolled as pupils. Daniel Grant, one of his near-by neighbors, was perhaps the first man in the State, from conscientious motives, to free his slaves; and, while a member of the Legislature, General Meriwether caused the enactment of a measure, legalizing the terms of Daniel Grant's will. From 1802 to 1807,

General Meriwether was a member of Congress. He was also employed to represent the Federal Government from time to time in treaty negotiations with the Indians, and became a Brigadier-General in the State militia, under appointment from Governor Irwin. On retiring from public life he settled upon a plantation near Athens, where the remainder of his days were spent. Due chiefly to the influence of the Rev. Hope Hull, he became an ardent Methodist. General Meriwether died at his home, near Athens, where he sleeps in an unmarked grave. His son, James Meriwether, became a member of Congress and was one of the commissioners to negotiate the treaty of 1825 at Indian Springs, by which instrument the remainder of the Creek lands in Georgia were ceded to the whites.

The Old Harris Home. Near the town center of Greenville, stands a fine old colonial mansion which enjoys a somewhat unique distinction in the political and social history of Georgia. It was built early in the ante-bellum period by a wealthy planter who in his day was widely known throughout the State—Henry Harris. He came to Meriwether from Wilkes soon after the new county was opened to settlement, accompanied by his family, including a son, then two years old. The latter, Henry R. Harris, became a man of note. He represented Georgia in Congress from 1872 to 1878 and from 1884 to 1886; and also held the office of Third Assistant Postmaster-General under President Cleveland. The old pioneer, Henry Harris, was furthermore the ancestor of two distinguished chief-magistrates: Governor Luther E. Hall, of Louisiana and Governor John M. Slaton, of Georgia. The latter descends through his daughter, Nancy, who married a Martin; the former through his daughter, Elizabeth. The handsome old home sits well back from the highway, embowered in the shade of a beautiful grove of trees. During the opulent

days of the old regime, it was the scene of many brilliant fetes, nor has the hospitality dispensed in the Harris home since the war been lacking in the fragrant suggestions of an earlier time. Here four generations of the family have lived; and one of the fine old heir-looms of the mansion is an oil painting of the noted old pioneer, which bears no fanciful or far-fetched resemblance to his great-grandson, Governor Slaton. The origin of the Harris family of Georgia is said to ante-date the period of the Norman conquest.

The Old Warner Home. There clusters around the picturesque old home of the late Chief-Justice Hiram Warner, in the town of Greenville, a wealth of historic associations. It was not until his elevation to the bench of the Coweta Circuit that the noted jurist became a resident of Greenville but here the remainder of his long career of public life in Georgia was spent—a period of nearly fifty years.

Judge Warner's Narrow Escape: An Episode of Wilson's Raid.

Volume II.

Warm Springs. Situated on a spur of Pine Mountain, some eight miles to the south-west of Greenville, are the famous Warm Springs. These noted thermal waters maintain a uniform temperature of 90 degrees and a constant supply of 1,400 gallons per minute. Colonel Absalom H. Chappell, in his "Miscellanies of Georgia", thus extols them. Says he: "Had such waters been found in any of the mountains around ancient Rome, marble aqueducts would have conveyed them to imperial palaces and marble bathing apartments would have welcomed them as they came gushing in. No fires save of

nature's own kindling have kept them at the same exact temperature through immemorial ages. The climate is worthy of the waters and the site worthy of both."

Original Settlers. According to White, the original settlers of Meriwether were: Colonel Wellborn, Marshall Martin, David Williams, Dr. Andrew Park, Abner Dunham, Freeman W. Blount, W. D. Alexander, William Harris, Henry Harris, Sr., Isaac Thrash, Allen Rowe, George C. Heard, William Gill, Lewis Pyrom, John P. Thompson, J. Hodnet, E. Peavy, Simion Petit, John Jones, Charles B. Harris, C. Campbell, Major Kendall, John H. Jones and E. Bradley.

To the foregoing list of pioneers may be added a number of others:

It was not long after the county was first opened to settlement that David Meriwether Terrell, a kinsman of the noted Georgian for whom this county was named, came to Meriwether from Wilkes, accompanied by his son, Dr. Joel E. G. Terrell; and here to the latter, on June 6, 1861, was born the future Governor and United States Senator—Joseph M. Terrell.

The Renders were also among the early pioneer settlers of Meriwether.

Dr. John F. Moreland, in whose home the celebrated Benjamin H. Hill was for several months a pupil, under the doctor's care, came into the county with the earliest immigrants.

Hope Tigner is said to have erected the first frame house ever built in Meriwether. Dr. George S. Tigner, of Atlanta, and Dr. E. A. Tigner, of Milledgeville, are numbered among his descendants.

The list of early settlers includes also: Austin V.

Corley, a soldier of the Revolution who came to Georgia from South Carolina, settling in Meriwether, where he died at the age of 105; William Sasser, a soldier of the war of 1812; Thomas Clark, Henry G. Clark, Cyprian Bulloch, Sr., Catlett Campbell, John L. Dixon, W. P. Norris, William Dunn, William Florence, J. C. Freeman, George Caldwell, John Slaton and Columbus Gay.

Meriwether's Distinguished Residents. Greenville, the county-seat of Meriwether, was for nearly half a century the home of the illustrious Chief-Justice Hiram Warner—a name historic in Georgia's annals. Though a native of New England, Judge Warner cast his lot with the people of Georgia in early manhood and became thoroughly identified with them in fortune. When the Supreme Court was organized, in 1845, he was called to a seat on this august bench, in association with Joseph H. Lumpkin and Eugenius A. Nisbet, forming with them "the great judicial triumvirate of Georgia." He afterwards served the State in Congress; and resuming the ermine of the Supreme Court he became Chief-Justice, an office which he held by two separate appointments. His distinguished grandson, Judge Hiram Warner Hill, after serving the State on the Railroad Commission and in the General Assembly has been elevated to a seat on the same lofty tribunal over which his noted grandfather so long presided.

Besides having given the State a Chief-Justice, it is furthermore the distinction of Meriwether to have furnished three occupants to the Gubernatorial chair of Georgia. In 1853, John P. Atkinson, a native of the State of North Carolina, settled at Oakland, in the north-eastern part of the county, with a large retinue of slaves; and here the future Governor of the State, William Y. Atkinson, was born. The latter afterwards located at Newnan for the practice of law. Governor Joseph M.

Terrell and Governor John M. Slaton were also natives of Meriwether. Governor Terrell, besides occupying the chair of Governor, served in both branches of the General Assembly and became Attorney General of the State and United States Senator. He succeeded to the toga, in 1910, by appointment of the Governor, on the death of the lamented Alexander S. Clay, but ill-health retired him from the public service before the expiration of the full term. Governor Slaton,* when still an infant, came with his parents to Atlanta, where his father, Prof. Wm. F. Slaton, was for more than a quarter of a century Superintendent of the local public schools, in which office a gifted son, Prof. Wm. M. Slaton, succeeded him. Governor Slaton has served the State both as Speaker of the House and as President of the Senate. He has always been a leader; and the toga of the American Senate will doubtless be his ultimate measure of reward. Henry R. Harris a kinsman of Governor Slaton occupied a seat in Congress for eight years; and, under President Cleveland held the office of Third Assistant Postmaster General of the United States.

Wm. T. Revill: A Noted Educator. One of the most distinguished educators of Georgia, at a time when strong men were needed to serve the State, was long a resident of Greenville: Hon Wm.

* The writer carries on his right hand a memorial to Governor Slaton. We were college mates at Athens, members of the same fraternity but of different classes. He was a senior, I was a sophomore. In those days everyone called him "Jack." One evening Jack and I attended a Methodist revival meeting in an old cotton ware-house near the campus. During the long prayer, he took me by the hand, and either in a spirit of sheer mischief or because the devotional mood was upon him, Jack began to bend the writer's little finger near the upper joint. The circumstances of the moment forbade an outcry on the part of the victim, though a little shouting might not have been out of place in a meeting of this character. The pressure continued until finally there came a snap. For days thereafter the swollen member was encased in splints. Jack graduated with the first honor in the class of 1886; and when, twenty-four years later, he swept the State with the greatest tidal wave on record, it was a victory in keeping with the leadership which he maintained in his college days.

T. Revill. The duty of equipping for public life two of the State's foremost Chief-Executives devolved upon this accomplished gentleman. They were Governor Wm. Y. Atkinson and Governor Joseph M. Terrell, the latter of whom received almost his entire educational training from Prof. Revill. In addition to these brilliant pupils, he also taught Hon. Hiram Warner Hill, a member of the present Supreme Court of Georgia; Hon. J. Render Terrell, Solicitor General of the Coweta Circuit; Judge T. A. Atkinson, Judge H. H. Revill, and a host of others scarcely less gifted. Prof. Revill was a first honor graduate of Emory College and a class-mate of the late Bishop Atticus G. Haygood. On coming to Meriwether from Tuskegee, Ala., he first took charge of the Greenville Institute after which he established his celebrated private school. Prof. Revill died in 1904 while a member-elect of the State Legislature and was succeeded in this office by his son, Hon. H. H. Revill, the present Judge of the Greenville City Court. The Judge was born while Governor Atkinson was an inmate of the Revill home, intent upon acquiring his education. Though an unpretentious citizen, more anxious to kindle ambition in his pupils than to seek honors for himself; fully satisfied if he implanted in them high and noble ideals; zealous always for truth; Wm. T. Revill has stamped his impress indelibly and enduringly upon the annals of Georgia.

MILLER

Created by Legislative Act, February 26, 1856, from Baker and Early Counties. Named for Hon. Andrew J. Miller, of Augusta, a distinguished ante-bellum legislator and jurist. Colquitt, the county-seat, named for the noted Judge Walter T. Colquitt, one of the greatest of Georgia's statesmen and orators.

Andrew J. Miller was an eminent legislator who served with distinction in the Senate of Georgia for nearly twenty years and was twice the presiding officer

of this important body of lawmakers. He was born in Camden County, Ga., near old St. Mary's, on March 21, 1806, and died in Augusta, Ga., February 3, 1856, still short of the half-century mark. At the time of his death he was president of the Medical College of Georgia, city attorney of Augusta, Captain of the Oglethorpe Infantry, and a director in various corporations. He was also at one time a judge of the Middle Circuit. He distinguished himself in the Legislature of Georgia as a champion of the legal rights of women.

Original Settlers. See Early from which county Miller was formed.

Two pioneer citizens residing in Miller when the county was first opened to settlement, in 1856, both of them men of mark, were Judge Isaac Bush and Dr. Elijah B. Bush. The former became the first ordinary of the county, but he resigned this office to enter the State Senate. The latter was a noted surgeon and physician of southwest Georgia. They were half-brothers. The grandfather of these men, William Bush, came to Georgia from North Carolina, with the famous General David E. Blackshear. James Bush, his son, the father of the Bush boys, was three times married and reared a family of twenty children. W. T. Cheshire and C. L. Whitehead represented Miller in the secession convention at Milledgeville five years after the county was formed.

To the list of pioneers may be added: J. S. Bush, Jame Cook, F. E. Fudge, G. P. Shingle, C. J. Spence, Dr. J. P. Cook, M. B. Shepard, J. W. Bailey, and Dr. P. E. Wilkin, who were among the first settlers to locate at Colquitt; and C. T. Babcock and Judge Bush Vann, of Babcock.*

* These names were furnished by Judge B. B. Bush, ordinary of Miller.

MILTON

Created by Legislative Act, December 18, 1857, from parts of three counties: Cherokee, Forsyth, and Cobb, originally Cherokee. Named for Hon. John Milton, a patriotic public official, who kept the records of the State from falling into the hands of the British, during the Revolution. Apharetta, the county-seat. The name was coined from the first letter of the Greek alphabet.

John Milton was Georgia's first Secretary of State; and to this patriotic and faithful public servant is due the preservation of the official records of Georgia, when Savannah fell into the hands of the British during the Revolution. At the imminent risk of his life, he first carried them to Charleston, S. C., thence to New Bern, N. C., and finally to Maryland, where they remained in security until the triumph of the American arms. John Milton did not take advantage of his civic duties to escape the hardships of service in the ranks. He entered the Continental army as a lieutenant and was at the battle of King's Mountain. When lower Georgia was overrun by the enemy, Wilkes and Richmond Counties, through delegates chosen for the purpose, formed an executive committee, of which Colonel Milton became a member, and, for a while, he became the dominant factor in civil affairs. On the surrender of Fort Howe, he was made a prisoner and for nine months was incarcerated in a dungeon of the old Spanish fort, at St. Augustine, Fla. The re-capture of Savannah found him before the walls with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was subsequently twice re-elected Secretary of State; and in the first election for President of the United States such was his popularity that he received the votes of several of the Georgia electors. He died on his plantation near Louisville, Ga. Colonel Milton was a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His descendants include a number of distinguished men and women, among them, a son of General Homer V. Milton, an officer of note in the war of 1812; a grandson, Governor John Milton, of Florida; a great-grandson, General William H. Milton, of the Confederate Army; and a great-great-granddaughter,

Mrs. William Y. Atkinson, widow of the late Governor of Georgia.

Original Settlers. See Cherokee, from which county Milton was formed.

Included among the early comers into Milton may be mentioned also; Wm. P. Maxwell, who owned a farm of 480 acres near Alpharetta; David R. Morris, James Thomason; Givens White Arnold, for whom the little village of Arnold was named; Clark Howell, the father of Captain Evan P. Howell, of Atlanta; Jackson Graham and J. C. Street. The two last named pioneers represented Milton in the Secession Convention at Milledgeville in 1861.

MITCHELL

Created by Legislative Act, December 21, 1857, from Baker County, originally Early. Named for General David B. Mitchell, an officer of the State militia and one of Georgia's most noted chief-executives. Camilla, the county-seat, named for the Governor's daughter, Miss Camilla Mitchell.

David B. Mitchell, twice Governor of Georgia, was a native of Scotland, where he was born, October 22, 1766. The circumstances under which he came to Georgia are replete with interest. Dr. David Brydie, an uncle for whom he was named, preceded him to America by several years; and, becoming a surgeon in the American army, during the War of the Revolution, he attended General Screven, when he fell mortally wounded in an ambuscade, near Midway Church. He accumulated quite a fortune in the practice of medicine, which at his death he bequeathed to his namesake and nephew, then a youth of seventeen, in the distant highlands of Scotland. It was for the purpose of settling the affairs of the Brydie

estate that young Mitchell in 1783 came to Savannah; but he was so pleased with the outlook that he decided to try his fortunes in the new world. He studied law, went to the State Legislature, where he fought the Yazoo Fraud, became a Major-General in the State militia, and, finally, in 1809, Governor of Georgia. To the latter office he was again elected in 1815, after an interval of two years. These were troublous times, covering the period of the second war with England, but Governor Mitchell proved himself equal to the demands of the hour. President Monroe, in 1817, appointed him agent to the Creek Nation, to accept which post of honor he resigned the office of Governor; and he subsequently concluded upon advantageous terms a treaty of peace with the Indians. Though his conduct of affairs, during this period of high excitement was not exempt from criticism, in certain quarters, nothing detrimental to his character could be found. It was even charged that he was smuggling African slaves into the United States, through the Gulf ports, deriving large sums of money from this illicit traffic, in flagrant violation of the Federal Constitution. He died at his home in Milledgeville, Ga., on April 22, 1837, and was buried in the local cemetery, where the Legislature caused a monument to be erected over his grave, in recognition of his services to Georgia.

Original Settlers. See Baker, from which county Mitchell was formed; also Early, the parent county of this section of Georgia.

Major Robert J. Bacon, a native of Liberty County, Ga., founded the town of Baconton, in 1858. He was a gentleman of rare culture and a planter of large means, who conducted his extensive farming operations on strictly scientific principles. He was one of the chief

personal factors in the development of southwest Georgia. DeWitt C. Bacon and George M. Bacon were also early owners of large landed interests in Mitchell. The former established the town of DeWitt. The Bacons demonstrated to the world the fertility of this region. They opened here the first peach orchard in the wire grass, with 20,000 trees, besides experimenting also with pears and pecans.

In 1883, Judson L. Hand, of Pelham, was the largest naval stores operator in the United States. He was also at this time the largest grower of watermelons. With the changed conditions in this section of the State, he has turned his attention to other inerests. He is today one of the largest land-owners and one of the wealthiest financiers in southwest Georgia. He has represented the State in both branches of the General Assembly and has been a power in politics.

Included among the pioneer spirits of this section of Georgia may be mentioned also: Wm. T. Cox and Jesse Read, who represented Mitchell in the Secession Convention at Milledgeville in 1861; Judge John L. Underwood, who was both a jurist and a Presbyterian minister; Absalom Jackson, with his two sons, Green S. and George W. Jackson, Daniel Palmer, Joseph Ellis, David West, Daniel McElvain, Rev. J. J. Bradford, Judge John Sapp, Laban Rackley, Stokes Walton, James B. West, John West, Troup Butler, Cuthbert Adams, Leonard Acres, Rev. Moses Smith, Moab Gregory, Shade Gregory, M. F. Davis, Calvin Bullard, Asa Joiner, Alfred Joiner, Col. B. M. Cox, Henry Nelson, Sam Alligood, Hilary Alligood, William Collins, Israel Maples, Andrew Cumbie, C. W. Collins, John Tyus, Owen Ivey, and Clem Walker.*

Some of the earliest settlers to locate at Camilla were: David West, Thomas West, John W. Pearce, Alexander Puckett, Andrew Cumbie, William Sharp, Gibson West, Thomas Colquitt, Dr. W. Cox, and Dr. H. C. Dasher.

* Names furnished by J. H. Powell, County School Commissioner of Mitchell.

MONROE

Created by Legislative Act, May 15, 1821, out of lands acquired from the Creeks under the first treaty of Indian Springs, in the same year. Named for James Monroe, author of the famous Monroe doctrine and fifth President of the United States. Forsyth, the county-seat, named for the illustrious orator and statesman of Georgia, Hon. John Forsyth, who, while occupying the office of United States Minister to Spain, negotiated the purchase of Florida, in 1819, from King Ferdinand VII. When organized in 1821 Monroe embraced Pike and Upson and in part Bibb, Butts, and Spalding.

Revolutionary Soldiers. Anderson Redding, a veteran of the Revolution, died in Monroe, on February 9, 1843, at the age of 80. The following account of him is preserved in Historical Collections of Georgia: "No sooner had he arrived at manhood than he was enrolled among those who determined to be free. He served under his country's banner with a patriot's zeal and devotion. He was present at the consummation of American liberty; the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. The recollections of the glorious day lingered long in his memory, a rehearsal of which often caused him to feel as though the ardor and buoyancy of early days were yet fresh upon him, while a big round tear would fall and moisten the old man's cheek."

Rev. Isaac Smith, who died in this county, in 1834, aged 76 years, was another Revolutionary soldier, who fought under Washington. Says White:* "He was present at most of the principal actions which were fought by this distinguished leader, and although his term of service expired before the close of the war, yet he was present as a volunteer at the capturing of Cornwallis at Yorktown; after which he retired from military life and was soon after, under the preaching of the Methodists, awakened and converted, and called of God to preach deliverance to the captives and the opening of the prison doors to those who were bound by the fetters of sin."

Wm. Jones, a patriot of the Revolution, was granted a Federal pension in 1814, while a resident of Monroe.

* Historical Collections of Georgia, Monroe County, Savannah, 1854.

Eight miles from Forsyth, near the public highway to Griffin, lies buried an old soldier of the first war for independence--William Ogletree. His grave in the family burial ground is at present unmarked, but the spot has been identified beyond any question and will be marked by the Piedmont Continental Chapter of the D. A. R. Between Yatesville and Cullodon, in a grave at present unmarked, sleeps William Haygood also a patriot of '76. His grave will likewise be marked by this same Chapter.*

Monroe was settled almost exclusively by Georgia people who came from the adjacent counties. The new immigrants were deeply religious. They were also wide-awake, intelligent, and eager to grasp large opportunities. The first railway enterprise ever projected in the State was the famous old Monroe Road, a line which was afterwards merged into the Central of Georgia. It was built to connect the new town of Forsyth with the little metropolis of Macon, on the Ocmulgee River. The line was completed to Forsyth early in the forties; and by means of this steel highway the ambitious little county-seat of Monroe was the first interior town of Georgia to connect with a stream open to navigation.

Bessie Tift College. Bessie Tift College, located at Forsyth, is one of the oldest institutions in the State for the higher education of women. It is the outgrowth of a school taught by the Rev. E. J. C. Thomas, in a building known as the Monroe Railway Bank and owned by the Masons. In 1850, the citizens of Forsyth acquired the property, enlarged the building, and established here the Forsyth Collegiate Institute, under the

* Mrs. Richard P. Brooks, of Forsyth, Ga., Regent Piedmont Continental Chapter D. A. R.

government of an interdenominational board of trustees. It was duly incorporated, and Dr. W. C. Wilkes, a distinguished educator, became the president. Two years later the old Monroe Bank building was abandoned. The growth of the institution demanded ampler quarters, and for this purpose the old Botanic College building was acquired in an unfinished condition and put in readiness for occupancy by this school. It was not long thereafter before the Baptists of Forsyth by an agreement in equity obtained exclusive ownership and control of the plant; and from the date of this transfer it became the Monroe Female College. Dr. Wilkes remained at the helm for seventeen years, after which Dr. Shaler G. Hillyer, a noted Baptist divine, became president. In 1879, the plant was almost completely destroyed by fire, a disaster little short of fatal to the institution.

But friends came to the rescue. It rose once more from the ashes, and in 1898, the college became the property of the Georgia Baptist Convention and the support of the denomination throughout the State was henceforth insured. The presidents of the institution, succeeding Dr. Wilkes, have been as follows: Dr. Shaler G. Hillyer, 1867-1873; Prof. R. T. Asbury, 1873-1884; Rev. Moses M. McCall, 1884-1885; Prof. R. T. Asbury, 1885-1890; Rev. J. E. Powell, 1890-1895; Rev. Marshall H. Lane, 1895-1897; Mrs. C. D. Crawley, 1897-1898; Rev. S. C. Hood, 1898-1899; Dr. A. A. Marshall, 1899-1900; and Prof. C. H. S. Jackson, LL.D., since 1900 to the present time. Under the wise direction of Dr. Jackson, a new era of growth began. The present executive head of the institution proved to be a masterful administrator. There has been no backward step since he formally took charge, and today the institution is one of the foremost in the land, enjoying the liberal patronage of many States. In 1907, the name of the school was changed to the Bessie Tift College, in compliment to one of the most generous friends of the institution, Mr. H. H. Tift, of Tifton, Ga. His wife, nee Miss Bessie Willingham, was a graduate

of this school, in the class of 1878, and one of the most unwearied workers in the cause of her alma mater. To Mr. W. D. Upshaw, an eloquent layman, much credit is also due for raising funds throughout the State, and one of the handsomest buildings on the campus bears the name of Mr. Upshaw's mother. By reason of an accident in early youth, Mr. Upshaw has not walked for thirty years without his crutches, but in spite of this handicap he has been one of the most magnetic advocates of temperance reform and one of the most zealous champions of education. He was a recognized leader in the fight for State-wide prohibition.

According to Dr. George G. Smith, the first brick church ever erected by Methodists in Georgia was built in the town of Forsyth. It is also a fact for which this same authority vouches that the Congregational Methodist church, a body which is Congregational in form of government and Methodist in doctrine, was first organized in the county of Monroe. The Presbyterians were never strong in this locality, but the Episcopalians hoped at one time to establish here an educational center. At Montpelier, fourteen miles from Forsyth, was formerly located the Georgia Episcopal Institute, founded by Gazaway B. Lamar, at one time a resident of Savannah, afterwards of New York.

Historic Culloden.

Volume II.

The Falls of the
Towaliga.

Volume II.

Original Settlers. The first comers into Monroe, according to White, were: O. Woodward, B. Rogers, P. Lacy, Rev. O. Rogers, Job Taylor, T. Harpue,

A. Ponder, Mr. Lester, Williamson Mims, John Brown, E. Brown, A. Chapman, A. Lockett, A. Redding, Thomas Holland, Simon Brooks, Thomas Dewberry, Josiah Horton, A. Davis, Joseph Dunn, Moses Dumas, Benjamin Dumas, D. Ponder, Thomas Battle, E. Jackson, A. Chappell, W. P. Henry, Wilkins Hunt, Andrew West, Rev. G. Christian, Dr. Brown, Dr. E. W. Jones, David McDade, Dr. Law, and George W. Gordon.

On June 3, 1822, at the home of H. H. Lumpkin, Esq., nine miles northwest of Forsyth, was held the first session of the Superior Court in Monroe, Judge Christopher B. Strong presiding. A. G. Saffold was Solicitor-General. The following citizens qualified as Grand Jurors: George Cabaniss, Isaac Welch, Abner Lockett, James D. Lester, Hugh W. Ector, Lemuel Gresham, Henry Wimberly, John C. Willis, Thomas Wynn, Wood Moreland, David Dumas, Roland Parham, William Saunders, John Hamil, James Slattings, Joseph Youngblood, William D. Wright, William Bell and Jesse Evans.

There were numerous instances of longevity among the early settlers. Mrs. Haygood died at the age of 93. Says an old newspaper: "She was born on Christmas, married on Christmas and baptized on Christmas." John Watson was 86 at the time of his death. Mr. Harper was 90, and Mrs. Brooks was between 80 and 90. W. A. Wheeler and Benjamin Haygood were each 83. Mrs. Sarah Woodward reached the age of 84. Aaron Jordan was 82 when he died, and the following old residents reached the age of 80: John Chappell, Philemon Lacy, Rev. Richard Holmes, Mrs. Richard Holmes, Mrs. Joiner, Simon Brooks and Major Sullivan. Jesse Powell died at 81.

To the foregoing list of early settlers may be added a number of others who came within the next decade:

Robert McGough, a soldier of the War of 1812, came to Monroe from Jones, with the first band of immigrants and blazed a trail through the forest to a place on Tobesofkee Creek, where he built his home. He was a large land-owner and a man of affairs. Mr. McGough died at the age of 96.

In 1821, Elbridge G. Cabaniss, then a youth of nineteen, settled in the town of Forsyth, where he became principal of the local academy; and, after teaching for a few years, he studied law, rose to a seat on the Superior Court Bench, and became one of the foremost jurists of his day in Georgia. The family originated in one of the cantons of French Switzerland, where it bore a conspicuous part in the great Protestant reformation. Several of the sons of Judge Cabaniss became distinguished men, including Thomas B. Cabaniss, a member of Congress, and H. H. Cabaniss, a journalist of note and a man of affairs. His daughter, Eliza, married Judge Cincinnatus Peeples.

Caleb Norwood, a native of England, settled in 1830 at Colloden. He carried Jane Manson, a Tennessee lady, of Scotch-Irish parentage, who became the mother of the future United States Senator, Thomas Manson Norwood.

Andrew West, the grandfather of General A. J. West, was also an early settler of Monroe. The list also includes: Dr. B. F. Chambliss, a pioneer settler at Culloiden; Andrew Zellner, for whom the town of Zellner was named, and the father of Judge B. H. Zellner; Anderson Redding, a soldier of the Revolution; Thomas Redding, his son; Isaac Smith, a minister of the gospel and a soldier in the first war for independence; Dr. James Thweat, a surgeon in the War of 1812; Alexander Parker, a soldier in the Indian Wars; Davis Smith, John Moore, Ivy Brooks; Dr. Daniel B. Searcy, a noted physician and a man of large means; Samuel Barron, Thomas Hollis, John C. Anderson, Hardy Lassiter, William Rowe, Wil-

liam Glenn, Henry W. Walton, the Sharps, the Willinghams, the Worshams, and other well-known families.

Monroe's Distinguished Residents. Some of the most distinguished residents of Monroe lived in the town of Culloden, viz., Judge Thomas M. Norwood, a former United States Senator from Georgia, a noted author, and a well-known jurist; Judge Alexander M. Speer, a former occupant of the Supreme Bench of Georgia; Dr. Eustace W. Speer, a noted Methodist divine, at one time professor of Belle Lettres in the University of Georgia; Colonel N. J. Hammond, a former member of Congress and a great lawyer; Governor James Milton Smith, a former Chief-Magistrate of Georgia; and the two widely-beloved Methodist ministers, Dr. W. F. Cook and Dr. J. O. A. Cook.

Besides these may be mentioned a number of others identified with the town of Forsyth. The list includes: Judge Robert P. Trippe, a former member of Congress, afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia; Judge Cincinnatus Peeples, one of the ablest jurists of the State, for years Judge of the Atlanta Circuit; Judge E. G. Cabaniss, also a noted jurist; his son, Thomas B. Cabaniss, a former member of Congress, afterwards a jurist of high rank; Colonel Robert L. Berner, a distinguished lawyer, who was commissioned to command a regiment of volunteers in the Spanish-American War; General L. L. Griffin, the first president of the old Monroe Road, for whom the town of Griffin was named; William H. Head, a distinguished financier and legislator, also a veteran of two wars, the Mexican and the Civil; O. H. B. Bloodworth, a brilliant lawyer, at one time a strong minority candidate for Congress; Bartow S. Willingham, author of the famous Willingham prohibition bill, introduced in the Legislature sometime in the nienties, and a host of others no less worthy of mention. General Philip

Cook began the practice of law in Forsyth, but later removed to Americus.

MONTGOMERY

Created by Legislative Act, December 19, 1793, from Washington and Wilkinson Counties. Named for Major-General Richard Montgomery, an illustrious soldier of the Revolution, who fell mortally wounded at the siege of Quebec, in 1775. To express a fitting sense of the public loss, Congress ordered a monument to be executed by a noted artist of the city of Paris and to be placed in front of St. Paul's Church in the city of New York. The body of Gen. Montgomery reposed for forty-two years on the heights of Quebec; but, in 1818, it was brought to New York for final re-interment in a crypt of St. Paul's Church, where it today rests. Mount Vernon, named for the home of Gen. Washington, on the Potomac River. When organized in 1793, Montgomery embraced Tattnall and Wheeler and in part Johnson and Emanuel.

The Tomb of Governor Troup. Seven miles from Soperton, on what was originally one of the numerous plantations of Governor Troup, sleeps the great apostle of State Rights. The grave is located in a clump of woods, perhaps a quarter of a mile from a private farm road and is reached by means of a foot-path running through an old field of corn. There was a movement started some time ago to remove the remains of the old Governor to Dublin, the county-seat of the county where two of his plantations—Valdosta and Val-lombrosa—were formerly located; and where his last will and testament is on file in the ordinary's office at the court-house. It is to be hoped that the great Georgian will not be permitted to remain long in this unvisited spot. Surrounding the grave is a massive wall of rock, giving to the little burial ground the aspect of an old castle which has fallen into ruins. In the center of the enclosure stands a handsome shaft of granite, the top of which can be seen rising above the walls. It was built by Governor Troup himself to commemorate a favorite brother, who preceded him to the grave by some eight years; and on the monument he placed this inscription:

Erected by G. M. Troup, the brother, and G. M. Troup, Jr., the nephew, as a tribute of affection to the memory of R. L. Troup, who died Sept. 23, 1848, aged 64 years. An honest man with a good mind and a good heart.

On a marble plate, at the base of the monument, appears the inscription to the old Governor:

George Michael Troup. Born Sept. 8, 1780. Died Apr. 26, 1756. No epitaph can tell his worth. The history of Georgia must perpetuate his virtues and commemorate his patriotism. There he teaches us, the argument being exhausted, to stand by our arms.

Original Settlers. According to White, the first families to settle in Montgomery were: The Connors, the Alstons, the McMillans, the McCranies, the McLeods, the Walls, and the Adamses. (See also Washington, from which county Montgomery was formed).

Gathered from various other sources, the names of some of the early settlers include: David McMillan, Malcolm Currie, Duncan Currie, Asa Adams, John McArthur, Angus McLeod, Malcolm McMillan, John McRae, Farquhar McRae, Alexander Talmadge McLeod, William Archibald McLeod, George M. Troup McLeod, Christopher McRae, William D. Wall, and Jesse M. Wall.

Most of the early settlers of Montgomery were Scotchmen. They possessed no connection with the band of Highlanders who came to Georgia by invitation of Oglethorpe and settled at Darien. The greater number of them migrated to this section of the State from the mountains of North Carolina, at the close of the Revolution.

MORGAN

Created by Legislative Act, December 10, 1807, from Baldwin. Named for General Daniel Morgan, of the Revolution. Madison the county-seat, named for James Madison, Father of the Constitution and fifth President of the United States.

Madison: Where a Great Humorist Began His Career. Madison, the county-seat of Morgan, was for several years the western terminus of the Georgia Railroad. The line was completed to this point early in the forties and the town immediately began to bristle with new life. Here Colonel C. R. Hanleiter started a paper called "*The Southern Miscellany*", to the editorial chair of which Colonel Wm. T. Thompson was called; and while editing this weekly sheet the latter began to write, over the pen-name of Major Jones, a series of letters which were destined to make him famous. Says Dr. R. J. Massey, the well-known writer, who was living in Madison at the time, now an octogenarian: "I was always anxious for Saturday to come so that I could go to town, do the errands for the family, get "*The Miscellany*", mount old Bess, place the reins carefully over her neck and on the way home read Major Jones." The letters were designed to portray the real character of the Georgia cracker prior to the advent of railroads.

Two female colleges flourished here before the war—the Madison Female College and the Georgia Female College. But the religious life of Madison in the early days was not by any means apostolic. The people were backward in the matter of building churches, though an occasional religious meeting was held in the court-house. It was not until 1827—two full decades after the county was organized—that the steeple of the first little house of worship in Madison began to point heavenward. This pioneer edifice was built and occupied by the Methodists. The completion of the church witnessed a great revival in the community which fired the Presbyterians and the Baptists. For several years after the war the growth

of Madison was not rapid, but since the building of the Macon and Northern Railroad, now a part of the Central, it has entered upon a career of prosperity little short of phenomenal.

Kingston is no longer to be found upon the map of Morgan, but in the early thirties it was a sprightly little town large enough to contest with Eatonton for a much coveted distinction. The famous convention which met at Eatonton in 1833 to further the cause of internal improvements petitioned the Legislature to survey a line from Augusta westward, for the purpose of constructing either a railroad or a turnpike; and Kingston competed at this time with Eatonton for the terminal honors. To-day it is one of the forgotten towns of Georgia.

When General Sherman passed through Morgan on his destructive march to the sea, during the Civil War, the only mill in his wake to escape destruction was owned by Peter Walton. It is said that the mill was saved by the intercession of the negroes who informed the officers that to destroy the mill meant starvation to the negroes of three counties. His purpose to destroy the mill was thus thwarted.

Tomb of Benjamin Fitzpatrick. One mile to the south of the Georgia Railroad, near Buckhead, on the edge of a deep wood, is the grave of an old Revolutionary soldier—Benjamin Fitzpatrick. The inscription on the yellow tombstone contains no reference to his military career, but the records of the county attest the part which he took in the drama of hostilities. He came of vigorous Scotch-Irish stock, and was in his thirty-second year when the Declaration of

Independence was signed. Inscribed on his tomb is the following quaint epitaph, almost obliterated by time:

Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Fitzpatrick who departed this life Nov. 21, 1821, in the 75th year of his age. Remember, youth, I once was young, but three score and fifteen years have come and unto my grave I must go. Prepare, my friends for another world.

As a crude attempt at decoration there is carved underneath this inscription, by way of emphasizing the solemn adjuration of the old soldier, a coffin.

On Nov. 3, 1912, the last resting place of this revered patriot of '76 was still further marked by a handsome slab, and the exercises held under the auspices of the Henry Walton Chapter of the D. A. R. were witnessed by a large concourse of people. Master Benjamin Fitzpatrick, two years of age, the youngest descendant of the old soldier, drew the veil disclosing the neat work of art. The following program was rendered:

Invocation—Rev. C. B. Arendall.

Song—"America."

Address—Judge K. S. Anderson.

Unveiling of stone by Master Benjamin Fitzpatrick.

Sketch of Benjamin Fitzpatrick's life—Miss Adelaide Douglas.

Historic Poem—Hon. P. M. Atkinson.

Song, "Lest We Forget"—Miss Hallie McHenry.

Benediction—Rev. Mr. Brownlee.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick was the father of seven sons and five daughters. He is survived by many descendants representing some of the best people of Georgia and of other States. Among these are the Fitzpatricks, the Waltons, the Butlers, the Godfreys, and the Higs, of Morgan.

The inscription on the handsome slab unveiled by the Henry Walton Chapter reads as follows:

"Benjamin Fitzpatrick, pioneer citizen of Morgan County and Revolutionary soldier, to whose memory the Henry Walton chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution dedicates this stone, July 4, 1912."

James Ware, a patriot of '76, is buried somewhere near Madison.

Love-Affair of Mr. Stephens. On leaving the State University, in 1832, Alexander H. Stephens taught

school for several months in Madison,

where he assisted Mr. Leander A. Lewis. To quote from an authorized biography of the statesman*, there is an episode connected with his sojourn in Madison, which he did not reveal until forty years later. One of the pupils at this school was a young girl, lovely in person and character, from whom the teacher learned more than is to be found in books, and he grew to love her with an affection which was all the greater because it was condemned to silence and hopelessness. The poor student, with no prospect of worldly advancement, the invalid, who looked forward to an early death, must not speak of love or think of marrying; and he did not mention it either to her or to any one else, until more than a generation had passed, and then to only one friend. So he leaves the place, traveling at night, with a violent headache and with thoughts which can be easily imagined.

Notwithstanding the beardless face and slender figure of the young teacher, he maintained discipline in the school room. Mr. Stephens alludes to this period of his

* R. M. Johnston and W. H. Browne in *Life of Alexander H. Stephens*, Philadelphia, 1878.

life in one of his letters; it was a time of great dejection, due to ill-health. Says he: "In after-life, I have often met my old scholars. David A. Vason, of Dougherty County, [later a judge of the Superior Court], I prepared for college; also his brother, the doctor, in Alabama. I left Madison with a good impression of the people toward me. Before I left college, I had become dispeptic, and was subject to severe nervous headaches, which increased greatly in severity while I was in Madison. My long walks, I am convinced were injurious to me. Before the expiration of the term, I made arrangements, through my old class-mate and room-mate, William LeConte, to teach a private school for his father the next year. The trustees at Madison wished to retain me, but I told them of my engagement, and we parted in friendship and with good feelings on both sides. I shall never forget the day I left the town."

Original Settlers. The first comers into Morgan, according to White, were Henry Carlton, Bedney Franklin, William Brown, Jesse Matthews, Charles Matthews, Dr. William Johnson, Lancelot Johnson, Adam G. Saffold, Reuben Mann, Dr. John Wingfield, D. W. Porter, Isham Fanning, and Jephtha Fanning.

In 1810, the first session of the Superior Court of Morgan was held in the home of Fields Kennedy, near Madison, and the first Grand Jury was composed of the following pioneer settlers: Nipper Adams, James Brannon, David Montgomery, Eli Townsend, James Mathews, William Noble, Paschal Harrison, Godfrey Zimmerman, William Randle, William Brown, Graves Harris, John Wyatt, S. Noble, C. Bond, A. J. Chadox, John Fielder, Daniel Bankston, William Swift, S. Walker, John Wal-

ker, Nathaniel Allen, Thomas Walls, Charles Smith, John Finley, John Cook, Andrew Nutt, Joseph Peeples, Wyley Heflin, and Thomas Heard.

To the foregoing list may be added some additional names gathered from various sources: John Towns, a soldier of the Revolution, located near the site of the present town of Madison, in 1810. He was the father of Governor George W. Towns, one of Georgia's ablest Chief-Executives and a former member of Congress. The list also includes Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Jesse Thomas, and William Wright, each of whom bore arms in the great struggle for independence; John Walker, a veteran of the War of 1812; Larkin Brooks, a soldier of the Indian Wars; William Mitchell, Abner Turner, Reuben Massey, Terrell Speed, John Robson, Samuel Shields, Abner Zachry, William Stokes, John W. Porter, Isaac Middlebrooks, Jeremiah Ivey, David Herring, Samuel Pennington, Thomas V. Allen, a soldier of the War of 1812; Peter Walton, a native of Virginia, and one of the first volunteers in the second war with England; Robert Rogers, Joseph Pennick, Peter Gaudier, Wm. D. Phillips, Wm. N. Newton, James Studdard, Josiah Barrett, Thomas B. Cheney, Thomas J. Burney, Silas Atkinson, N. B. Atkinson, and a number of others who were prominent in the county during the half century which preceded the war.

Morgan's Noted Residents. One of Georgia's most distinguished sons, United States Senator Joshua Hill, was long a resident of Madison; and here he lies buried. On the eve of the Civil War, Mr. Hill was a member of Congress. He was not only a strong Union man, but an anti-secessionist on the ground that such a remedy for existing evils was un-

constitutional. In taking this view of the fundamental law, he differed widely in opinion from the great majority of his fellow-citizens in Georgia, including even most of those who opposed secession. When the famous ordinance was passed by the Convention in Milledgeville, on January 19, 1861, Mr. Hill was the only member of the delegation in Congress who formally resigned. The others merely withdrew, feeling that by the action of the State in seceding from the Union they had automatically been recalled from the Federal councils. Mr. Hill was an old line Whig. The course which he took was thoroughly in accord with his patriotic convictions; but it required no small degree of moral courage to take such a step, since his action in effect acknowledged the authority of the United States government over a Representative from Georgia, after the State had rescinded the compact of Union. In 1868, with Dr. H. V. M. Miller, the "Demosthenes of the Mountains", Mr. Hill was elected to the United States Senate; but Georgia, in the meantime, having expelled the negro element from her State Legislature, they were not seated until near the end of the term for which they were commissioned. Mr. Hill by reason of his personal influence with President Grant, rendered the State an important service during the days of Reconstruction. In religious matters, he was strongly inclined toward agnosticism. His income from the practice of law was immense, and by wise investment he accumulated a fortune, which, at the time of his death, was estimated at \$250,000. He was one of the most conspicuous figures in the Constitutional Convention of 1877.

David E. Butler, a man of the most versatile genius, who served the State as Indian fighter, as a lawyer of high rank at the bar, as a legislator of note, and as a Baptist divine with few equals in the pulpit, was also a resident of Madison. It was Colonel Butler who was

chosen by the great Jesse Mercer to draw his last will and testament, under which document Mercer University was endowed with the handsome fortune which he left. As a public speaker, whether in the pulpit or before the jury, Colonel Butler was the peer of the very foremost in a land of orators. Nathaniel G. Foster, a former member of Congress and a noted jurist, lived here, where his brother, Albert G. Foster, was also a distinguished member of the bar. Adam Saffold was a famous lawyer of Madison in the ante-bellum days, while his brother, Reuben Saffold, was a noted pioneer physician. Dr. J. C. C. Blackburn, who for years edited the *Madisonian*, was a man of extraordinary gifts. Judge Alexander M. Speer lived here at one time, and Judge Augustus Reese made this town his home.

MURRAY

Created by Legislative Act, December 3, 1832, from Cherokee County. Named for Hon. Thomas W. Murray, a distinguished ante-bellum lawyer and legislator. Spring Place, the county-seat, so called from a noted spring in this locality, once a favorite resort of the Cherokee Indian. When first organized Murray was a large county embracing lands today included in five other counties: Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Whitefield and Walker.

Thomas W. Murray was for years a dominant factor in Georgia politics, though he died in the prime of life, without attaining to Congressional honors. He was a native of Lincoln County, Ga., where he was born in 1790. His father, David Murray, came to Georgia soon after the Revolution from Prince Edward County, Va., presumably with the colonists who accompanied General George Mathews. The subject of this sketch was a man of solid parts, not brilliant or magnetic, but industrious, efficient, and unimpeachably upright. Says Bernard Suttler:* "His personal independence led him at times to vote against the views of his party friends but his sense of honor made him proof against the wiles and schemes of the mere politician." He served in the Legislature

* Men of Mark in Georgia, edited by Ex-Gov. Wm. J. Northen, Atlanta, Ga.

continuously for something like sixteen years, and, during a part of this time, wielded the Speaker's gavel. He died in the early forties, on the eve of his election to Congress. Murray County was named for him while he was still in life, a compliment to which there are few parallels.

Indian Antiquities. Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr., in his chapter on DeSoto's march through Georgia, brings the Spanish adventurer to Coosawattee Old Town, which he identifies as the Gauxale, mentioned in the narrative accounts of the expedition. On reaching this point, the band was exhausted by hunger and fatigue. Says Colonel Jones:* "Perceiving that the Christians were killing and eating the village dogs, the native king collected and presented three hundred of them to the Spaniards. This animal was not used as an article of food by the aborigines. On the contrary, it was held in special regard. The constant companion of the master in his journey through the forest, a trusted guard about his camp-fires and at the door of the humble lodge, not infrequently were accorded to it rites of sepulture akin to those with which the owner was complimented. We wonder, therefore, at this gift, and we are inclined to interpret it rather as a euphemistic statement that these dogs were appropriated by the strangers."

Spring Place, the county-seat of Murray, is associated with the early efforts of a quaint religious sect to evangelize the children of the forest. Here, in the beautiful heart of the Cohutta Mountains, in 1801, the Moravians established a mission and began to labor for the spiritual uplift of the Cherokee Indians. Commissioned by the Society of United Brethren, Rev. Abraham Stern, first penetrated the wilds of this mountain region during the

* History of Georgia, Volume I, Boston 1884.

latter part of the eighteenth century; and, though he pressed the matter with great vigor in the council of the nation, he was refused. On a similar errand, in 1800, he failed again; but David Vann, an influential chief of mixed blood, agreed to help him this time, and land was given him on which to start his experiment. In the course of time, opposition on the part of the other chiefs was withdrawn, and the mission began to prosper. Many of the Cherokees were eventually baptized and brought into the church. There was a manual school opened in connection with the mission at Spring Place. The first wagon built by the pupils was given to the chief who contributed the land to the mission. But he was severely criticized by his tribe for accepting this present. The objection was: "If we have wagons, there must be wagon roads; and if wagon roads, the whites will soon be among us." Another mission was established in 1821 at Oothcaloga. Both were in a flourishing condition, when removed to the west at the time of the deportation. The Cherokee Indians loved the gentle Moravians, by whom they were never deceived or defrauded.

The substantial old brick home of the Cherokee Indian half-breed, David Vann, is still standing at Spring Place. It is probably one of the oldest land-marks in this part of the State. The house is supposed to have been built in 1799, under the direction of the old chief himself, though it may not have been erected until a somewhat later period, when he came under the influence of the pious Moravians. It was acquired in 1873 by the present owner, Mr. George C. Goins, who made it his residence.

Cohutta Springs, a favorite resort of the Indians, on the waters of Sumac Creek, were held in high repute by the Cherokees because of certain medicinal virtues which they were thought to possess.

Fort Mountain, a locality four miles to the east of Spring Place, was so called from a fort which was here built, according to an old tradition, by the Spanish gold-hunters under the celebrated DeSoto.

Carter's: An Imperial Old Country-Seat.

But the most historic land-mark in this region of the State is the magnificent old country-seat of the Carters. It is beyond question the most extensive plantation in Georgia which has come down to the present time, undiminished in area, from the old feudal days; and there is no other ante-bellum home in the State which gives one a better idea of the vast scale on which the operations of the Southern planter were sometimes conducted or a happier picture of the rural life into which the civilization of the old South flowered. Here, surrounded by 15,000 acres of land, stands a well-preserved mansion famous for the house parties which have annually attracted scores of young people to this delightful haven of the mountains; and for the good cheer which an abundant hospitality has here dispensed to the stranger. The story of how it came to be acquired by the Carters from an old Indian chief has been most charmingly told in the public prints by a writer whose inspiration was caught from intimate personal contact with the scenes; but for lack of space it must be condensed in a very few words.*

During the early part of the last century before the Cherokees, at the point of the bayonet, were deported to the new western reserve beyond the Mississippi, Farish Carter, a wealthy planter of Milledgeville, was journeying through this part of the State on horse-back. He was en route home, after an important business trip to Memphis. When he reached the fine old Indian mansion, which was destined in the course of time to become his

* Nita H. Black, in *Atlanta Journal*, issue of Feb. 18, 1912.

summer residence, he stopped to rest and to refresh himself with food. There is a local tradition which says that the name of this Indian chief was Cow-bell, and a pasture in the immediate neighborhood still bears the name of the Bell field; but the original occupant of the mansion must have been a man prominent in the councils of the Cherokee nation. He not only owned slaves but possessed the means wherewith to educate his children in the East. At the foot of the hill on which the house stood, there was a spring the temperature of whose water was ice cold, on the sultriest day of mid-summer; and at the time of his arrival there was a group of red men gathered about this spring, puffing away at clay pipes and discussing with some animation the luck of one of the native hunters who had just returned from a long jaunt in the Cohutta Mountains. The impression which the locality made upon Mr. Carter was profound. It lingered with him throughout the long months which followed. Then came the stern decree of exile, which wrested the fair domain of Upper Georgia from the Cherokees. The land was divided into parcels and, under the old lottery system, each man who wished to acquire an interest in the new territory was given one drawing. Mr. Carter had mentally resolved, on leaving the old Indian home place, to acquire it some day by trade or purchase. The opportunity came at last. To make sure of obtaining the coveted site, he secured a number of parties to draw for him until he acquired a body of land in this neighborhood, embracing 15,000 acres of land. The vast estate has never been subdivided. Here at Rock Spring, which he called Coosawattee, Mr. Carter spent the summer months each year with his family, returning to Milledgeville when the leaves of the forest began to announce the approach of autumn. After his death, the management of the vast estate devolved upon his son, Samuel McDonald Carter, who established his residence at Coosawattee, some time in the early fifties. During the turbulent war period the estate fell a prey to the

troops of both armies who ruthlessly levied upon it for supplies. The sway which Colonel Sam Carter exercised over his little empire was one of firmness tempered with gentle speech and kind treatment, and when he was borne to his grave a few years ago, in a sheltered corner of the great yard, eight of his oldest servants acted as pall-bearers for a beloved master to whom they had once been slaves and whose service they had never left. Next to Colonel Sam Carter, one of the largest slave-owners in Georgia at the outbreak of the war, was Colonel L. M. Hill, of Newnan. The young son of Mr. Colquitt Carter, therefore, since he is a grand-child of both, enjoys the distinction of having descended from two of the wealthiest slave-holders of the old regime in Georgia. Despite the marked changes which time has wrought, many of the typical phases of life in the old South still survive on the vast estate, the popular name for which is Carter's Quarters.

Original Settlers. See Cherokee, from which county Murray was formed.

Farish Carter, at the time of his death, perhaps the wealthiest land-owner in the State, was the first settler of any prominence to locate in Murray, after the removal of the Cherokee Indians. He owned an extensive plantation at Scottsboro, some few miles to the south of Milledgeville, besides large tracts of land in other localities; and in no far-fetched sense of the phrase he was literally one of the last of the barons. So abundant were the crops gathered by Mr. Carter from his imperial acres that the expression "more than Carter had oats" became one of the proverbial saws to indicate the highest reaches of wealth in the ante-bellum days. He married a sister of Governor Charles J. McDonald. His son, Samuel Me-

Donald Carter, in turn, married a sister of United States Senator Walter T. Colquitt. The town of Cartersville, Ga., was named for Farish Carter.

To the list of pioneer settlers may be added: John Bryant, James McEntire, Euclid Waterhouse, James F. Edmondson, Calloway Edmondson, John Rollins, Pleasant McGee, Dr. Wm. Anderson, Rev. Samuel H. Henry, Rev. Joab Humphreys, Jacob Holland, Thomas Connally, W. J. Peeples, Drury Peeples, Edward Gault, John Otis, William Luffman, the Bateses, the Harrises, the Wilsons, and the Walkers.

There were several Revolutionary patriots living in Murray, who were granted Federal pensions, as follows: John Baxter, in 1834; Joseph Terry, in 1837; and Zachariah Cox, in 1847. John Hames, supposed to have been the oldest survivor of the struggle for independence, died in Murray County just before the Civil War, and was buried near Spring Place. On July 11, 1911, his body was exhumed and reinterred in the National Cemetery at Marietta.

MUSCOGEE

Created by Legislative Act, December 11, 1826. Named for the great Muscogee or Creek Confederacy of Indians, whose territory extended from the foot-hills of the Blue Ridge to the Florida line, and from the Savannah River on the East to the Alabama on the West. The nation was composed of numerous federated tribes, but was broadly divided into two main parts: the Cowetas, or Lower Creeks, who lived chiefly in Georgia; and the Coosas, or Upper Creeks, who lived chiefly in Alabama, around the headwaters of the Coosa River. By the treaty of Indian Springs, in 1825, the State of Georgia acquired from the Creeks an extensive area of land, to the West of the Flint, from which five large counties were at once formed: Carroll, Coweta, Lee, Muscogee, and Troup, each of which was afterwards subdivided. Two of these, Muscogee and Coweta, were so-called to commemorate a brave race of people, the last foot prints of whose moccasins were soon to disappear forever from the soil of Georgia. Columbus, the county-seat of Muscogee, was named for the great Italian navigator who discovered the Western Hemisphere. When organized in 1826 Muscogee embraced, either in whole or in part five counties: Harris, Chattahoochee, Marion, Talbot and Taylor.

Origin of the It was the commonly accepted belief
Muscogees. among the Muscogee or Creek Indians
that the original home seat of this powerful family of red men was among the mountains of ancient Mexico. At any rate, when Hernando Cortez, in command of his adventurous army of Spaniards, landed at Vera Cruz, in 1519, and pressed toward the interior of the country, he found the Muscogees forming an independent republic to the north of the Aztec capital. The English name of Creeks was given to them, because of the vast number of small streams which watered the new lands in which they dwelt.

Was This Locality James Mooney, an ethnologist of
Visited By De Soto? international reputation, identifies
the modern city of Columbus, Ga.,
as the "Chiaha" of the old Spanish narratives, toward which the march of De Soto, in quest of gold, was first directed. He says that the famous explorer, instead of taking the Connasauga and the Oostanaula to Rome, came down the Chattahoochee to Columbus, proceeding thence in a north-westerly direction toward the Mississippi. Pickett, Meek, Jones, and Shea, hold to the former view. But Mooney's contention is based upon comparatively recent investigations. In a work which appeared on the subject in 1900 he claims that his theory is confirmed by an original document, the existence of which was unknown when former researches were made.* Professor Mooney has been identified for years with the Bureau of Ethnology, in Washington, D. C., and has specialized upon the prehistoric records and remains of the Southern Indians.

* James Mooney in *Myths of the Cherokee*, House Document No. 113, Washington, D. C., 1900.

According to White, Le Clerk Milfort, a highly educated French gentleman, who came to America in 1775, visited the Creek nation after making a tour of the New England Colonies. He formed the acquaintance, while at Coweta Town, of the celebrated Alexander McGillivray, the great chief of the Muscogee Indians. Delighted with this cultured half-breed, who was a most extraordinary man, he determined to make his abode in the nation. He afterwards married McGillivray's sister and, in course of time, became grand chief of war, in which capacity he conducted a number of expeditions against Georgia. He also wrote, at leisure moments, while a resident of Coweta Town, an important historical treatise on the Creeks, which he afterwards published in France. Pickett, in his excellent history of Alabama and Georgia, has translated from this work an interesting account of the Muscogee Indians.

Coweta Town: The
Story of a Treaty
Which Confirmed
America to the
Anglo-Saxons.

Page 69.

Kenard's Ferry: At the south end of Oglethorpe
Where Oglethorpe street, in the city of Columbus,
Crossed the Chatta- there stands a memorial stone,
hoochee. erected by Oglethorpe Chapter of
 the Daughters of the American
Revolution, to commemorate the famous visit to Coweta Town, of the great humanitarian and soldier. It serves also to mark the point on the Chattahoochee, at which Oglethorpe passed into Alabama. The memorial consists of a small white shaft of marble, set in mortar, on a brick foundation—an unpretentious affair, scarcely more than three feet in height, but it well answers the

patriotic purposes for which it was intended. On the north side appears the following inscription:

Kenard's trail or ferry, where General Oglethorpe crossed the river and signed a famous treaty with the Indians. August 21, 1739. Erected by Oglethorpe chapter, D. A. R. 1898.

On the south side the following statement is inscribed:

Treaty signed at Coweta Town, south-west of this point.

As early as 1895 the members of Oglethorpe chapter, under the leadership of Miss Anna C. Benning, then regent, began to make researches, the purpose of which was to locate the historic point in question. The testimony furnished by such authoritative historians as Pickett, McCall, Stevens, and Jones, was carefully weighed and sifted. The immediate environment was also put under microscopic examination and thoroughly investigated in the light of local tradition. It was found that the trail which crosses the stream at this point had been known from time immemorial as Kenard's trail or Kenard's ferry, so called after a noted Indian chief. Furthermore, deep ruts in the earth leading down to the river bank at this point indicated an ancient usage, dating at least two centuries back.

The committee by which the exact site was finally identified and which took the preliminary steps looking toward the marking of the spot consisted of the following members, appointed by the regent, viz: Mrs. E. P. Dismukes, Mrs. L. H. Chappell, Mrs. Jane E. Martin, Mrs. James J. Gilbert, and Miss Mary Benning. Substantial assistance was also received from several prominent citizens of the town, among them, Mr. L. H. Chappell, then Mayor of Columbus and Mr. John T. Norman both of whom are entitled to special mention. The memorial was erected in 1898 but the coping was not added until 1900.

Fort Mitchell. On the site of Coweta Town there was erected in 1813, under the personal supervision of General John Floyd, an earth-work, which he called Fort Mitchell, in honor of the chief-magistrate, Governor David B. Mitchell, who was then in office. At the outbreak of the second war with England, the Creek Indians, who had been allies of the British, in the first war for independence, arose on the frontier; and it was for the purpose of reducing these tribes to submission that General Floyd, at the head of the State militia, was dispatched to the border. On reaching the great bend in the Chattahoochee, subsequently called Woolfork's Bend, he erected Fort Mitchell, on the Alabama side of the river, to fortify this strategic point, which task having been accomplished he plunged into the deep interior of the wilderness.

Columbus Founded: 1827. It is not a matter of surprise that a site which furnished a rendezvous for the great Muscogee Confederacy of Indians and which, for a long period, was the chief town of a vast wilderness empire, should, in after years, become an important center of industry in the white man's web of civilization. There was not an Indian in the Southern forest who—at least in the lore of the council-fires—was not familiar with the great bend in the Chattahoochee River, a land-mark whose peculiar conformation gave rise to a number of legends. The rapids in the stream, at this point, known as Coweta Falls, not only mark the head of navigation on the Chattahoochee River, to which point sea-faring vessels can safely come from the Gulf of Mexico—three hundred and sixty miles distant—but they possess an energy for manufacturing purposes which, expressed in terms of hydro-electric power, can turn the wheels of countless factories and furnish light and warmth to unnumbered homes. The quick-witted Anglo-Saxon was not slow to grasp the pos-

sibilities of a locality which possessed such unusual strategic advantages; and no sooner was it relinquished by the Creeks, in the famous treaty at Indian Springs, than it was seized and occupied by the whites, who, at once, began to erect great mills and to build, upon solid foundations, "The Lowell of the South."

Columbus—the modern successor of old Coweta Town—is already an important depot; but when the Panama Canal is opened the world may expect to see a metropolis in this quarter. On December 24, 1827, an act of the Legislature was signed by Governor Forsyth, the eventual outcome of which was the establishment, near Coweta Falls, on the Chattahoochee River, of the present city of Columbus. It was not an act of incorporation but an act to lay out a trading post at this point, on lands reserved for the use of the State, to name the same, and to dispose of lots at public sale, or otherwise. Under the terms of this bill, an area of ground, containing 1,200 acres was set apart for town purposes, inclusive of the commons. There were five hundred residence lots of an acre each in the scheme of subdivision besides a square of ten acres for public buildings; and to the proposed new town was given the name of Columbus, in honor of the Genoese navigator.

The commission appointed to execute this trust consisted of the following members: Ignatius A. Few, Elias Beall, Philip H. Jones, James Hallam, and E. L. DeGraffenreid. At the time of the original survey, this particular site formed part of an almost unbroken lowland forest, in which the undergrowth in places resembled an Indian jungle, while in others there were great ponds of water in which fish of large size were to be caught. Where some of the handsome sky-scrapers of Columbus now stand it is said that there were formerly swamps and marshes. But the submerged area lay chiefly to the south of what is now Oglethorpe street; and between this

thoroughfare and the river the land was comparatively high and well shaded with luxuriant oaks and hickories. When the first town lots were offered to purchasers, in the year following, Governor Forsyth himself attended the sale and camped out-of-doors, in a beautiful grove, not far from where the present docks are located; and here, at one of the numerous bold springs which have long ago ceased to flow, he quenched his thirst.

With the very earliest of the pioneer settlers of Columbus came Mirabeau B. Lamar, who, in 1828, established the *Columbus Enquirer*. But the brilliant young editor did not long continue at the helm. Losing his beautiful bride of a few months, the heart-broken husband left Georgia in the early thirties for Texas, where plunging into the struggle for independence, he attained to the rank of Major-General and became the second President of the new republic. It may be questioned if any newspaper in Georgia was ever identified in ownership with the names of men more gifted than the paper which Mr. Lamar founded. The list of his successors in the editorial sanctum includes James N. Bethune, Henry W. Hilliard, Wiley Williams, Thomas Ragland, Samuel W. Flournoy, G. A. Miller, John H. Martin, B. H. Richardson, and C. I. Groover—all of them men of strength. Mr. Hilliard was long a member of Congress from Alabama, a minister of the gospel, and an orator who competed for the laurels of eloquence with the great William L. Yancey.

Colonel Ulysses Lewis, a man of whose sturdy character the early records speak in high terms was the first mayor of Columbus, an office to which he was elected when the town was incorporated in the fall of 1829. He afterwards removed to Russell County, Ala., where he died.

The first steamboat came to Columbus in the spring of 1828. After making some needed repairs, it started one

Sunday morning upon an excursion trip down the river, with a large percentage of the town people on board. Woolfork's Mound—the objective point—was safely reached; but, when the prow of the vessel was turned toward Columbus, on the return trip, the Captain encountered stubborn difficulties in raising steam enough to stem the swift current. The consequence was that a number of the excursionists were forced to make the journey back home on foot, while it was not until the next morning that the boat finally dipped anchor at the docks.

The first bridge over the Chattahoochee River was built in 1823 by John Godwin. By way of assisting this pioneer enterprise of construction the State of Georgia advanced to the town of Columbus, the sum of \$16,000.

Education was also fostered. As early as 1828 the Muscogee academy was incorporated. Other splendid schools followed. Lots were donated this year to various religious denominations, including the Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Episcopalians, the Baptists, and Catholics. The Bank of Columbus was chartered in 1829 and the Farmer's Bank in 1831. Following the Indian troubles several years later specie payment was suspended; but the march of prosperity was soon resumed. The development of railways tended to divert the export trade in cotton from Apalachicola to Savannah; but the erection of cotton mills, the first of which arose in 1844, speedily overcame this handicap.

On Monday, January 23, 1832, occurred the first affair of honor. Both of the principals were prominent citizens of Columbus—General Sowell Woolfolk, a State Senator, and Major Joseph T. Camp, a talented young member of the bar. The duel was fought on the Alabama side of the river, at Fort Mitchell, with fatal results to General Woolfolk, who received a wound in the breast from which

he expired in a few seconds. Major Camp was also painfully wounded in the abdomen. The cause of the hostile meeting was an old personal feud. As a tragic sequel to this encounter, Major Camp was shot and killed on the streets of Columbus, on August 14, 1833, by Colonel John Milton, the tragedy growing out of the hot blood incident to the turbulent era of politics when Clark and Troup divided the State into hostile factions.

During the Creek Indian War of 1836 Columbus became the storm-center of operations, due to the proximity of the tribes on the opposite side of the Chattahoochee River. Multitudes from the nearby cabins in the wilderness fled hither for protection. The town soon began to bristle with bayonets and to swarm with gay and brilliant uniforms. General Winfield Scott, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States army established headquarters here. The people of the town also became familiar at this time with the tall military figure of General Jessup, who remained in charge for some time after his superior officer left. Colonel John H. Howard, of Columbus, who afterwards built the first cotton mill, bore an important part in the hostilities of this period, at the head of State troops. There were numerous engagements in the immediate neighborhood to which Columbus contributed her quota of soldiers. The times were filled with alarms. But, in the end, the Indians were suppressed: and, when peace was restored, Columbus began to reap substantial profit from the exploitation which her splendid local advantages received during the campaign.

Original Settlers. To the "History of Columbus,"* compiled by John H. Martin, from the local newspaper files, we are indebted for the following

* History of Columbus, Ga., 1827-1865, compiled by John H. Martin, Columbus, Ga., 1874. Thomas Gilbert, the publisher of this work was an Englishman to whose wise forethought and timely initiative the State of Georgia is indebted for the publication of this work.

list of pioneer settlers who came to Columbus, during the first decade after the settlement of the town, viz.: General Mirabeau B. Lamar, Judge Walter T. Colquitt, Colonel Nicholas Howard, Colonel Ulysses Lewis, Edward Lloyd Thomas, A. S. Rutherford, John Fontaine, Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, Wm. J. W. Wellborn, Forbes Bradley, Colonel John Milton, Dr. Thomas W. Grimes, Colonel John H. Howard, Dr. S. M. Ingersoll, Lambert Spéncer, the father of the late president of the Southern Railway; John Beall Dozier, whose daughter Virginia married Hon. William A. Little; James W. Fannin, Jr., Hon. Alfred Iverson, Rev. Ignatius A. Few, Rev. Jesse Boring, Rev. Thomas Goulding, General Daniel McDougald, president of the Insurance Bank, who killed Colonel Burton Hepburn, in self-defence, as the result of a business quarrel; Louis T. Woodruff, who operated a line of steamboats between Columbus and Apalachicola; George W. Woodruff, who owned the empire flour mills; Colonel Nimrod W. Long, Joel Hurt, the father of the well-known civil engineer and man of capital who bears the paternal name; Judge Eli S. Shorter; James S. Moore, John Manley Flournoy, Samuel W. Flournoy, Judge Grigsby E. Thomas, General James N. Bethune, Julius C. Alford, Jonathan A. Hudson, Philo D. Woodruff, J. T. Kilgore, Charles A. Peabody, Dr. E. L. DeGraffenreid, Thomas G. Gordon, Samuel T. Bailey, Dr. H. C. Phelps, Dr. Fitzgerald Bird, Joel B. Scott, General Sowell Woolfolk, R. T. Woolfolk, Elisha Avery, S. R. Andrews, Thomas W. Cox, L. J. Davies, Andrew Harvill, Dr. H. A. Thornton, John Taylor, Nathaniel P. Bird, Major Joseph T. Camp, A. R. Mershon, Asa Bates, T. H. Ball, Moses M. Butt, R. T. Marks, John R. Page, Major A. F. Moore, H. R. Taylor, David Dean, William Mullaly, E. L. Lucas, W. D. Lucas, David W. Upton, G. B. Lucas, J. R. Lyons, E. Jewett, B. Tarver, A. L. Watkins, Neill McNorton, J. P. Jackson, Thomas Davis, A. Y. Gresham, Dr. J. W. Malone, Dr. A. S. Clifton, Lewis Allen, T. T. Gammage, M. R. Evans, James Hitchcock, Willis P. Baker

G. W. Dillard, John McClusky, George W. Elliott, W. H. Alston, Harvey Hall, J. B. Kennedy, Lemuel Merrill, Allen Lawhon, James H. Shorter, Dr. John J. Wilson, James C. Watson Rev. John W. Baker, James K. Redd, John Hicks Bass, Thomas J. Bates, Joseph Biggers, a soldier of the Revolution, who came from South Carolina John Godwin, Samuel T. Hatcher and Dr. Thomas Hoxey.

In the fall of 1828, Judge Walter T. Colquitt, held at Columbus the first session of the Superior Court. Andrew B. Griffin was the first clerk and the following citizens were sworn as Grand Jurors: E. E. Bissell, foreman; John R. Page, Samuel B. Head, E. B. Lucas, Stoddard Russell, Robert Daniel, Robert Henry, Benjamin Tarver, Thomas Rogers, Samuel F. Buckler, Thomas Lang, Joseph White, Henry Triplett, Samuel Kooekogy, Thomas Cox, Thomas Sluck, and Jonathan A. Hudson.

Micajah Bennett, a Sergeant in the Revolution ranks, was granted a Federal Pension in 1843, while a resident of Muscogee.

Two patriots of '76, George Wells Foster and James Allen, are buried at Linnwood. The graves of both heroes are marked by neat head-stones. Dr. Lovick Pierce, the distinguished Nestor of Georgia Methodism, married a daughter of the first named patriot.

Muscogee in the Mexican War. At the outbreak of hostilities with Mexico, there were hundreds of volunteers in Columbus who were eager to enlist. The martial spirit of the community was aroused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. General Mirabeau B. Lamar, the second President of the Republic of Texas, next to Sam Houston the foremost soldier of the war for Independence, was formerly a resident of Columbus. His sister, Mrs. Absalom H. Chappell, was still living there;

and these considerations augmented the general appeal to patriotism. The result was the equipment of three companies for the front. No other town in the State furnished more than one, a statement which shows the extent to which the heart of the populace in Columbus was fired. The companies were attached to the Georgia Regiment of Volunteers, in command of Colonel Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah. They were organized as follows:

Georgia Light Infantry—Captain, J. S. Calhoun; 1st. Lieut., E. R. Goulding; 2nd. Lieut., H. C. Anderson; Sergeants, W. B. Phillips, Asa B. Hoxie, W. T. Smith, and M. H. Blanford; Corporals, R. R. Howard, A. Scott, Thomas Reynolds, and George Lindsay. 91 members enrolled.

Columbus Guards—Captain, John E. Davis; 1st. Lieut., John Forsyth; 2nd. Lieut., C. P. Hervey; Sergeants, R. Ellis, J. King, W. C. Holt, and W. C. Hodges; Corporals, W. G. Andrews, V. D. Thrope, James Hamilton, and R. A. McGibony. 87 members enrolled.

Crawford Guards—Captain, John Jones; 1st. Lieut., R. G. Mitchell; 2nd. Lieut., J. S. Dismukes; Sergeants, T. Schoonmaker, H. S. Tisdale, A. M. Sauls, and D. A. Winn; Corporals, John May, John Loachaby, James B. Wells, and N. J. Peabody. 83 members enrolled.

The city of Columbus also furnished three officers to the Regiment: Thomas Y. Redd was Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles J. Williams was Major, and John Forsyth was Adjutant. The Muscogee troops were in the very thick of the fighting. They participated in most of the famous battles and returned to Georgia crowned with victorious laurels.

St. Elmo: Its Memo-
ries of Augusta
Evans Wilson.

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Torch Hill: The
Home of Dr. F. O.
Ticknor.

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Girard: Where the
Last Battle of the
War, East of the
Mississippi, Was
Fought.

Volume II.

The Killing of
Ashburn: An
Episode of Recon-
struction.

Volume II.

The Birth-Place of
Memorial Day.

Volume II.

Since April 26, 1866, when the graves of the Confederate soldiers were decorated for the first time, with formal ceremonies, the following well-known public speakers have been the Memorial Day orators in Columbus, the birth-place of a custom which has since become universal, in honoring not only the Confederate but also the Federal dead:

Colonel J. N. Ramsey, 1866;	Henry R. Goetchius, 1885;
Dr. E. F. Colzey, 1867;	Thomas J. Chappell, 1886;
Major Raphael J. Moses, 1868;	Charlton E. Battle, 1887;
Judge Joseph F. Pou, 1869;	Judge S. P. Gilbert, 1888;
Thomas W. Grimes, 1870;	Dr. J. Harris Chappell, 1889;
C. H. Williams, 1871;	Fulton Colville, 1890;
Judge Wm. A. Little, 1872;	Capt. W. E. Wooten, 1891;
Capt. J. J. Slade, 1873;	Capt. John D. Little, 1892;
Ex-Mayor Sam Cleghorn, 1874;	Hunt Chipley, 1893;
Col. Thos. Hardeman, Jr., 1875;	Judge John Ross, 1894;
Henry W. Hilliard, 1876;	Lionel C. Levy, 1895;
Capt. J. R. McClesky, 1877;	Rev. W. A. Carter, 1896;
William H. Chambers, 1878;	Robert Howard, 1897;
Gov. Alfred H. Colquitt, 1879;	Henry R. Goetchius, 1898;
Lionel C. Levy, 1880;	Albert H. Allen, 1899;
Capt. Reese Crawford, 1881;	Lucian Lamar Knight, 1900;
Rev. S. P. Calloway, 1882;	Peter Preer, 1901;
G. E. Thomas, Jr., 1883;	Rev. Dr. Wray, 1902;
Major Raphael J. Moses, 1884;	A. P. Persons, 1903;

Cecil Neill, 1904;
John Henry, 1905;
Dr. I. S. McElroy, 1906;
Dr. J. A. McMunn, 1907;
A. H. Toomer, 1908;

Prof. A. H. VanHoose, 1909;
Rev. Guyton Fisher, 1910;
Wm. C. Pease, 1911;
Judge W. A. Covington, 1912.

At the lower end of Broad street stands the handsome Confederate monument erected by the patriotic women of Columbus, in 1879, to commemorate the heroes of the Lost Cause. The inscription on the south side of the shaft reads:

Erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association, May 1879, to honor the Confederate Soldiers who died to repel unconstitutional invasion, to protect the rights reserved to the people, and to perpetuate forever the sovereignty of the States. Their glory shall not be forgotten.

On the east side is this inscription.

In Memoriam. "No truth is lost for which the true are weeping, nor dead for which they died."

On the west side:

Honor to the brave.

"Gather the sacred dust

Of warriors tried and true

Who bore the flag of our nation's trust,

And fell in the cause, though lost, still just,

And died for me and you."

On the north side, in the center of an ornamental wreath of victory, Washington is portrayed on horseback. There is also this inscription:

The Confederate States of America, February 26th,
1862. Deo Vindice.

Recollections of
General Mirabeau B.
Lamar.

Volume II.

Muscogee's Distinguished Residents. Both Augusta and Savannah were approaching the century mark when Columbus was born; but the contributions which this relatively young town has made to the head-roll of illustrious names will favorably compare with those of either. General Mirabeau B. Lamar, before leaving Georgia to become the hero of San Jacinto and the second president of the Republic of Texas, lived in Columbus, where he founded the city's first newspaper. Here, too lived James W. Fannin, who went from Columbus to Texas to achieve a martyr's halo of immortality in the brutal massacre of Goliad.

Judge Walter T. Colquitt—perhaps the most versatile man of his day in Georgia—established his home in Columbus where he held the first session of the Superior Court for the newly created Chattahoochee circuit. He became a United States Senator, a minister of the gospel, and a Brigadier-General in the State militia. Whether, as an advocate before the jury or as an orator on the political hustings, he was unexcelled in emotional power. He died in Columbus in 1855.

His gallant son, Colonel Peyton H. Colquitt, who fell at the head of his regiment in the battle of Chickamauga, went from Columbus to the front.

Henry W. Hilliard, an orator, who frequently crossed swords with Yancey on the hustings in Alabama, an author of note, a minister of the gospel and a diplomat, lived at one time in Columbus, where he edited the *Enquirer*.

Here the renowned novelist, Augusta Evans Wilson, spent her girlhood days.

Theodore O'Hara, the famous bard of Kentucky, who wrote "The Bivouac of the Dead," one of the noblest elegies in our language, settled in Columbus at the close of the war, where he engaged in commercial pursuits. But he was wholly unfitted by temperament for business

life; and retiring to a plantation on the Alabama side of the river, he died there, on June 7, 1867, at the age of forty-eight. Mr. O'Hara was buried in Linnwood Cemetery, at Columbus; but in 1874 his ashes were reinterred with military honors, at Frankfort, in his native State. He sleeps at the base of the great battle monument which the Commonwealth of Kentucky has lifted to the heroes of the Mexican War. It was to celebrate the formal entombment in Kentucky's soil of the ashes of these fallen braves that O'Hara's immortal hymn was sung. Today there is not a Federal cemetery in which the stanzas of this unrivaled master-piece—written by one who wore the gray uniform—cannot be found, emblazoned upon iron tablets.

Hines Holt, a member of Congress before the war, and a lawyer of note, lived in Columbus. He was a kinsman of the Colquitts.

United States Senator Alfred Iverson lived here at one time. This was also for years the home of his gallant son, who bore the same name. Both of the Iversons served the Confederacy as Brigadier-Generals.

Judge Eli S. Shorter, one of the ablest of ante-bellum jurists, lived here.

Seaborn Jones, coming from Milledgeville to Columbus, in 1827, when the town was first located, became at once the recognized leader of the Bar. He also represented the State in Congress. Colonel John A. Jones, his only son, fell mortally wounded, on Little Round Top, in the battle of Gettysburg.

On the same field perished another heroic son of Columbus—General Paul J. Semmes.

Here lived one of the greatest of the South's war poets—Dr. F. O. Ticknor. His "Virginians of the Valley" and his "Little Giffen of Tennessee" are world-renowned lyrics.

Thomas Flourney Foster, after serving a period in Congress, removed from Greensboro to Columbus, from which place his fellow-citizens again returned him to the halls of national legislation. He was an uncle of the great Methodist Bishop, George Foster Pierce.

Colonel Absalom H. Chappell also lived here. He was a distinguished jurist, who represented the State in Congress and wrote "Miscellanies of Georgia," a work of rare value which is now out of print. Colonel Chappell married Loretta, a sister of General Mirabeau B. Lamar. His son, Dr. J. Harris Chappell, was the first president of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, at Milledgeville.

Brigadier-General Henry L. Benning, whose gallantry in battle earned for him the sobriquet of "Old Rock," lived in Columbus, where he stood at the head of the local Bar. He became after the war an occupant of the Supreme Bench of Georgia.

To the State's highest court of appeal, Columbus has contributed three other distinguished members—Martin J. Crawford, who succeeded Judge Bleckley, in 1880; Mark H. Blandford, who succeeded Judge Crawford, in 1883; and William A. Little.

Samuel Spencer, the first president of the Southern Railway system was born and reared in Columbus; and here he married a daughter of General Benning.

Major Raphael J. Moses, who executed the last order of the Confederate government, lived at Esquiline Hill, near Columbus. He was one of the pioneer peach-growers of Georgia, an accomplished lawyer and an orator of note. He died while on a visit to his daughter, in Brussels, Belgium, at the age of eighty-two.

The Straus brothers, Nathan, Isidor, and Oscar, famous in the business world of New York, came to Col-

umbus from Talbotton; and lived here for several years before removing finally to the metropolis. Oscar Straus was Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt. He also represented the United States government, under three administrations, at the court of Constantinople.

George Foster Peabody, the famous New York banker and railway magnate, was born in Columbus; and here his boyhood days were spent.

Three of the ablest Speakers of the Georgia House of Representatives since the war have come from Columbus: Louis F. Garrard and the two Littles, William A. and John D., father and son. Judge Little was successively, Attorney-General of Georgia, Assistant Attorney-General of United States and Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Governor James M. Smith was a resident of Columbus when he was called to the chair of State in 1872; and here, too, lived Provisional Governor James Johnson.

Marshall J. Wellborn, an ante-bellum Congressman, a minister of the gospel and a jurist, lived in Columbus until an old man, when he removed to Atlanta.

Dr. Thomas Goulding, the first native born Presbyterian preacher in Georgia, occupied for years the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church in Columbus. It was his son, Dr. F. R. Goulding, who wrote "The Young Marooners." Columbus was also the home of Dr. Lovick Pierce and of Dr. Jesse Boring, the former of whom was called the "Nestor" and the latter the "Salvator Rosa" of Methodism.

Here, too, lived Thomas W. Grimes, who represented the Columbus district in Congress, from 1886 to 1890 and Porter Ingram, a member of the Confederate Congress at Richmond.

But no list of the distinguished residents of Columbus will be complete which fails to include William H.

Young who was perhaps the first man in the South to engage successfully in the manufacture of cotton. He organized in 1855 the old Eagle mills, thus realizing a dream which came to him more than twenty-eight years before, when he visited this region as a lad and first conceived the idea of utilizing the splendid water power of Coweta Falls. With a genius for organization little short of Napoleonic, Mr. Young originated the Georgia Home Insurance Company and became the president of the Columbus Bank. The war laid everything in waste. But in 1865 on the ruins of the old plant Mr. Young began to revive the Eagle mills, and borrowing the suggestive idea of the Phoenix in rising from the flames, he changed the name of the establishment to the Eagle and Phoenix mills, by which name this colossal plant is still known. As early as 1876 there were three separate mills owned by the company. Both cotton and woolen goods were manufactured. The establishment is perhaps the largest in the Southern States; and, from first to last, under the management of Mr. Young, the business yielded the handsome sum of \$1,775,820 in dividends to stockholders. It was in the capacity of credit man and treasurer of this gigantic establishment that G. Gunby Jordan one of the foremost industrial captains of the State, developed his masterful resources as a financier.

NEWTON

Created by Legislative Act, December 24, 1821, from parts of four counties: Baldwin, Henry, Jasper and Walton. Named for Sergeant John Newton, a native of South Carolina, who, in association with the gallant Jasper, made a famous re-capture of prisoners, by a bold surprise most happily executed. Covington, the county-seat, named for Gen. Leonard Covington, a soldier of the Revolution.

Emory College at Oxford. Two miles north of the town of Covington is the little village of Oxford, reached by a trolley line which meets the Georgia Railroad at Covington, from which point

it speedily transports the visitor to the broad campus grounds of the great school of learning which is here maintained by Georgia Methodists. It is called Emory College in honor of Bishop John Emory, while the village is named for the alma mater of the illustrious founder of Methodism. The circumstances connected with the establishment of this famous school at Oxford possess an exceptional interest. Dr. George G. Smith, a patriarch of the church, tells the story thus. Says he: "Dr. Olin, who married a Georgia lady and whose property interests were in Georgia, was chosen president of Randolph-Macon College, in Virginia, and was anxious to secure the support of the various Southern conferences. He accordingly asked the Methodists of Georgia to endow a chair in the college with \$10,000 and to patronize the institution, giving them some special privileges in return. The conference consented to accept this offer and decided, in addition, to establish a high school in Georgia on the manual labor plan, so popular at the time. The latter was located at Covington. It was not productive of the best results, however, to conduct a high school and a farm at the same time, and the conference, under the influence of Dr. Ignatius A. Few, in 1836, decided to establish a college. For this purpose a charter was granted and a site for the proposed institution was selected about two miles from the manual school. One thousand four hundred acres of land were bought, a village laid out, and, in 1837, the corner-stone of Emory College was laid."

Dr. Few was the first president. Under him, the college was opened, in 1839, and two years later were held the first exercises of graduation. Judge Augustus B. Longstreet, the famous author of "Georgia Scenes," succeeded Dr. Few. He was formerly an eminent jurist, but relinquished the law to enter the pulpit. He was also at one time an editor of note. On leaving Emory, he became

the president of the University of Mississippi. Dr. George F. Pierce, the great orator of Methodism, came next. But he was soon elected Bishop. Dr. Alexander Means, the distinguished professor of Natural Science, succeeded him. Fifty years in advance of his day, Dr. Means predicted the motor car and the electric light. He was succeeded after a year by Dr. James R. Thomas, who was president when the war commenced. The college was suspended during the greater part of this period and the buildings used for hospital purposes under the Confederate government. The close of the war found the institution without endowment and the people of the South impoverished. But Bishop Pierce took the field, made an earnest plea on behalf of the college and succeeded in keeping the fires alive until prosperity began to return. With the aid of Bishop Pierce's Endowment Society, supplemented by the zeal of a devoted corps of professors, the college began to revive. New buildings were erected, new students were enrolled, and an era of splendid growth was inaugurated. Dr. Luther M. Smith was the president under whom the institution was firmly re-established. He was elected to succeed Dr. Thomas, who was called to a college in California.

Next came Dr. O. L. Smith, but he resigned to take a professorship, and Dr. Atticus G. Haygood succeeded him. It was during the administration of this great apostle of learning that Mr. George I. Seney, a wealthy banker of New York, attracted by some of the broad views of the new president, gave to the institution the munificent sum of \$150,000. With a part of this gift, Seney Hall was erected. The remainder was applied to the permanent endowment fund. Bishop Haygood resigned to administer the Slater educational legacy and was afterwards chosen bishop. He was succeeded by Dr. I. S. Hopkins, who resigned to become president of the Georgia School of Technology, an institution which was measurably the outgrowth of his own experiments at Oxford. Dr. Warren A. Candler was next called to the

executive chair. Under him, the sum of \$100,000 was added to the permanent endowment fund. Of this amount, Mr. W. P. Patillo, of Atlanta, subscribed \$25,000. The handsome new library building, in honor of the president, was christened "Candler Hall." On being elevated to the episcopal bench, Dr. Candler was succeeded by Dr. C. E. Dowman, and he in turn by Dr. James E. Dickey, the present head of the institution. Since the incumbency of Dr. Dickey began, the endowment fund of the college has been greatly increased and the roll of attendance considerably lengthened.

There are few institutions in the country which surpass Emory in the standards of scholarships. The discipline is strict and the moral atmosphere pure and wholesome. The library of the college contains something over 25,000 volumes, including a number of rare folios. Three presidents of Emory have succeeded to the episcopal honors, Drs. George F. Pierce, Atticus G. Haygood, and Warren A. Candler. Without an exception the presidents have been preachers. Bishop Candler and Dr. Dickey are both kinsmen of the first president, Dr. Ignatius A. Few. Connected with the college, there is an excellent school of law, of which Judge Capers Dickson is the dean. Besides, there is also a department of Pedagogics. The cabinet of minerals at Emory is one of the most unique collections of this character to be found in the South. It contains a number of rare specimens which cannot be duplicated. The college at Oxford is the joint property of the Georgia and Florida conferences of the M. E. Church, South.

Dr. Ignatius A. Few: His Monument on the College Campus.

Dr. Ignatius A. Few, the first president of Emory College, is buried on the heights of the Oconee River, at Athens, Ga., but in commemoration of his services to Christian culture there stands upon the campus at Oxford a substantial

monument on which is chiseled the following inscription to the distinguished founder:

"I. A. Few, founder and first president of Emory College. Elected December 8, 1837. Entered upon his duties, September 10, 1838. Resigned July 17, 1839. 'Memoria prodenda liberis nostris'."

"In early life an infidel, he became a Christian from conviction and for many years of deep affliction walked by faith in the son of God." etc.

On the north side, the two literary societies of Oxford, the Few and the Phi Gamma, have placed an appropriate inscription to the founder of both organizations.

On the east side, the Masons have placed the following epitome of his career:

"The Grand Lodge of Georgia erects this monument in token of high regard for a deceased brother, Ignatius A. Few, who departed this life in Athens, Ga., November 28, 1845, aged 56 years 7 months, and 17 days. He was born April 11, 1789, in Columbia County, then the county of Richmond, in this State.

"As a Mason he possessed all those noble traits of character which constitute the worthy brother of this ancient and honorable order. As a minister of the gospel he exemplified the beautiful description of the poet:

"his theme divine

His office sacred, his credentials clear,

By him the violated law spoke out

Its thunders; and by him in strains as sweet

As angels use, the gospel whispered peace."

"As a patron of education and learning his complement is seen in the building which this monument confronts.

"As a patriot he was among the first on the battlefield at his country's call, in the war of 1812, from which he returned to honor his country as a private citizen." etc.

Dr. Few was the youngest son of Captain Ignatius Few, an officer of the Revolution. He was also a nephew of the two patriots, Benjamin and William Few, and of the first martyr to the cause of liberty, in North Carolina, James Few, who was one of the leaders in the famous uprising at Alamance. Because of his zeal for independence, James Few suffered an ignominious death, in 1771, at the hands of the loyalists. Colonel William Candler, an early colonial pioneer of Georgia, was the maternal grandfather of Dr. Few. As stated above, the future founder of Emory College was at one time an infidel. It was by contact with pious Methodist itinerants, in his father's home that he was eventually converted, to become a star of the first magnitude in the firmament of faith.

Original Settlers. As given by White, the original settlers of Newton were: Rev. Charles H. Saunders, Dr. Conyers, Dr. Bates, Cary Wood, Judge Sims, Moses Milton, Isaac P. Henderson, Daniel P. Kelly, Henry Talley, Rev. Mr. Colley, and George Cunningham.

To the foregoing list some few additions may be made. Elijah Ragsdale, a native of Virginia and a soldier of the Revolution, was an early comer into Newton. The list should also include: Stewart McCord and Thomas Anderson, both soldiers of the War of 1812; Alfred Livingston, father of the noted Congressman; Silas H. Starr, for whom the town of Starrsville was named; John Thompson, Robert L. Hayes, James B. Zachary, William J. Wright, Leroy Willson, Richard Floyd, Joel Broadnax, and a number of others. Joseph Lane, whose daughter, Nancy, married Judge Walter T. Colquitt, was also one of the early settlers of Newton; and Parmedus Reynolds, long an influential resident of the county, must be

listed among the pioneers. Two distinguished citizens of Atlanta, Colonel Robert F. Maddox and Dr. James F. Alexander, married daughters of the latter.

On April 15, 1822, the first session of the Superior Court was held at Covington. The following pioneer citizens were sworn as Grand Jurors: Solomon Graves, L. Dunn, W. Whatley, C. A. Carter, R. Q. Lane, H. Jones, James Johnson, William Jackson, Thomas Jones, John Storks, S. D. Echols, William Fannin, F. H. Trammell, Junius Bloodworth, H. Lane, David Hodge, Robert Leake, John Stephens, G. B. Turner, George Cunningham, John F. Piper, and James Hodge, Sr.

Oliver Porter, a soldier of the Revolution, is buried in Newton. His home for many years was in Greene. There were a number of patriots living in this county who were granted Federal pensions for Revolutionary services. Among them, Elijah Swann, a private, in 1839; Richmond Terrell, a corporal, in 1847; Thomas A. Walker a bugler, in 1847; John Mabry, a private, in 1847; and James Dick, a corporal, in 1848. Pressley Thornton, a corporal, who was granted a Federal pension as early as 1795, afterwards became a resident of Newton. Richmond Terrell was a survivor of King's Mountain.

Newton's Distinguished Residents.

Colonel Leonidas F. Livingston, for twenty years a member of Congress, was a life-long resident of Newton.

When a member of the National House of Representatives he was one of the most effective members of the Georgia delegation. For this reason although he be-

longed to one of the rural counties of the district, he received in each of his campaigns the most cordial support of the Atlanta precincts, notwithstanding the fact that he was frequently opposed by local candidates. He was largely instrumental in securing for Atlanta the new million dollar post-office building and the great Federal prison. He was a strong supporter of Mr. Cleveland's Venezuelan policy, and by special invitation was afterwards an honored guest of the South American republic. His father, Alfred Livingston, reached the phenomenal age of ninety-eight years. The son bade fair to reach the same age, but his defeat for Congress, in 1910, doubtless hastened the end. His death occurred in Washington, D. C., at the age of eighty; and he was buried at his home place near King's. Colonel Livingston came of vigorous Scotch-Irish stock; and like his father before him was for years an elder in the little Presbyterian church where he worshiped. On entering Congress, he was scarcely known outside of the Georgia delegation, but he became in time one of the best known and one of the most influential members of the National House of Representatives. He was not an orator, but a man of sound business sagacity, a tireless worker, and a consummate master of the science of politics.

Justice Lamar, after graduating from Emory College, located temporarily in the town of Covington for the practice of law. He also represented the county for one term in the State Legislature. In 1847, he married Virginia, the daughter of Judge Longstreet, and when the latter became president of the University of Mississippi he decided to join his father-in-law, with the result that next to Jefferson Davis he became the most illustrious son of his adopted State. Brigadier-General Edward L. Thomas was for many years a planter in Newton. Two other brigade commanders of the Confederacy lived here: Robert J. Henderson and James P. Simms. Identified in

an educational way with the famous school at Oxford have been some of the most distinguished men of the land, among them: Bishop Atticus G. Heygood, Bishop George F. Pierce, Bishop Warren A. Candler, Dr. Ignatius A. Few, Dr. Alexander A. Means, Dr. Isaac S. Hopkins, and a host of others. Oxford was also for many years the home of Bishop James O. Andrews, and here he lies buried.

OCONEE

Created by Legislative Act, February 25, 1875, from Clarke County. Named for the river which bounds it on the east, a term of Cherokee Indian origin. Watkinsville, the county-seat, named for Hon. Robert Watkins, of Augusta, Ga., a noted lawyer and one of the compilers of the earliest Digest of Georgia Laws.

Original Settlers. See Clarke, from which county Oconee was formed; also Jackson, the parent county of both.

The following early pioneers may be added to the list: John Thrasher, a soldier of the Revolution; Isaac Thrasher, his son; John Calvin Johnson, a native of North Carolina; Philip Tigner, and Edmond Elder. John Thrasher came to Georgia soon after the close of the Revolutionary struggle, locating near the site of the present town of Watkinsville. He married Sarah Barton, and was the ancestor of Judge Barton F. Thrasher. David Elder, a patriot of '76, is buried on the old Elder plantation. On the list of Revolutionary veterans there is also a Mr. Bishop who is buried somewhere in Oconee. The town of Bishop is named for the family to which he belonged and his grave is doubtless in this neighborhood.

OGLETHORPE

Created by Legislative Act, December 19, 1793, from Wilkes County. Named for the illustrious Founder of the Colony of Georgia—General James Edward Oglethorpe. Lexington, the county-seat, named for the historic town of Massachusetts, on the commons of which occurred the famous battle of the American Revolution. When organized Oglethorpe embraced parts of three other counties: Madison, Taliaferro, and Clarke.

Gen. Oglethorpe's
Epitaph in Cranham
Church.

Volume II.

Cherokee Corner. Cherokee Corner, a famous locality in Oglethorpe, was so called because at this point the boundary line between the Cherokees and the Creeks formed an angle, from which it was convenient to reckon distances. The exact spot was marked originally by an old tree which retained for more than a century the indentations made by the surveyors. It probably dates back to the year 1773, when the territory embraced within the original limits of Wilkes was first acquired by Governor Wright from the Indians. There is here located one of the oldest Methodist churches in Upper Georgia. Bishop Asbury preached in this neighborhood soon after the country was opened.

Mell's Kingdom. Chancellor Mell, during his long connection with the State University, at Athens, served a church of the Baptist denomination in the lower part of Oglethorpe; and to the people of this section the good Chancellor became such an oracle of wisdom that the whole area of country for miles around was called after him "Mell's Kingdom."

Woodlawn: The
Home of Wm. H.
Crawford.

Page 197.

Where Two Noted
Georgians Sleep.

Volume II.

Upper Georgia's One of Georgia's most historic
Oldest Presbyterian land-marks is the old Presbyterian
Church. Church at Lexington, in the sacred
precincts of which repose two illustrious Georgians: George R. Gilmer and Stephen Upson. It was organized in 1785, two years after the Revolution, by a noted pioneer evangelist, the Reverend John Newton; and, unless an exception be made of the Independent Presbyterian church, of Savannah—never in organic connection with other religious bodies of this faith—it is probably the oldest Presbyterian church in the Synod of Georgia.* At Darien there was a church prior to this time; but it suffered complete extinction during the Spanish wars. At Midway there was a center of Presbyterianism, but the church at this place was organized upon Congregational lines. The name by which the church at Lexington was first known was Beth-salem; and at the the time of organization it was located some two miles distant from the present site. Mr. Newton, who was the first Presbyterian minister to preach the gospel on the frontier belt of Georgia, served the Church as pastor for twelve years. When he died, in 1797, he was buried in the old church-yard; but, one hundred years later, in 1897, his body was taken up and re-interred in the Presbyterian cemetery, at Lexington. Mr. George C. Smith, the present clerk of the session, assisted Mr. Newton's grandson in accomplishing this removal. The original agreement between pastor and people, executed in 1785 when Mr. Newton first took charge, is still in the possession of the church. The munificient salary which the pastor was to receive, according to the terms of this con-

* History of the Presbyterian Church in Georgia, by Rev. James Stacy, D. D., pp. 26-28, Atlanta, 1912.

tract, was fixed at fifty pounds and twenty shillings per annum.

Mr. Smith is the custodian of a precious keep-sake in the nature of a little book, containing the texts from which this pioneer divine preached while pastor of Bethsalem church, from 1785 to 1797; and he also treasures a record of baptisms, to which great value attaches. Both of these genuine relics of the early days of Presbyterianism in Upper Georgia were sent, through Mr. C. A. Rowland, of Athens, to the Jamestown Centennial Exposition, where they attracted much interest.

It was at Lexington, in 1828, that the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, now located at Columbia, S. C., was first established, and the house in which this famous school of the prophets was organized was still standing in 1912—after the lapse of eighty-four years. There will be found elsewhere in this work a statement to the effect that the first Presbyterian minister ordained in Georgia was the Reverend John Springer, whose ordination occurred in Wilkes, under the famous poplar. The apparent contradiction may be easily explained. Mr. Newton preceded the latter into Georgia by at least six years; but he was already an ordained minister when he entered the State, while Mr. Springer was not until the dramatic scene in which he figured in 1791 occurred.

Shaking Rock. Some half a mile from Lexington on land which belonged at one time to Governor George R. Gilmer, there is a curiosity of nature in the form of a huge mass of rock so delicately poised and so peculiarly shaped that it possesses a certain vibratory motion which can readily be observed. In former times a child, by merely touching his finger-tips to the rock, could make the immense boulder perform strange feats of magic. But greater muscular force is required at the present day to produce these results. The supposition is that the point of oscillation has become gradually blunted or has by slow degrees sunk deeper into the ground.

Shaking Rock is located at the entrance to a chasm which has a sheer drop of over 100 feet known as Lover's Leap. The legend which attaches to this weirdly beautiful spot is that many years ago an Indian maiden of the powerful tribe of Cherokees was wooed and won by a pale-face invader. The girl's father, who was a great chieftain and a mighty warrior, determined to make an end of the matter. So, one day, he secreted himself behind Shaking Rock, which was the trysting-place of the happy pair. When the lovers came hither as usual to whisper soft words of endearment, the old father suddenly and unexpectedly made his presence known. In speechless terror, the girl threw herself into the arms of her lover. They stood on the perilous edge of the cliff, and, as the infuriated old Indian advanced another step toward them, they leaped into the abysmal depths and were dashed to pieces upon the rocks below.

Numbers of people annually visit the spot where this romantic incident is said by tradition to have occurred; but whatever may be the truth in regard to the legend there is no room for skepticism concerning the natural phenomenon which is here presented. The wonderful formation speaks for itself. It has been estimated by an expert that the rock weighs 27 tons. The measurements are as follows: length 18 feet, width 10 feet, height five feet. Shaking Rock is located on property today owned by Dr. W. H. Reynolds, of Lexington.

Original Settlers. In 1784, a colony of Virginians, under the famous George Mathews, came to this State and settled upon the Broad River, in what was originally the county of Wilkes; but when from this mother of counties in Upper Georgia was formed the new county of Oglethorpe, a large percentage of the settlers found themselves to the west of the line thus drawn. According to Governor Gilmer, who sprang from this

pioneer stock, the first comers into Oglethorpe, by virtue of this partition of territory, were as follows: George Mathews, Reuben Jordan, Thomas M. Gilmer, John Gilmer, James McGee, Joel Barnett, John Bradley, Jonathan Davenport, William Harvie, John Marks, James Marks, Frank Meriwether, Tam McGhee, Micajah McGhee, James Bradley, and a number of others. But as soon as the new county was organized there began to pour into this section a stream of settlers from other localities.

Isaac Meadow was likewise among the new arrivals. His grandfather came from England to Virginia where he founded the Meadow family in America, after which he settled in Georgia. Both of the parents of Isaac Meadow, together with a twin brother, were killed by the Indians.

George and John Lumpkin—father and son—came to Oglethorpe in 1784 and settled on Long Creek. The Governor and the Chief-Justice were sons of the latter.

The Popes were also early settlers. Middleton Pope was a wealthy planter, who lived a few miles to the south of Lexington. He married Lucy Lumpkin, a daughter of Governor Wilson Lumpkin; and from this union sprang a daughter Sarah, who became the wife of David C. Barrow, Sr. and the mother of two distinguished Georgians—Chancellor David C. Barrow and United States Senator Middleton Pope Barrow.

The list of pioneer settlers in Oglethorpe includes also John Hardeman, the father of Thomas Hardeman, Jr., a former member of Congress and of Robert U. Hardeman, a former State Treasurer; the Reverend John Newton, who organized the oldest Presbyterian church in Upper Georgia; Pleasant Robertson, Guy Smith, Richard Colbert, and a number of others. Many of these early settlers were veterans of the Revolution. John and William Andrews, both patriots of '76, are buried somewhere in Oglethorpe, presumably near Lexington.

At the first session of the Superior Court of Oglethorpe, the following pioneer citizens qualified as Grand Jurors: John Lumpkin, John Marks, Andrew Bell, Charles Hay, Richard Goldsby, John Garrett, Robert Beavers, Jeffrey Early, William Patts, Robert McCord, Joel Hurt, Jesse Clay, John Collier, Isaac Collier, John Shields, Presley Thornton, Humphrey Edmonson, and James Northington.

Meson Academy, at Lexington, is one of Georgia's educational land-marks. It came into existence when the county of Oglethorpe was first organized, and as early as 1810 was a widely patronized institution, in which the English and Latin languages were taught. The great William H. Crawford was at one time a member of the board of trustees.

Oglethorpe's Noted Residents. At the close of the Revolution, there was brought to this county the escutcheon of a household whose representatives have been conspicuous in the public life of this State since Georgia has been a commonwealth—the Lumpkins.

Wilson Lumpkin, the first member of the family to achieve note, was a member of Congress, a Senator of the United States, and Governor of Georgia. He was also an instrumental factor in the building of the Western and Atlantic Railroad—a far-sighted man of affairs, quick to grasp the possibilities of the iron horse as a motive power of civilization.

Joseph Henry Lumpkin was Georgia's great Chief-Justice. When the Supreme Court was organized in 1845 he was called to preside over this august tribunal, in association with Hiram Warner and Eugene A. Nisbet; and for twenty-one years he occupied this exalted seat of honor. As an orator he has probably never been surpassed in the melting power of appeal.

His distinguished grandson of the same name is to-day an occupant of the Supreme Bench.

John Henry Lumpkin was for eight years a member of Congress. He was also a jurist of note and a candidate for Governor in the famous convention of 1857 when a deadlock gave the nomination to Joseph E. Brown.

Joseph Henry Lumpkin and Wilson Lumpkin removed from Lexington to Athens; while John Henry Lumpkin settled for the practice of law at Rome.

But there were other members of the family who remained in Oglethorpe; for here was born Samuel Lumpkin, who likewise rose to a seat on the Supreme Bench of Georgia.

The great William H. Crawford, a native of Virginia, came from Columbia to Oglethorpe in 1799 and settled in the town of Lexington. He established his country-seat at Woodlawn, some three miles distant, where his grave is still to be seen; and the locality is today marked by the village of Crawford. In the opinion of many competent critics this distinguished Georgian was the greatest intellect of his time. He was minister to France during the days of the First Empire, was a member of Congress and a United States Senator, became Secretary of the Treasury, and, except for an attack of paralysis, might have clutched the highest office in the nation's gift.

His noted son, Dr. Nathaniel M. Crawford, a Baptist theologian and scholar, once president of Mercer University, was born at Woodlawn.

In the office of Mr. Crawford, a Georgian whose name was destined to become illustrious, began the practice of law—Thomas W. Cobb. He became a jurist of note, a member of Congress, and a United States Senator.

Here, too, was born Joseph Beckham Cobb, his son, who afterwards removed to Mississippi, where he became a power in State politics and a noted author. He wrote a novel entitled: "Creole Days, or the siege of New

Orleans," besides two other volumes—"Leisure Hours" and "Mississippi Scenes."

Stephen Upson, one of the foremost lawyers of Georgia at a time when Forsyth and Berrien were his competitors for the laurels of eloquence at the bar, came to Georgia from Connecticut, and settled at Lexington, where he lies buried.

Governor George Mathews, a soldier of the Revolution who brought a colony of Virginians to the State in 1784 and who afterwards became Governor, lived in Oglethorpe for a number of years, after this part of the county was cut off from Wilkes.

George R. Gilmer, one of Georgia's most illustrious sons, who was twice Governor of the State, who served with distinction in Congress, who wrote a history of the famous Broad River settlement, and who spent his last years in collecting a cabinet of rare minerals, was a lifelong resident of Oglethorpe. He sleeps today in the beautiful cemetery at Lexington.

The noted Dr. William H. Felton was a native of Oglethorpe; and here was born the great financier of Athens—Ferdinand Phinizy, who at the time of his death was reputed to be the wealthiest man in Georgia.

Here lived the Barrows; and at the old family homestead not far from Lexington was born Middleton Pope Barrow, who became a United States Senator and a jurist and David Crenshaw Barrow, the present distinguished Chancellor of the University of Georgia.

Charles Dougherty, a noted ante-bellum jurist who afterwards removed to Athens, was a native of Oglethorpe.

George F. Pratt, a dominant factor for years in public affairs, resided at Lexington, where he died at the patriarchal age of 94.

John C. Reed, a gallant Confederate soldier, a lawyer of distinction, and the author of a number of standard

law-books, lived at one time in Oglethorpe. One of the last productions from the pen of Colonel Reed was a history of the celebrated Ku Klux, of the period of Reconstruction.

Henry K. McCay, a distinguished jurist, who served on the bench of the Supreme Court of Georgia and on the bench of the United States District Court in Georgia, began the practice of law in the office of Chief-Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin.

Here lives William M. Howard, a brilliant lawyer, who for years represented this district in Congress and who upon relinquishing legislative office, was made a member of the tariff commission by President Taft, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and here lived Judge Hamilton McWhorter until his removal to Athens.

Six counties of Georgia have been named for residents of Oglethorpe—Lumpkin, Crawford, Cobb, Upson, Dougherty, and Gilmer.

Three Governors have come from this county—Wilson Lumpkin, George R. Gilmer, and George Mathews; four United States Senators—Wilson Lumpkin, Thomas W. Cobb, William H. Crawford and Pope Barrow; three Judges of the Supreme Court of Georgia—Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Samuel Lumpkin, and Henry K. McCay; seven members of Congress—Wilson Lumpkin, John H. Lumpkin, Thomas W. Cobb, William H. Crawford, George R. Gilmer, William H. Felton and William M. Howard; two heads of universities—Nathaniel M. Crawford and David C. Barrow; and one Chief Justice, Joseph Henry Lumpkin.

But the list will not be complete without adding thereto the name of Georgia's foremost farmer—James Monroe Smith.

The owner of twenty thousand fertile acres of land in the Georgia uplands, from which he gathers annually

more than two thousand bales of cotton, in addition to other enormous crops, this prince of planters is the owner of an estate at Smithsonia more regal in extent than many of the German principalities and larger than some of the cantons of Switzerland.

PAULDING

Created by Legislative Act, December 3, 1832, from Cherokee County. Named for John Paulding, one of the captors of Major Andre, whose arrest led to the conviction of Benedict Arnold. Dallas, the county-seat, named for Hon. George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, Vice-President of the United States, during the administration of James K. Polk.

John Paulding, by reason of his part in the dramatic capture of Major Andre, became one of the great popular heroes of the Revolution. The State of New York made him the gift of a handsome farm, on the outskirts of the town of Cortlandt. Congress granted him an annuity for life, in addition to a silver medal, the presentation of which was made by General Washington, in the presence of the American army. Soon after his death, the Corporation of the City of New York reared a handsome monument over his grave, bearing this inscription :

“Here repose the mortal remains of John Paulding, who died 18th February, 1818, in 60th year of his age. On the morning of the 23rd of September, 1780 accompanied by two young farmers of the county of Westchester, whose names will one day be recorded on their own deserved monuments, he intercepted the British spy, Andre. Poor himself, he disdained to acquire wealth by the sacrifice of his country. Rejecting the temptation of great rewards, he conveyed the prisoner to the American camp; and by this act of self-denial, the treason of Arnold was detected, the designs of the enemy baffled. West Point and America saved, and these United States, now, by the Grace of God, free and independent, rescued from the most imminent peril.”

Van Wert, the original county-site, was named for a companion of John Paulding, who shared with him the honor of capturing Major Andre, thereby exposing the treason of Benedict Arnold. Subsequent to the removal of the county-site to Dallas, the town of Van Wert gradually disappeared until today its location is uncertain.

**The Battle of New
Hope Church.**

Four miles north-east of Dallas lies the famous battle-field of New Hope Church. Here one of the most stubborn fights of the bloody Atlanta campaign occurred in the late spring of 1864. Says Prof. Derry: * "It was ascertained that Sherman's forces had crossed the Etowah to the Confederate left. Johnston marched promptly to meet them and took a position extending from Dallas to the railroad. There now occurred a series of engagements between portions of the two armies, which Johnston and Sherman agree in calling the Battle of New Hope Church. The first of these occurred on the 25th of May when the head of Hooker's column came upon Stewart's division near a little meeting house known as New Hope Church. Hooker formed his division in parallel lines and promptly attacked but his vigorous assaults resulted in a succession of bloody repulses. Two days later Sherman sent Howard with two divisions to turn Johnston's right. At Pickett's Mill, thinking he had reached the extreme end of the Confederate line, Howard ordered an assault. * * * The charges of the Federals were repulsed, as Howard himself says, with much loss. The Confederates gathered up as trophies 1,200 small arms. The acknowledged loss to Howard's corps at Pickett's Mill was 1,500 men. Cleburne's loss was 400. The next day McPherson tried to withdraw from Dallas. But Bates' division of Hardie's corps, quickly assailed him meeting a repulse in

* Story of the Confederate States, by Joseph T. Derry, pp. 344-345, Richmond, Va., 1898.

which they lost about 700 men." Sherman in his official report called the engagement at New Hope Church a "drawn battle." Nevertheless he was thwarted in his purpose, which was to cut off Johnston's supplies.

Original Settlers. As given by White, the original settlers of Paulding were : Whitmael A. Adair, William A. Adair, Mitchell S. Adair, Thomas Reynolds, George Lawrence, Garnett Gray, Mr. Forsyth, and Lewis M. Matthews.

To the foregoing list of pioneer settlers may be added a few other names. William Allgood settled in Paulding in 1833. Two sons, William O. and Charles D., fell during the Civil War; while another son, Judge E. W. Y. Allgood, became ordinary of the county and served in the State Senate. Thomas Clay, a native of North Carolina, settled in what was then Cobb, afterwards Paulding, in 1840. His father, John Clay, a veteran of the war of 1812, reached the age of 93 years. Near him, at the same time, settled James T. Carter, Sr., whose father Robert Carter, was likewise a veteran of the second war with England. The latter reached the age of 105 years. George Lawrence, a native of North Carolina, came to Paulding in 1837. His father, John Lawrence, was for eight years a soldier of the Revolution. Stacy Cooper settled here in 1847. He witnessed service when a lad in the War of 1812. The list of early settlers includes also; Michael Austin, Bailey Bone, James Foote, who built one of the earliest taverns at Dallas; Archibald Holland, Joseph Howell, Andrew McBrayer, John W. Moon, Henry Lester, Joseph G. Blance, S. W. Ragsdale, and John Jones.

PICKENS

Created by Legislative Act, December 5, 1853, from Cherokee and Gilmer. Named for General Andrew Pickens, of the Revolution, the field of whose military operations included a large part of Upper Georgia. He was in command at the famous battle of Kettle Creek. Jasper, the county-seat, named for the gallant South Carolinian, Sergeant William Jasper, who fell mortally wounded at the siege of Savannah, while seeking to rescue his fallen colors.

Talking Rock was an Indian settlement, on a creek of the same name, famous among the Cherokees. It was so called from a rock somewhere in the stream below the present railroad station. The peculiar echoes proceeding from this rock, in response to any shout or noise made in the immediate neighborhood, is supposed to have suggested the name. There is also a local tradition to the effect that the Indians held important council meetings at this rock; but according to Mooney, an ethnologist of the United States Government, the etymology of the word is against this derivation.

Original Settlers. See Cherokee and Gilmer, from which two counties Pickens was formed.

Samuel Tate, a pioneer land trader, with his two sons, Stephen C. and William Tate, were among the earliest settlers of Pickens. The sons became identified in after years with the development of the famous marble quarries in this section of the State. Both have since passed away, but the great marble interests which they established here have grown to colossal proportions. Today the payroll for the two quarries at Tate and Nelson amounts approximately to thirty-five thousand dollars per month, and the beautiful specimens of marble which are cut from these quarries, in massive blocks, for building purposes, are shipped to every part of the United States, and even to remote parts of the earth. The Georgia marbles have

been used to construct some of the most palatial buildings in America, including the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, D. C. and a number of State capitols. Stephen C. Tate was the father of the present executive head of the various Tate industries, Samuel Tate, the second. William Tate was the father of the present District Attorney of Georgia, formerly a member of Congress, Parish Carter Tate.

The Darnells were also early settlers of Pickens. Sion A. Darnell's father was an ardent Union man; and after the ordinance of secession was passed at Milledgeville the Unionists, who were strong in Pickens, placed a United States flag in front of the court-house in Jasper, and kept it there for months until it was finally beaten to pieces by the wind. The wife of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was a Darnell. Sion A. Darnell commanded a regiment of troops in the Federal Army during the Civil War. He was afterwards United States District Attorney, and a man of prominence in Republican circles. The list of early settlers of Pickens includes also: William H. Simmons, who married a daughter of the famous Beverly Allen, an account of whose somewhat singular career is elsewhere given; James A. Rhyne, Isaac Grant, James Simmons, William T. Day, and others. The two last named pioneer citizens represented Pickens in the Secession Convention at Milledgeville. James Simmons was one of the six members who entered a formal protest against the ordinance of secession.

PIERCE

Created by Legislative Act, December 18, 1857, from Appling and Ware. Named for General Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, a distinguished Northern Democrat, who became the fourteenth President of the United States. Blackshear, the county seat, named for General David Blackshear,

a noted officer of the State militia, who distinguished himself by his exploits against the Indians of Georgia and Florida, during the War of 1812. He also built the famous "Blackshear Road", one of the old landmarks of the south-eastern part of the State; and, when a lad, shouldered his musket in the cause of American Independence. He came from North Carolina to Georgia, at the close of the American Revolution.

Recollections of
Gen. Blackshear.

Volume II.

Original Settlers. See Appling, from which county Pierce was formed; also Ware from which a part was taken.

E. D. Hendry and J. W. Stevens who represented Pierce in the Secession Convention at Milledgeville were among the original pioneers of this section. Benjamin Daniel Brantley came to Pierce from Ware when the county was first opened in 1857. Included among the oldest families of Pierce may be mentioned also: the Hyers, the McDonoughs, the McGees, the Overstreets, and the Walkers. William G. Brantley, one of the strongest members of the Georgia delegation in Congress since the war, was born in Blackshear. For the practice of law he located in Brunswick.

PIKE

Created by Legislative Act, December 9, 1822, from Monroe County. Named for Brigadier-General Zebulon M. Pike, of the United States army, who discovered Pike's Peak, in the Rocky Mountains, on an expedition to trace the sources of the Mississippi River. He was killed by the explosion of a mine, in a victorious assault upon Toronto, during the War of 1812. Zebulon, the county-seat, also named for Gen. Pike.

The Story of
Austin Dabney.

Volume II.

Pike in the Mexican War. At the outbreak of hostilities with Mexico, in 1845, Pike County organized a company of volunteers for the front, called the Fannin Avengers. It was named in honor of a native Georgian, Colonel J. W. Fannin, who, with his entire regiment, was brutally massacred in the old Spanish fort at Goliad. The Fannin Avengers were annexed to the Georgia Regiment of Volunteers, in command of Colonel Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah. The officers were as follows: Captain, H. J. Sargent; 1st. Lieut., G. D. Alexander; 2nd. Lieut., H. B. Holliday; Sergeants, F. M. Ison, G. D. Johnson, William F. Moore, and Robert Lattimer; Corporals, Alex. O. Reed, T. D. Bertody, Joseph Johnson and Benj. F. Ingraham. 93 members enrolled.

Gordon Institute, one of the best co-educational schools in the State, with a military department for the boys, under a West Point instructor, is situated at Barnesville. The school was chartered as a co-educational institute, in 1852, and incorporated under the present name, in 1872. It was called Gordon Institute in honor of the South's great soldier—General John B. Gordon. The founder of the school, Prof. Charles E. Lambdin, was one of the pioneer educators of this section. Four times since 1872 the city has assumed heavy bonded indebtedness to meet the increasing needs of the institute for additional building and equipments. It is strictly non-sectarian. It pays no dividends to private individuals. It is governed by a self-perpetuating board of trustees, who serve without emolument, and the standard both of scholarship and of discipline maintained at Gordon Institute is proverbially high. Not a little of the credit for this achievement belongs to former State School Superintendent, Jere M. Pound, who was for many years president of Gordon Institute. Resigning this chair to become the head of the State Normal School,

at Athens, he was succeeded by Prof. E. T. Holmes, an accomplished educator of Southern youth, under whom the institute continues to prosper.

**The Sinking of the
Titanic.**

Jacques Futrelle, the famous novelist, who lost his life on board the ill-fated Titanic, on the night of April 16, 1912, was a native of Pike, in which county his early life was spent. Mr. Futrelle accompanied by his wife was on his return voyage to America, after a season spent in European travel. The Titanic was the greatest vessel afloat. She was making her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York, and some of the foremost men of the world were on board, including multi-millionaires, philanthropists, and men of letters. Something like 1,600 lives were lost. In many respects, it was the most colossal disaster in the annals of the sea, but one in which the chivalry of brave men shone resplendent. With the most engaging gallantry, they complied with the unwritten law of the great deep—"women and children first"; and while the heroic musicians, with death staring them in the face, played "Nearer My God to Thee," the vessel sank to rise no more. Isidor Straus, the New York millionaire and philanthropist, a former Georgian, was among the number; and his wife, refusing to be torn from his side, went down to her watery grave, locked in his arms. It was one of the ironies of fate that while the body of Mr. Straus was afterwards found by the rescue boats among the wreckage, to be splendidly entombed in New York, that of his wife lay entangled in a shroud of sea-weeds in the mid-Atlantic. Nothing in the life of John Jacob Astor became him like the manner in which he met death. The maid-servant who accompanied Mrs. Astor was gallantly assisted by him to one of the life-boats, while the man of uncounted millions became a bed-fellow of the humblest steerage passenger on a sandy couch, far beneath the waves of the ocean. It is said that

one of his last acts was to smuggle a little boy into a place of safety, by putting a girl's bonnet on his head of golden hair. Archibald Butt, the chief of President Taft's military staff, en route home from an official visit to the Pope of Rome, was among the number who perished at sea, though the peculiar nature of his errand, if pleaded, might have saved him. The tribute which his tragic death drew from Mr. Taft was well deserved: "He died, I am sure, like a soldier and a gentleman." He too was a Georgian. But no one on board met death more gallantly than did brave Jack Futrelle. Coaxing his wife to enter a life-boat, with the lover's plea that he was not in any danger and that he expected to rejoin her in a few moments, he went to his grave waving her a fond adieu—"it will be only for a little while dearest, au revoir." No purer pearl of chivalry ever sank to rest amid the pearls of the sea. In the hearts of Georgians his memory will always be green.

Original Settlers. The original settlers of Pike, according to White, were: John Marshall, Isaac Cooper, Benjamin Jordin, Jacob Gilder, S. Stephens, Thomas Mathews, Elbert Phillips, Binford Gorce, Joseph Weaver, William Mobbley, Ephraim Mabry, William Amos, Eli Walker, William Taylor, John Farey, Jabez Gilbert, James Johnson, Richard Myrack, John Moore, General Daniell, James Neal, J. B. Read, J. B. Williamson, H. G. Johnson, W. E. Mangum, Gideon Barnes, Willis J. Milner, William Ellis, P. Orr and John Neal.

To the foregoing list of early settlers may be added: David Neal, a soldier of the Revolution, William Barrett, Thomas J. Barrett, Alvis Stafford, James M. Madden, Zachariah Lawrence, Colonel J. H. Barker, a veteran of both Mexican and Civil Wars, and a number of others.

Alvis Stafford was for more than forty years one of the leading merchants of Barnesville. He was the father of Mr. J. A. Stafford. In 1861, Dr. J. C. Beauchamp, a well-known legislator and physician, settled in Pike, coming here from Troup.

Rev. John Milner, an early pioneer Baptist minister, who was immersed by the great Jesse Mercer, lived for many years in Pike. He owned at one time the ground on which the present town of Barnesville is located. He was a man of great usefulness in his day and he often preached to multitudes of people in the heart of the wilderness. Milner, Ga., was named for the family to which he belonged.

There have been numerous instances of longevity in Pike. Mr. Adam Cooper was living in 1854 at the age of 100. He kept both his coffin and his shroud for years under his bed. Mrs. Crawford lived to be 105. William Nelson died at the age of 100, and in memory of him a church was afterwards dedicated called Century Nelson. Mrs. Harper and Mr. Lushing were both 90.

Charles S. Barrett, one of the ablest leaders to whom the direction of the South's agricultural interests since the war has been entrusted, is a native of Pike. It was in this county that his boyhood days were spent on his father's plantation. As President of the Farmers' Union. Mr. Barrett is today one of the best known and one of the most useful men of his time, devoted with intense zeal to a great cause. His father, Thomas J. Barrett, represented the county in the Constitutional Convention of 1877 and for fifty years was a prominent figure

in the political affairs of Pike. Rev. J. W. Beck, a distinguished educator, lived for a number of years at Concord.

POLK

Created by Legislative Act, December 20, 1851, chiefly from Paulding County, originally Cherokee. Named for Hon. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, during whose administration as President of the United States occurred the War with Mexico. Cedartown, the county-seat, so called because of the luxuriant cedars which grew in this neighborhood.

Cedartown. Cedartown, the county-seat of Polk, was so named because of the predominant growth in this locality of luxuriant cedars. The existence here of one of the boldest limestone springs in the State served to attract settlers to the new town at an early date, and to make it something of a health resort. It has been a seat of culture since the early fifties, and there is not a locality in Georgia in which a better class of people can be found. During the ante-bellum days, it was the home of wealthy planters who cultivated extensive tracts of rich valley lands in this immediate neighborhood and who lived in an elegance of style which the present generation has not surpassed. It is said that the far-famed blue-grass lands of Kentucky are in no respect superior to the fertile lands of Cedar Valley, through which flow the waters of Cedar Creek. Since the war Cedartown has become quite a thriving commercial and industrial center. It boasts a number of prosperous mills, and several strong banks.

Rockmart is famous for an industry in which it takes the lead. The slate quarries in this vicinity are world renowned. For roofing purposes, it is said to be unrivalled. Piedmont Institute is located here, a school of very high character. Micajah Brooks, a patriot of '76, is buried 5 miles west of Rockmart.

Original Settlers. According to White, the original settlers of Polk were: Dr. E. H. Richardson, William Peek, Asa Prior, Colonel Springer, R. C. Gibson, William F. Janes, W. E. West, G. W. West, James O. Griggs, B. F. Bigelow, W. O. B. Whatley, and B. Crabb.

To the foregoing list of early settlers may be added: Colonel Herbert Fielder, Judge Isaac N. Jones, Colonel James D. Waddell, General James O. Waddell, Major Joseph A. Blance, J. A. Peek, D. A. Whitehead, T. F. Burbank, Dr. D. M. Russell, Capt. S. A. Borders, Hon. R. W. Everett, Judge Charles G. Janes, Major Armistead Richardson, Robert Young, Augustus Young, James Young, Brooks M. Willingham, Jesse M. Wood, Hezekiah Witcher, Henry Gibson, William T. Gibson, Silas I. Cox, William H. Hines, Ephriam Thompson, Augustus N. Verdery, Joseph Mansell, Dr. Benjamin Wright, Rev. W. W. Simpson, Augustus G. Tomlinson and others.

Polk's Distinguished Residents. Two distinguished lawyers, both of whom wrote splendid biographies of eminent Georgians, were long residents of Cedartown: Colonel James D. Waddell, who wrote a "Life of Linton Stephens" and Colonel Herbert Fielder, who wrote a "Life of Joseph E. Brown." Hon. Robert W. Everett, a former member of the National House of Representatives and a leader among the farmers of Georgia, is still a prominent citizen of Rockmart. Judge Charles G. Janes and Hon. William C. Bunn, both of whom recently passed away, were distinguished Georgians, the former a jurist of high rank, the latter an advocate with few equals at the bar. General J. O. Waddell, a successful planter, a leader among the Confederate Veterans, and a grandson of the noted Dr. Moses Wad-

dell, long president of Franklin College, is also a resident of Polk. Cedartown is the home of the present able chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, Hon. William J. Harris, who married a daughter of the famous Confederate cavalry leader, General Joseph Wheeler. Here too lives Hon. G. R. Hutchens, a former member of the State Prison Commission and a leader in State politics.

PULASKI

Created by Legislative Act, December 12, 1808, from Laurens County. Named for the brave Polish nobleman, who fell mortally wounded at the siege of Savannah. The story that he died at sea lacks verification. His death occurred at Greenwich, whither he was taken from the battle-field; and his body rested in a private burial-ground in this same locality until exhumed in the fifties for the purpose of being re-interred under the Pulaski monument in Savannah. Hawkinsville, the county-seat, named for Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, a distinguished officer of the American Revolution, who, after occupying a seat in the Senate of the United States, accepted from President Washington the arduous post of resident agent among the Creek Indians of Georgia. For a cultured gentleman of letters, thus to bury himself in the wilderness for the purpose of uplifting an alien race of people, constitutes one of the noblest examples of self-sacrifice in the history of the Federal government. Originally, Pulaski embraced Bleckley.

Hartford One of Georgia's Lost Towns. Hartford, the first county-seat of Pulaski, formerly stood on a high bluff of the Ocmulgee River, just opposite the site of the present town of Hawkinsville. It is today numbered among the dead towns of Georgia, but in the early days of the State it was an Indian trading post of very great importance, on what was then the frontier. The river at this point formed the boundary line, separating the territory of the whites from the domain of the Indians. The town was named for Nancy Hart, the celebrated heroine of the Revolution. In 1837, the court-house was removed from Hartford to Hawkinsville, dating from which event the fortunes of the little border stronghold began to decline, until it became at last only a dim memory of the remote past; and there survives today but a few fragmentary remains to mark the spot.

Original Settlers. The first comers into Pulaski, according to White were: Joseph Reeves, Edmund Hogan, S. Golson, George Walker, William Hathorn, J. M. Taylor, E. Blackshear, and Mark Mason.

To the foregoing list of early settlers may be added: Jeremiah Coney, James O. Jelks, Robert A. Ragan, his son, Alexander Ragan; Colonel Charles T. Lathrop, Curtis Joiner, Robert Anderson, his son, Capt. R. W. Anderson; Thomas McGriff, his son, Judge Patrick T. McGriff; Mathias McCormac, his son David McCormack; James L. Walker, James J. Kitchen, Hardy Powers, Isaac Pipkin, and others.

Pulaski's Distinguished Residents Colonel Lucius M. Lamar, a gallant Confederate officer, a legislator of high rank, and for a number of years Marshal for the Southern District of Georgia, was a resident of Hawkinsville. He was occupying the Speaker's desk, in the capacity of Speaker pro. tem. of the Georgia House of Representatives, when Henry W. Grady, at the head of a column of Atlanta citizens, in the fall of 1884, entered the State capitol and, brushing past the sergeant-at-arms, announced the election of President Cleveland in his famous words: "Mr. Speaker, a message from the American people!" To which announcement, Col. Lamar, catching the spirit of the invasion, replied: "Let the message be received." Then followed an adjournment of the Legislature in an outburst of pandemonium. Due to a scar which he carried on the back of his neck, Colonel Lamar wore his hair long. It fell in curls over his shoulders, making him one of the most picturesque men in the public life of Georgia; and combined with his courtly manners, it gave him a charm of person which no one in his day excelled. Colonel John F. Lewis, the father of ex-

Congressman Elijah B. Lewis, of Montezuma, was one of the pioneer bankers of Hawkinsville, an honor which he shared with the late Judge John Henry, of the same town. Both were sagacious financiers and constructive forces. Colonel J. Pope Brown, a former Treasurer of the State of Georgia and a popular minority candidate for Governor, owns an extensive plantation in Pulaski. Judge W. L. Grice, a Nestor of the Georgia bar and a much beloved man, lives in Hawkinsville; and here, too, resides Judge John H. Martin, a jurist of note and a leader among the veterans of the Lost Cause.

PUTNAM

Created by Legislative Act, December 10, 1807, from Baldwin County. Named for General Israel Putnam, of Connecticut, one of the most noted patriots of the Revolution. He was ploughing in his field when he heard the news of the battle of Lexington. Without stopping to change his clothes, he left his plough standing in the field and hastened to Cambridge, riding over a hundred miles in a single day. He was given at once a Brigadier-General's commission. His career at every point bristles with dramatic interest. Eatonton, the county-seat, named for General William Eaton, an adventurous American, who in 1805 at the head of a force of five hundred men, marched across the Lybian desert, in the interest of the rightful Pasha, to effect the successful capture of Derne, the second largest city of Tripoli. He held it against three repeated assaults of the Arabs, but was finally obliged to relinquish it, due to a treaty of peace concluded with the usurper by the United States Consul-General at Algiers, Tobias Lear, acting in agreement with Commodore Rodgers, who commanded the fleet.

Union Academy: Nine miles from Eatonton, near the famous Turner plantation, stood Union Academy, a school of which the great William H. Seward, who afterwards became one of the most dramatic figures in American politics, was at one time principal. Mr. Seward rose to be Governor of the State of New York, a representative of the same great commonwealth in the Senate of the United States, and Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Lincoln. It was only by the narrowest margin that the latter defeated him for President in the contest of

1860. (For an account of Mr. Seward's sojourn in Georgia, see Vol. II.) It was on the Turner plantation that the famous Joel Candler Harris began his literary career by setting type for the *Countryman*, then the only newspaper in the world edited and published on a plantation. According to local tradition, the site of Union Academy is today occupied by Phoenix School, which stands two or three hundred yards from the old printing-office of the *Countryman*. The primitive wooden structure in which Mr. Seward taught the young ideas of Georgia how to shoot was burned to the ground more than fifty years ago; and the new building which rose in time from the ashes of the old one was not inappropriately called the Phoenix*

**Eatonton Starts a
Crusade for Internal
Improvements.**

In the fall of 1831, there assembled at Eatonton the first gathering of progressive and wideawake men of affairs ever convened in Georgia for the purpose of discussing the subject of internal improvements; and to the organized impulse created by his initial meeting much of the development which has taken place in Georgia along industrial and commercial lines can be distinctly traced. Delegates were present from every part of the State. The main question to be decided was whether canals or railroads should be recommended. Routes were reported for both; and at the same time a committee was appointed to bring the matter before the General Assembly and to urge upon the law-makers the importance of some definite course of action.

On the motion of Mr. Irby H. Hudson, of Putnam, one of the most zealous promoters of this great project, Hon. Thomas Stocks, of Greene, was made president of the convention. William Turner, Sampson W. Harris and William Wilkins, were chosen secretaries. On ac-

* Letter from Prof. W. C. Wright, Supt. of Putnam County Public Schools, dated Sept. 14, 1812.

count of the vital bearing of this pioneer movement upon the subsequent fortunes of the Empire State of the South, the personnel of this important body is given in full. The delegates in attendance were as follows:

Bibb—Oliver H. Prince and William B. Rogers.

Butts—Irwin Case and James H. Starke.

Campbell—Martin Cobb and E. B. Thompson.

Chatham—William B. Bulloch, Mordecai Myers, John C. Nicoll and Thomas Young.

Columbia—Nathaniel Bailey, Edmund Bowdre, James P. Hamilton, and George W. Hardwick.

Effingham—John H. Hines and Clem Powers.

Fayette—Finley G. Stewart and Nathaniel Blanchard.

Greene—Thomas Dawson, Thomas G. Janes, and Thomas Stocks.

Hancock—Joel Crawford, John Graybill, James B. Ransom and William Terrell.

Harris—Henry J. Harwell.

Heard—William H. Houghton and John T. Leftwich.

Henry—Abner Davis, Frances C. Manson, and Amassa Spencer.

Jasper—William Burney, Eli Glover, Alexander McDonald and William Williamson.

Jefferson—John H. Newton.

Jones—James Gray, Thomas Hamilton, and Thomas Moughon.

Liberty—John Dunwody and Charles West.

Meriweather—Alfred Wellborn.

Monroe—Thomas N. Beall, George W. Gordon and N. B. Williams.

Morgan—Stewart Floyd, William Porter, John B. Walker, and John Wingfield.

Muscogee—John Milton.

Newton—William D. Conyers Charles H. Sanders, Josiah Perry.

Pike—John Neal and John B. Bird.

Putnam—Henry Branham, Irby H. Hudson, L. W. Hudson, W. W. Mason and James A. Meriwether.

Richmond—William Cumming and John Moore.

Talbot—Samuel W. Flournoy and Charles Pace.

Taliaferro—Marcus Andrews, Absalom Janes and Simon Morris.

Twiggs—Nimrod W. Long, Stephen F. Miller and Matthew Robertson.

Upson—James R. Cox and Moses Wheat.

Warren—Gray A. Chandler.

Washington—William Hurst.

Wilkinson—Thomas Gilbert.

Genealogy of the Lamar Family.	Volume II.
Recollections of Mirabeau B. Lamar.	Volume II.
Anecdotes of Judge Lamar.	Volume II.
Boyhood Haunts of Joel Chandler Harris.	Volume II.

Original Settlers. White gives the original settlers of Putnam as follows: William Wilkins, Benjamin Williamson, John Lamar, John Buckner, Eli S. Shorter, Stephen Marshall, John McBride, Captain Vesey, James Hightower, John Trippe, Isaac Moreland, John White, Benjamin Whitefield, Joseph Cooper, Josiah Flournoy, M. Pounds, Ward Hill, Rev. Richard Pace, Rev. John Collinsworth, Jesse Bledsoe, William Turner, Willis Roberts, Mark Jackson, Peter F. Flournoy, Thomas Park, Raleigh Holt, A. Richardson, Tarpley Holt, James Kendrick, Reuben Herndon, T. Woolridge, Joseph Turner, Warren Jackson, Edward Traylor, Samuel M. Echols, James Echols, E. Abercrombie, Matthew Gage, Thomas Napier, and William Jackson.

To the foregoing list may be added: Joseph Maddox, Samuel Reid, William E. Adams, William Turner, Richmond Terrell, Reuben DeJarnette, Robert Jenkins, Irby Hudson, and Dr. Adiel Sherwood.

Major Charles Abercrombie, an officer in the Revolution, became one of the wealthiest planters and one of the most influential citizens of Putnam. His daughter, Jane married Bolling Hall, afterwards a member of Congress from Georgia. Captain Joseph Turner, a soldier in the patriot army, lies buried in an unmarked grave near Eatonton but the spot is said to have been identified and in the near future will doubtless be marked by the D. A. R. There probably sleep in the neighborhood of Eatonton a number of veterans of the first war for independence. But they passed away at a time when the State was suffering from the dire consequences of war, and when there were no means at hand for providing permanent memorials.

Putnam's Distinguished Residents. George Holt, a native of Virginia, settled in Putnam in 1810 and here established the ancestral seat of one of Georgia's most distinguished families. His sons—George, Hines, Peyton, Tarpley, Roy, Thaddeus, Simon, Robert and Cicero—were nine in number and most of them attained distinction.

John Lamar, in the same year, built the famous old Lamar home on the Little River, to which Mirabeau and Lucius were brought, when mere lads, and where, in after years the great statesman and jurist, L. Q. C. Lamar, Jr., was born.

In 1808, William E. Adams, a native of North Carolina, bought two hundred acres of land, on the Oconee River, in the western part of Putnam and became the progenitor of a noted family in this section.

David Lawson was also an early settler in Putnam, coming to this county from Hancock. His distinguished grandson, Hon. Thomas G. Lawson, represented Georgia in Congress for several years, and was one of the strongest members of the State delegation. Reese Lawson, his brother, was killed at the battle of Shiloh, during the Civil War, while serving in a Texas regiment of cavalry.

Dr. Joel Branham and Dr. Reuben Nisbet were among the earliest practitioners of medicine in the town of Eatonton. Judge Richard H. Clarke says that two splendid lawyers were spoiled when these gifted men chose the saddle bags in preference to Blackstone. They were both prominent factors in Georgia politics during the ante-bellum period.

Dr. Henry Branham was also a noted physician of Putnam. The distinguished Methodist divine Walter R. Branham was his son. Here Judge Branham, of Rome, was born.

Dr. Adiel Sherwood, a noted pioneer educator and divine, taught the academy at Eatonton, in the late twenties. He also instructed a small class in theology, on a plantation, near Eatonton, where he conducted the earliest manual school of which there is any record in Georgia. Dr. Sherwood compiled and published in 1829 his famous "*Gazeteer*," a work of rare value, which has long been out of print. He was one of the founders of Mercer.

William H. Seward, afterwards Secretary of State in President Lincoln's cabinet, an abolitionist of the most pronounced type, came to Putnam when a young man, where he taught a school called Union Academy, near old Philadelphia church.

Robert Jenkins, a native of North Carolina, settled in Putnam when the county was first opened. The late Judge William F. Jenkins was among his descendants.

Perhaps the most distinguished of the early settlers of Putnam was Irby Hudson. He was a native of Virginia, in which State, before coming to Georgia, he married Miss Frances Flournoy. He became at once an important factor in public affairs, serving in the General Assembly of Georgia for thirty one years and wielding the Speaker's gavel for nineteen—a record unsurpassed in the history of the State. Mr. Hudson was also one

of the pioneers of industrial development in Georgia and it was due largely to his initiative that the great convention in the interest of internal improvements was held at Eatonton, in 1831.

Reuben DeJarnette, a soldier of the Revolution, settled in Georgia soon after the close of hostilities, coming from Virginia. He was appointed by the Governor to survey the County of Putnam, a duty which he performed to the satisfaction of the State officials. In the land drawing, on the formation of the new county, he drew land in the neighborhood of the present town of Eatonton, where he lived for many years. Later he removed to the eastern part of the county, where he built the first brick house.

Samuel Reid, a native of Iredell County, N. C., a member of the committee of safety in his home State, and a soldier of the war for independence, came to Georgia after the Revolution, settling first in Hancock and then in Putnam. He became the progenitor of a distinguished family in this section.

William Turner came to Georgia from Virginia and settled in Putnam when the county was first opened. His son, Joseph A. Turner, a gentleman of culture, owned and edited the weekly paper on which Joel Chandler Harris learned to set type and for which his earliest compositions were written. The late Joseph S. Turner, of Eatonton, was the son of Joseph A. Turner.

Thomas Hardeman, Jr., a member of Congress and a gallant Confederate soldier, was born in Putnam, at what is known as the Brooks' place. The Hardemans were originally from Virginia. Thomas Hardeman, Sr., held at one time the office of sheriff. He afterwards removed to Macon.

John A. Cuthbert, while a resident of Eatonton, was elected to Congress. He afterwards removed to Milledgeville and thence to Mobile, Ala., where he died almost in sight of the century mark.

Judge James A. Meriwether lived and died in Eatonton. He represented the State in Congress and served with distinction on the Superior Court Bench.

Judge Eli S. Shorter, one of the ablest of ante-bellum jurists, began the practice of law in Eatonton, but afterwards removed to Columbus.

Charles P. Gordon, a lawyer of note in ante-bellum days, also lived here. He was a far-sighted and practical man of affairs and was associated with Irby Hudson in calling the first industrial convention. His early death, at the age of forty-five, was a bereavement to the State.

Mark A. Cooper, a member of Congress and one of Georgia's pioneer captains of industry, lived at one time in Eatonton.

Here lived also Judge David R. Adams, Stephen W. Harris, Milton Cooper, Dixon H. Lewis, and other prominent members of the ante-bellum bar.

Eatonton was the home of Josiah Flourney, who afterwards founded Collingsworth Institute, at Talbotton, where Oscar S. Straus, of New York, an ex-minister to Turkey, received his education.

Here, too, lived the gifted but eccentric John W. Knight, a fire-brand of Methodism.

But the most distinguished son of Putnam was the world-renowned Joel Chandler Harris, whose folk-lore tales of "Uncle Remus" have been translated into seventeen different languages. Mr. Harris spent his boyhood days in Eatonton; and, on the Turner plantation, served his apprenticeship to letters. The peculiar service for which the world is indebted to him is this: he has preserved in the molds of dialect the quaint humor of the old time Southern negro. The whole English-speaking world today pays tribute to this Georgia author; for he has belted the globe with the songs of the cabin-fireside, and, even in the library of the scholar, he has made the Southern cotton-patch as classic as the Roman arena.

QUITMAN

Created by Legislative Act, December 10, 1858, from Randolph and Stewart Counties, both originally Lee. Named for General John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, a distinguished soldier of the Mexican War and a bold advocate of extreme State Rights. Georgetown, the county-seat, named for Georgetown, D. C.

Original Settlers. See Randolph and Stewart, from which counties Quitman was formed; also Lee, the parent county of this belt.

To the foregoing list of early settlers may be added: William C. Hill and George W. Ellis, both of whom about the year 1834 bought large plantations in what was then Randolph, afterwards Quitman. The list includes also: E. C. Ellington, L. P. Dozier, John L. B. Duskin, M. T. Duskin, Thomas R. Harris, Jasper N. Hill, Thomas J. Ellis, John R. Ellis, and others. Most of the early settlers of Quitman served in the Indian wars.

RABUN

Created by Legislative Act, December 21, 1819, out of treaty lands acquired from the Cherokees in the same year. Named for Governor William Rabun, a noted Chief Executive of Georgia, who waged a spirited controversy with General Andrew Jackson, over the destruction of Chehaw, a Creek Indian village. Clayton, the county-seat, named for Judge Augustin S. Clayton, a noted Congressman, jurist and man of letters.

William Rabun, Georgia's twenty-eighth Governor, was born in Halifax County, N. C., April 8, 1771 and died at Milledgeville, Ga., October 24, 1819, while occupying the chair of office, aged forty-eight. The family is supposed to have been of Scotch-Irish origin. On account of the unsettled condition of the times, William Rabun lacked the advantages of the best schools but in a measure he supplied the deficiencies of learning by the habit of close observation. His interest in public affairs was doubtless

an inheritance from his father who represented the county of Hancock in the Convention which framed the State Constitution of 1798. Governor Rabun was never defeated for any office in the popular gift. He served in the General Assembly of Georgia for more than twenty years, during the greater part of which time he was a member of the Senate, wielding the gavel from 1812 to 1816. On the resignation of Governor Mitchell he succeeded to the vacant post by virtue of his office as President of the Senate; and was finally elected to fill the chair of State when the Legislature convened.

During the administration of Governor Rabun there arose quite a heated controversy between himself and General Andrew Jackson, then in command of the United States forces against the Florida Seminoles. An Indian village called Chehaw in what is now the county of Lee, had been destroyed by Captain Wright, a Georgia officer, in violation of orders from Governor Rabun; and, since the village had been promised protection by General Jackson on the ground of friendship for the whites, the latter wrote an offensive letter to Governor Rabun holding him to account for the affair; but Governor Rabun, who was in no wise to blame for the unfortunate blunder of Captain Wright, scathingly replied to General Jackson, giving him a dose of the King's English which he vividly recalled thirty years later when an old man. Autograph letters containing the whole correspondence are today in the possession of Mrs. Governor William J. Northen, a relative. Before completing his term of office, Governor Rabun was seized with a malady which terminated his life while an occupant of the executive mansion. The funeral was preached in Milledgeville by the distinguished Jesse Mercer. It was a time when partisan politics even invaded the sanctity of the pulpit and the good old doctor, in performing the last sad rights over his friend, could not avoid taking a shot at his enemies also. Governor Rabun was a devout Baptist; and once each month, while Governor, he went from Milledgeville to Powellton, to discharge his duties as clerk of the little

country church to which he belonged. He was also clerk of the Georgia Baptist Convention for a number of years. Governor Rabun was buried at his old home place near Powellton, but due to the fact that the grave was unmarked at the time, it eventually came to pass that no one in the locality could tell where the old Governor was laid to rest. However, the grave has recently been found by Mr. W. W. Stevens, of Maysville, Ga., with the help of an old gentleman—now 84 years of age—by the name of Mr. E. A. Evans, of Anderson, Ala., who once owned the plantation. The latter visited Mr. Stevens in 1910, at which time the grave was discovered and temporarily marked with a bar of iron.

Georgia's
Far Famed Niagara

Tallulah Falls, a group of cataracts, five in number, constituting one of the greatest scenic wonders of the continent, occupies a magnificent gorge on the extreme southern borders of Rabun. Here perpendicular cliffs of granite, rising to a height of nearly one thousand feet, overhang an impetuous torrent of water which vaulting and thundering through the chasm, makes a series of leaps which in grandeur of scenery rivals the far-famed cataract of Niagara. The names given to the various falls since the occupancy of the country by the white race are as follows: "L'eau d'or," a name coined from the French, signifying "water of gold"; Oceana, Tempesta, Bridal Veil, and Hurricane. Two points of observation from which the best views of the chasm may be obtained by visitors are Point Inspiration and Devil's Pulpit. Some time ago, by purchase from individual land-owners in this locality, the Georgia Railway and Power Company acquired possession of the falls, and there is now pending in the courts of Georgia a suit for the recovery of titles. The movement to rescue this property was launched in 1912 by an organization, at the head of which Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, widow of the famous Confederate

General, began to wage a most aggressive fight, contending that the sovereignty of Georgia over the waterways of the State could not be alienated and that in justice to three millions of people this unrivaled wonder land should be rescued from destruction and converted into a great park. Preliminary surveys were made, in advance of a legal contest; but when Governor Brown was approached in regard to the matter he declined to institute proceedings. He took the position that while the failure of the State at the proper time to safeguard the falls from destruction was to be regretted by every patriotic Georgian it was too late to disturb titles made in good faith. But the issue was submitted to the Legislature with the result that both houses by formal resolution ordered a suit to be instituted by the State, for the purpose of settling this vexed question. The use to which the Georgia Railway and Power Company intends to put the falls will undoubtedly reduce the volume of water which flows through the gorge, during the summer months. It will also diminish the size of the cataracts. But the present owners claim that in many ways there will be material benefits to offset this loss; that the approaches to the chasm will be beautified by handsome walks and drives, that a magnificent lake bordered with elegant country homes will be one of the new attractions of this region in the near future, that where one person visits Tallulah Falls today there will be a hundred to visit them when the contemplated changes are made; and that furthermore by reason of these improvements cheaper electric power can be furnished to the State, for the purpose of lighting the homes of the people and turning the wheels of factories. Thus the matter stands at the present moment. It will doubtless be some time before the issue is finally adjudicated.

There was an old Indian village some distance above the falls to which the name "Talulu" was first given. James Mooney, a writer of some note on the antiquities

of the Cherokees, at present a member of the ethnological staff of the Smithsonian, states that for rendering the word to mean "the Terrible," there is no warrant. Schoolcraft, on the authority of a Cherokee lady, renders it "There lies your child", by which expression reference is made to the story of an infant that was carried over the falls. The name was never applied by the Cherokees themselves to the cataract, which was called Uganyi.

Hawthorne's Pool: Hawthorne's Pool, an apparently harmless basin of water in the depths of Grand Chasm, has proven a death-trap to more than one adventurous swimmer who lured to an untimely end by the charm which lurks in this spot has taken the fatal plunge. It is supposed that the voracious character of the pool is due to a powerful eddy which draws the hapless victim into an underground recess or cavern from which he never again emerges. The name given to the pool arose from an incident contained in the following letter, which appeared in the Southern Banner, at Athens, in 1837, signed "W." It reads as follows:

"On the 15th day of this month, the Reverend Mr. Hawthorne, a minister of the Presbyterian faith arrived in Clarksville by the stage. He preached in the church at night on that day and on the following Sabbath, and gained the approbation of every one who heard him. Those with whom he became partially acquainted during this time esteemed him as a Christian minister of the most eminent degree. On yesterday, Mr. Hawthorne with others went on a visit to Tallulah Falls. After the party had viewed the cataracts, Mr. Hawthorne and some other gentleman concluded to go into a beautiful basin to bathe. There were some ladies in the party and the gentlemen with Mr. Hawthorne escorted them some distance leaving Mr. Hawthorne alone at the water, intending to return and enjoy a cool bath with him. They did return, but only to find his clothing on the banks—he was gone and gone forever. It is supposed that he went into the water and from some circumstance unknown sunk to rise no more. The strictest search has been made but the body is not yet found, Etc."

War Woman's Creek is the name given to a small mountain stream entering the Chattooga. Says Mooney: "The name seems to be of Indian origin, but the Cherokee word is lost. A writer quoted by White attempts to show its origin from the exploit of a certain Revolutionary amazon in capturing a party of Tories, but the name occurs in Adair, as early as 1775. There is some reason to believe that it refers to a former female dignitary among the Cherokees described by Heywood as having authority to decide the fate of prisoners of war. Several instances of women acting the part of warriors are on record among the Cherokees."

Rabun Gap School, an institution recently started for the mountain boys and girls in this picturesque region of the State, is doing a splendid work. It has already found substantial friends. Two members of the Hodgson family, of Athens, Ga., Messrs. E. R. and Asbury Hodgson, have made handsome gifts to the school. The success of Miss Berry's work near Rome, shows the rich possibilities which are here offered. (See article on Mount Berry: How the Sunday Lady of 'Possum Trot won the Mountains.)

"The Demosthenes
of the Mountains."

Volume II.

Logan E. Bleckley: Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley Jurist, Philosopher, Wit, Mathematician and Poet. was a native of Rabun; and here long after his name had become illustrious in the annals of the Bench

he loved to wander along the mountain streams. When addressing the Alumni Society of the University of Georgia, in 1886, he made the following droll allusion to the early haunts of his boyhood. Said he: "From Stekoah Valley, at the base of the Blue

Ridge, in the county of Rabun, the distance to where I now stand is eighty-five miles; but in making the journey I have consumed fifty-nine years and seventeen days. Thus my coming to college has been at the rate of something less than one mile and a half per annum. Arrived at last, it would seem that I ought to be marked tardy, and so I would were it not for the fact that I graduated on the way. I must have graduated, for this is my alma mater, and I am present now as one of the alumni. Of course travelling at my slow gait, I could never have overtaken the honor, but it overtook me, or rather it met me in the road and settled upon my unworthy head, fortunately without an examination of the inside. Stekoah, the name of my native valley, is a term derived from two Cherokee words meaning 'big little.' On this occasion I feel 'Stekoah.' Judge Bleckley was an original genius. Late in life, he spent three days at the University of Georgia, devoting one day to each class, after which he announced himself a graduate of the institution. His great hobby was mathematics. He was also given at times to flirting with the Muses. But one of the dominant characteristics of the great jurist was humor. He was full of droll mannerisms and of whimsical eccentricities.

Original Settlers. The original settlers of Rabun, according to White, were: General Coffee, Henry Cannon, Tillman Powell, E. Powell, General Andrew Miller, James Dillard, John Dillard, Jesse Carter, Charles Gates, Chesley McKenzie, James Kell, James Allen, Drury Wall, Joseph Jones, David Moseley, John Kelly, William Jones, Cleveland Coffee, Joel Coffee, John Patterson, William Price, E. Denton, William Grantham, William Godfrey, and Elijah Crane.

James Bleckley was also an original settler.

Rabun is a county of mountains. Says a writer: "In whatever direction the eye is turned, it beholds ridges of mountains, one behind the other, like a dark blue sea of giant billows, instantly stricken solid by nature's magic wand."

RANDOLPH

Created by Legislative Act, December 20, 1828, from Lee County. Named for John Randolph, of Roanoke. The name of the great Virginian was first given to the county of Jasper, but his attitude of opposition to the War of 1812 made him unpopular in the State, and the action of the Legislature was rescinded. But eventually he regained his lost favor with the State, and the county of Randolph, next to the Alabama line, was formed in his honor. Cuthbert, the county-seat, named for Hon. John A. Cuthbert, a noted Congressman, editor and jurist. Originally, Randolph embraced Quitman, Stewart, Webster, and in part Clay and Terrell.

The Cuthberts. Two of the most distinguished Georgians of the ante-bellum era of politics were the gifted brothers, John A. and Alfred Cuthbert. They were sons of Colonel Seth John Cuthbert, an officer in the Revolution, and grandsons of the sturdy old Colonial patriot, Joseph Clay. Both were natives of Savannah, born at the close of the long struggle for independence, and both graduates of Princeton. Alfred, the elder of the two, located for the practice of law in the little upland town of Monticello. He succeeded Dr. W. W. Bibb in Congress; and for the next sixteen years, barring an occasional term, he sat in the National House of Representatives. When John Forsyth, then United States Senator, became Secretary of State in President Jackson's cabinet, Mr. Cuthbert was chosen to fill his vacant seat. First for the unexpired term and afterwards for the long term, he graced the toga of this exalted forum. At the age of seventy-two, Mr. Cuthbert died at his home in Monticello and was buried on the Sand Hills, near Augusta.

John A. Cuthbert, his younger brother, was equally distinguished. He began his public career by representing the historic old county of Liberty in the Georgia

Legislature. Thence he removed to Eatonton for the practice of his profession. At intervals he served the State in Congress with marked credit, after which he opposed the peerless John Forsyth for the United States Senate. It is no small tribute to the abilities of Mr. Cuthbert that on the first ballot in the contest which ensued the vote between the candidates was tied; and had it not been for the fact that he was friendly toward John Clarke at a time when the Troup faction was dominant in politics he might eventually have defeated his illustrious rival. He wielded a brilliant pen and for a time edited the famous *Federal-Union*, at Milledgeville, then the capital of the State. In 1837, he removed to Mobile, Ala., where he became a Judge, and, when not upon the Bench, practiced his profession with great success. He died at his home, on Mon Luis Island, in Mobile Bay, in 1882, at the phenomenal age of ninety-four years. He retained his wonderful power of intellect to the very last and only a few months prior to his death made an important legal argument. He lived to be the oldest surviving member of the National House of Representatives. Judge Richard H. Clark states that on one occasion, at Upson Court, some lawyers were discussing Mr. Calhoun's great conversational powers and to settle an issue between them they agreed to leave it to John A. Cuthbert. Thereupon one of them approached him with the question: "Mr. Cuthbert, whom do you consider the most gifted conversationalist you have ever met?" Without any intimation whatever of the purpose which lay behind the question, he instantly replied: "My brother Alfred."

Andrew Female College, an institution of high grade, controlled by the South Georgia Methodist Conference, is located at Cuthbert. It was founded in 1854. Dr. John W. Caldwell was the first president. He was succeeded in turn by Capt. A. H. Flewellyn. The list of executive heads has been somewhat lengthy, including: Dr. A.

S. Hamilton, Rev. J. B. McGehee, Rev. W. H. Key, Rev. P. S. Twitty, and others. The present head of the institution is Rev. J. W. Malone, an accomplished educator. In 1892, the main building was destroyed by fire. It was afterwards restored at a cost of \$22,000. The faculty of the school is a strong one, and the standard of scholarship will compare favorably with the best. The plant is well equipped, thoroughly modern, and up-to-date.

Original Settlers. As given by White, the original settlers of Randolph were: Samuel A. Greer, James P. Sharp, James Martin, Jacob Hawk, Wiley Strickland, Thomas Coram, Lewis Rivers, Benjamin Davis, Allen Moye, Martin Brown, Abel Bass, John Roe, Edward McDonald, Z. Bailey, Joseph Sands, David Rumph, Dr. Jones, Colonel Alexander, Rev. Mr. Swain and George Wood.

To the foregoing list of early settlers may be added the names of the following pioneer residents: Frederick Andrews, Hardy Arrington, Zachariah Bailey, Reuben Bynum, George W. Ellis, Thomas J. Ellis, John R. Ellis, Paschal Hammock, William Hammock, S. T. Jenkins, E. H. Keese, Peter E. Keese, John McDonald, Edward McDonald, Jesse B. Key, John McKay Gunn, James J. McDonald, John Martin, a Baptist minister; James Martin, James W. Oliver, Wm. J. Oliver, Everett Pearce, Philip Pearce, Thomas Stanford, Joseph Newton Stanford, Dr. James W. Stanford, Thomas Stapleton, killed in the Creek Indian War, John Stewart, Daniel R. Stewart, Francis Taylor, William Taylor, Columbus Taylor, James Madison Trippe, J. F. Trippe, Dr. John W. Caldwell, the first president of Andrew Female College; James Adolphus Whaley, Wilkins D. Whaley and others.

There were a number of Revolutionary soldiers who lived in Randolph. Some of these, with the ages to which they attained, were: Peter Bucholter, 77; Ezekiel Bryan, 75; John Brown, 77; Thomas Davis, 85; Richard Darby, 102; and a Mr. Love, 117. The last named patriot was for more than thirty years smitten with total blindness. Richard Darby's widow was alive in 1849 at the age of 105 years, and was good at this time for a 20 mile walk. Reuben Adams a veteran of the Revolution, lived in Randolph.

Hon. George W. Harrison, a former Secretary of State and a prominent figure in the public life of Georgia during the ante-bellum period, owned an extensive plantation in Randolph. He was the father of Mr. Z. D. Harrison, the distinguished clerk of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and also of Mr. George W. Harrison, the well-known publisher. Brigadier-General Charles C. Crews, a gallant Confederate officer, lived at Cuthbert.

RICHMOND

Created by the State Constitution of 1777, from the Parish of St. Paul. Named for Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, a distinguished member of the House of Peers who opposed the policy of the government in taxing the English Colonies in America. At the coronation of George the Third he carried the scepter of England. On April 7, 1778, he moved an address to the King, in which he avowed his belief that the independence of the Colonies was already achieved and urged the recognition of the same by the Crown, in order to stop the further effusion of unnecessary blood. Augusta, the county-seat, named for the Princess Augusta, wife of the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George the Third of England. Richmond originally included in large part four other counties: Columbia, Jefferson, McDuffie and Warren.

Fort Augusta: 1736.

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<p>Early Days at the Trading-Post.</p>	<p>On the opposite side of the river from Augusta, near the present site of Hamburg, S. C., stood Fort Moore, a market-place for the Indian trade, and Fort Augusta</p>
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was designed to keep within Georgia limits much of the traffic which was centralized at this point. It was not long before the volume of business grew to be quite large. Over in South Carolina, where negroes were allowed, there were numbers of plantations opened, and the corn consumed by the large caravans employed in the trade with the Indians was produced here. But competition breeds chicanery; and notwithstanding the excellent rules made by Oglethorpe for regulating the traffic, there were grave abuses. Dr. George G. Smith does not give an optimistic account of things at Fort Augusta. Says he: "These Indian traders sent out their men to the towns of the various tribes, and in the spring season great crowds of Indians came with their ponies loaded with peltry to trade at the post for powder and lead, and especially for rum. There was a mean liquor known as tafia which was the main article of traffic. It was brought by Indian traders from the coast and traded for various kinds of products and for Indian slaves. The latter, taken by their enemies in war, were brought to Augusta to be sold, and were thence carried to Charleston to be shipped to the West Indies. The traders were oftentimes wretchedly dissolute. They lived shameful lives with the squaws, whom they abandoned without hesitation, when they grew weary of them."

Continuing, he says: "Augusta was not a place for a quiet residence in those wild days. Two thousand ponies owned by the traders were loaded with goods in Charleston and with peltry at the fort, and kept the now almost deserted road to Charleston alive. As one now rides over the deep sands through which the old highway runs, he can bring before him the great train of Indian slaves doomed to a life worse than death, who had been bought and branded by the traders with a red-hot iron, and who were now to go in weary procession from Augusta to Charleston. There were great fortunes made in this Indian slave-trade and in furnishing the Indians with rum and gunpowder; and it was to pay the debts due George Galpin and other traders that Sir James Wright secured

from the Indians their cession of Wilkes, Oglethorpe, Elbert and Lincoln Counties. Augusta was not affected by the laws concerning negroes, and as far as rum was concerned it was the main article of traffic, but the rum was sold to the Indians and the slaves which she bought from them were captives secured in war."*

Two of the most important factors in the early growth of Augusta were Kennedy O'Brien, a merchant of the place, and Roger de Lacey, a noted Indian trader, both of whom were conspicuous for pioneer enterprise and public spirit.

Original Settlers. From a document published in London, in 1743, the township of Augusta—outside of the garrison—seems to have embraced only a small colony of Indian traders. The following purports to be a complete list of settlers at the fort:

Kennedy O'Brien, Thomas Smith, Messrs. McKenzie and Frazier, John Miller, Thomas Goodale, Samuel Brown, Sanders Brown, Sanders Ross, A Sadler, A. Taylor, William Clark, Henry Overstreet, Lachlan McBean, William Gray and William Calahern.

In a petition addressed to Governor Reynolds, dated August 30, 1756, setting forth the defenceless character of the settlement and the likelihood of Indian attacks, another list of early settlers is obtained. The subscribers to this document were as follows:

Patrick Clarke, John Rae, Isaac Barksdale, William Bonar, Daniel Clarke, Edward Barnard, William Clement, Richard Johnson, David Douglass, Martin Campbell, Lachlan McGillivray, John Williams, John Spencer,

* George C. Smith in *Story of Georgia and the Georgia People*, pp. 28-30; John H. Logan in *History of Upper South Carolina*, p. 180 et seq.

William Little, James McHenry, George Galphin, Robert Dixon, and Moses Nunez.

George Galphin, whose name appears in the foregoing list, was perhaps the first of the Indian traders to enter Georgia. He lived at Silver Bluff, on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River, several miles below Augusta, and built a trading post of his own, at Galphinton, on the Ogeechee. Lachlan McGillvray was the father of the noted half-breed chief of the Creek Indians, who gave Georgia so much trouble. As a rule, the Indian traders were Scotchmen.

**Resolutions of
Protest.**

Most of the residents of St. Paul's Parish were loyal to the Crown of England until the battle of Lexington; and when extreme action was taken by the radicals at Savannah, on August 10, 1774, in a set of resolutions which strongly hinted at independence, a vigorous protest was made by the settlers in the neighborhood of Fort Augusta. As a reason for non-cooperation, it was stated in this paper that the parish occupied an exposed position on the frontier and that, in view of an application which had recently been made to England for assistance, in case of an Indian outbreak, it would be hazardous to enter into such hasty action. Moreover, it was urged that Georgia had no hand in destroying any tea in Boston harbor, that it would be foolish for the Colony to make itself a partaker in the consequences which were sure to follow, that more was to be lost than gained by being meddlesome, and that trouble could be found at home without looking for it in New England. The protest was signed by nearly every resident in the neighborhood of Augusta. At the same time a similar document was framed by the settlers in the vicinity of Wrightsboro, on the western border of the parish. Some of the signers were afterwards prominent on the roll of patriots. The list is of special interest because it gives the names of a number of the early settlers. Those signing the protest were as follows:

James Grierson, afterwards a malignant Tory; William Goodyear, Robert Bonner, Amos Stapler, Charles Walker, John McDuffie, Giles Tillett, James Seymour, Thomas Pace, Richard Basley, Samuel Tullett, William Redman, Joel Cloud, William Millar, Zachariah Lamar, Sr., Jacob Dennis, Littleberry Bostick Basil Lamar, James Few, Benjamin Webster, John Dooly, Barnard Heard, John Anderson, Edward Barnard, Andrew McClean, John D. Hammerer, James Hill, Robert Honey, Job Smith, William Barnard, William Mangum, John Chapman, Joseph Maddock, Jonathan Shell, Robert Mackey, William Candler, Devereaux Jarrett, Sherwood Bugg, Isaac Lowe, Peter Farris, John Henderson, Thomas Grierson, afterwards a noted Tory; John McDonald and Francis Hancock. It will be observed that among the dissenters at this time were Colonel John Dooly and Colonel William Candler both of whom became officers of note in the Revolution.

Historic Old St.
Paul's.

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Tomb of Gen.
Leonidas Polk.

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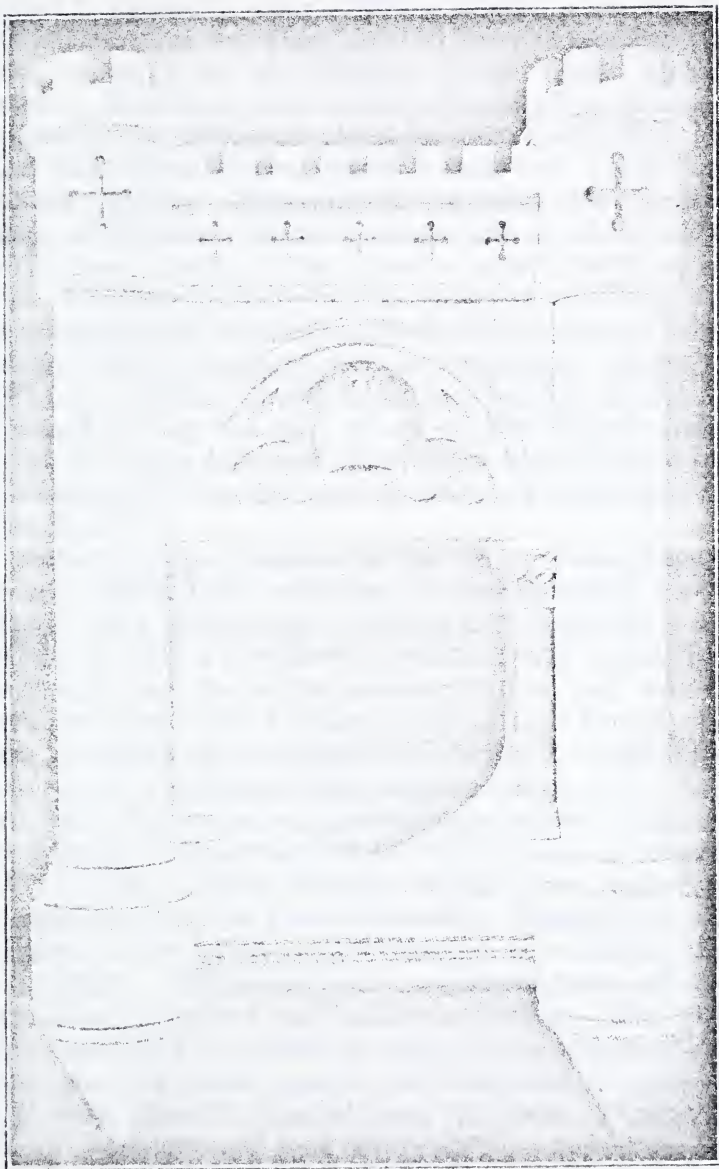
Prehistoric
Memorials.

Volume II.

Fort Grierson. This temporary stronghold, named in honor of the British Lieutenant-Colonel who commanded the garrison, stood near the site now occupied by the Riverside Mills.*

Fort Cornwallis. Under this name Fort Augusta was enlarged and rechristened by the British officer in command, Colonel Browne. At the outbreak of the Revolution the fort became the possession of the Liberty Boys, who hauled down the British flag, and occupied the garrison for four years. On the fall of Savannah, Colonel Campbell marched up the river to Augusta and seized it in the name of the king, and, after holding it for two weeks, withdrew when he received the news of the battle of Kettle Creek. The Americans then oc-

* Charles Edgeworth Jones in an article on Augusta, printed in the *Augustan* for August, 1911.



TABLET TO GENERAL LEONIDAS POLK, IN ST. PAUL'S
CHURCH, AUGUSTA.

cupied it again for nearly fifteen months. On the fall of Charleston, it was abandoned by the patriots and once more occupied by the British troops under Colonel Browne. But there came another change of occupants on September 14, 1780, when the Americans made an assault upon the White House, about a mile and a half west of Fort Augusta. Hastening to the relief of his brother officer in distress, Colonel Browne left the fort vacant, and Colonel Clarke, in his absence, quietly took possession. Four days later, Browne returned, and, the fates being against the Americans, for the time at least, Colonel Clarke yielded the post without resistance. Says Dr. Williams: "Three times, therefore, had the Americans captured the fort and three times had the British retaken it, yet not a gun had been fired, not a life had been lost. It seemed as if the old spell of peace was still upon the little fort."

Following the experience at the White House, Colonel Browne realized the necessity of strengthening his defences. At a conference of officers and engineers it was decided to build a fortification which should include both the church and the burial ground; and so well was the work done that when Colonel "Light Horse Harry" Lee came to attack the stronghold he found it "judiciously constructed, well finished and secure from storm." Lord Cornwallis, having been appointed commander-in-chief of the Southern Department of the Revolution, in the summer of 1780, Colonel Browne, in his honor, called the enlarged fortification Fort Cornwallis. Though the original name of the fort passed, it was less an extinction than an evolution. Expressed in the technical terms of military science, the fort had become a fortress. The same guns were used to defend it, much of the old work still stood, and the same parapet wall bounded it upon the north side, where it fronted upon the river. It was the old fort strengthened and enlarged.*

* The Story of St. Paul's By Dr. Chauncey C. Williams.

Tory Barbarism: As stated above, this famous old landmark was situated about a mile and a half below Augusta, on the Savannah River. According to the compass, it was almost due west, the stream at this point making quite a bend. The White House was owned or occupied by a man named Seymour. It was called the White House probably for the reason that it was rare at this time in Upper Georgia for a house to possess a coat of white paint. The locality was otherwise known as McKay's trading post. It occupied a strategic point, but was fortified somewhat hastily by the British, who, on the approach of Colonel Clarke, entered the building and made it secure with guns brought from Fort Grierson. On September 14, Colonel Clarke undertook to storm it, but the re-enforcements on which he relied failed to appear and the results were disastrous. Quite a number of his men were taken prisoners; and some of them, in defiance of the rules of civilized warfare, were hanged from the stairway, while the British commander gloated over the scene of brutality.

Fort Galphin. According to Colonel Charles C. Jones, this fort was situated on the left bank of the Savannah River, about fifteen miles below Augusta. It consisted of the handsome brick residence of George Galphin, the famous Indian trader, surrounded by a stockade. The English called it Dreadnaught; and the eminence on which it stood was known as Silver Bluff. Galphin sympathized with the Colonies, and when Augusta was taken by the enemy, Fort Galphin appears to have shared the same fate. At any rate, it was in the possession of the enemy on the eve of the famous siege. On being informed that quite a lot of Indian presents and firearms were at the fort Colonel Clarke communicated the intelligence to his superior officers, Pickens and Lee, and together they undertook to reduce the stockade before Browne could thwart the plan of capture. The enterprise

was successful. Though defended with vigor the fort yielded to the persistent fire of the Americans; and, besides salt enough to supply the whole army, an important item in time of war, they took one hundred and twenty-six prisoners, with an abundance of military stores, including arms, ammunition, and blankets.*

**Augusta Becomes
the Capital:
1786-1796.**

On the fall of Savannah in 1778, Augusta became the de facto capital of Georgia. Governor Houstoun immediately betook himself to this place, where he summoned the General Assembly to meet him; but ten days later the town was occupied by the British. During an interval when the Americans were again in possession, the Legislature met here on January 4, 1780, and elected Richard Howley, to the office of Governor, but straightway adjourned to meet at Heard's Fort, in the county of Wilkes. After peace was declared, Savannah became once more the seat of Government; but in 1786 Augusta was made the State Capital and, for a period of ten years, until 1796, it continued to enjoy this distinction. The chief-executives who held office in Augusta were Edward Telfair, George Matthews, George Handly and George Walton. It was while Augusta was the State Capital that President Washington visited Georgia in 1791. He was met by Governor Telfair with an escort of horse and was royally entertained during his visit. The old State House in Augusta stood on the east side of McIntosh street between Broad and Ellis.

**Meadow Garden:
The Home of Gov.
George Walton.**

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* History of Augusta by Charles C. Jones, Jr., and Salem Dutcher; History of Georgia for Schools by Lawton B. Evans; etc.

On January 2, 1788, the Federal Constitution was ratified at a State Convention held in Augusta. John Wereat was made president. The delegates were as follows:

John Wereat, William Few, James McNeal, William Stephens, Joseph Habersham, Edward Telfair, H. Dodd, George Mathews, Florence Sullivan, John King, James Powell, John Elliott, James Maxwell, George Handley, Christopher Hillary, John Milton, Jared Irwin, John Rutherford, Joshua Williams, Joseph Carmichael, Henry Carr, James Seagrove, James Webb, Henry Osborne and Robert Christmas.

Where the Southern Presbyterian Church was Organized. One of the most famous of Augusta's ecclesiastical monuments—second in point of interest only to

Historic St. Paul's—is the ancient house of worship occupied by the congregation of the First Presbyterian church on Telfair street. This religious body was organized in 1804 by Rev. Washington McNight. Divine services were first held in St. Paul's church, this property having been forfeited to the State at the close of the Revolution and for a term of years leased to the Presbyterians. The grave of Dr. McNight is in the church yard of St. Paul's near the south wall of the old edifice. On May 17, 1812, the present structure occupied by the First Presbyterian church was formally dedicated. Dr. John R. Thompson was the first pastor. From 1858 to 1870 the church was served by Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, the father of the present Chief-Executive of the United States. Here on Dec. 4, 1861, during the pastorate of Dr. Wilson, the first General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church convened with Dr. Benjamin M. Palmer, of New Orleans, as Moderator. On the beautiful church lawn may be seen the grave of a former pastor, Dr. Robert Irvine, who served the church from 1872 to 1881, after the departure of Dr. Wilson for Columbia, S. C. The grave of Dr. Irvine is adorned by a

superb memorial statue of the lamented divine, who was one of the most eloquent men of his day in the Presbyterian pulpit.

The Old Twiggs Burial Ground. Ten miles below Augusta, near the line of the Central of Georgia, at a point reached by driving a mile into the country from Allen's Station, is the private burial ground of the noted Twiggs family of this State. Here lie buried two illustrious soldiers, father and son: General John Twiggs, a hero of the Revolution, for whom Georgia has named one of her counties; and General David Emanuel Twiggs, a veteran of the War with Mexico, who achieved in the struggle a military prestige which made him second only to the great Winfield Scott. On the tombstone of the old Revolutionary patriot is this inscription:

Major-General John Twiggs. Born 5th of June, 1750. Died 29th March, 1816. Aged 65 years, 10 months, and 24 days.

The elder Twiggs was one of the great partisan leaders of the first war for independence. With the famous Elijah Clarke, he chiefly bore the brunt of the struggle in Upper Georgia, where his name was a synonym of terror to the Tories. An account of some of his exploits will be found in another part of this work. The inscription on the tombstone of the younger Twiggs is as follows:

In memory of General D. E. Twiggs. Born in Augusta, Ga., 1790. Died in Augusta, Ga., 1862.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Gen. Twiggs resigned his commission in the United States army and

returned to Georgia. He was at this time the senior Major-General and the logical successor to Gen. Winfield Scott in command of the American forces. But there was no thought of hesitation on his part. With him duty outweighed ambition. The Confederate government commissioned him a Major-General and he was stationed at New Orleans. But his health began to fail, necessitating his return to Augusta, where the end soon came.

For his gallant services in the Mexican War, Gen. Twiggs was awarded three magnificent swords, one from Congress, one from the State of Georgia, and one from the city of Augusta. The sword presented to him by Congress was richly jewelled and sheathed in a scabbard of solid gold. On quitting New Orleans, in 1862, Gen. Twiggs left these trophies of his valor in the care of a lady friend, who was powerless to keep them from forming a part of Gen. Butler's choice collection of souvenirs, when the city was captured by the Federals. They became the property of the United States government, and it was not until 1889 that the swords were finally restored to the family of the brave Georgia officer. Gen. Twiggs was born on the estate where his ashes today lie buried. He was a nephew on the mother's side of the famous Governor David Emanuel, whose sister Ruth married the elder Twiggs. The old plantation is today the property of Judge H. D. D. Twiggs, of Savannah, a lineal descendant of the old Revolutionary patriot.

George Basset, a patriot of '76, is buried in Richmond.

William Glascock's Tomb. When the first Provincial Congress met in Savannah, on January 18, 1775, to devise some plan of action, looking to a redress of grievances, William Glascock was a delegate from St. Paul's Parish. It was at this time that the celebrated boycott measure was adopted, putting an end to trade relations with the mother country; and a delegation was also named to represent Georgia in the

Continental Congress. The famous act of proscription passed by the Tory Legislature, at Savannah, in 1780, denounced William Glascock as a "Rebel Counsellor." At the same time he was chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly, by the State Legislature which met in Augusta. He was one of the founders of the Richmond Academy and one of the first trustees of Franklin College. The old patriot is buried on his plantation below Augusta known as "Glascock's Wash," and the tombstone which marks his last resting place bears this two-fold inscription, without dates: "In memory of William Glascock, Esq." and "In memory of Elizabeth Glascock," his wife, who shared with him the vicissitudes of the long struggle for independence.

Thomas Glascock, his son, was a mere youth when he leaped into an immortality of fame at the siege of Savannah, in 1779, by plunging into a deadly fire of bullets to rescue the body of his gallant officer, the brave Count Pulaski. He was a Captain in the latter's famous Legion of Cavalry. He afterwards became a Brigadier-General in the Continental Army; and under the administration of Washington served as United States Marshal for Georgia, his commission bearing date of June 5, 1794. He acquired large means, became a wealthy land-owner, and was a member of one of the companies to purchase the Yazoo lands in Mississippi. He regarded this deal purely in the light of a business investment, but it cost him some loss of popularity, due to the spectacular fight made against it by Governor Jackson. Land at this time on the remote frontier, when there were no railroads penetrating this region and when Indian tomahawks bristled from every bush, was little short of worthless, though the old Governor sought to make it appear that every square foot of this ground was worth a golden guinea. Subsequent events did tend to give it this value; but no one foresaw at this time the coming of the iron horse. It may have been far-sightedness on Governor Jackson's part;

but it was also clever politics. Gen. Glascock died at his country place "The Mills," some few miles to the north of Augusta, at the age of 54; and here he lies buried.

Richmond Hill: The Home of Governor Schley. Six miles south-west of Augusta, near the old road leading to Louisville, was the plantation home of Governor William Schley. It was quite a noted place in the early days. The Governor called it Richmond Hill, after the county in which it was located. Here the former chief-executive reposes in the family burial ground, where his grave is marked by an old-fashioned tombstone. Governor Schley was the author of the famous digest of the early English laws of force in this State. He also represented Georgia in Congress and on the Bench; and after his death one of the counties of the State was named in his honor.

**Treaties Made
at Augusta.**

Volume II.

Washington's Visit. On Wednesday, May 18, 1791, President Washington arrived in Augusta. He was escorted to the city by Major Ambrose Gordon who, in command of an escort from the Richmond County regiment of militia, met him on the way, several days in advance. At the city gates, he was greeted by a deputation which included Governor Telfair, Judge Walton, General John Twiggs, and the various State officials. The city of Augusta was at this time the seat of government. Besides an address from Governor Telfair, on behalf of the State, there was also an address, from the citizens of Augusta, printed on parchment and signed by the following committee of citizens: George Walton, John Milledge, Thomas Cumming, Peter Carnes, and Seaborn Jones. To both addresses the

distinguished visitor made appropriate responses. At 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon an elegant dinner was tendered at the court house, on which occasion he responded to a toast. In the evening he attended a ball which was given in his honor in the reception hall of the Richmond Academy, and on the day following he made a visit to this institution, during school hours, at which time he addressed the students and awarded a number of prizes. Augustine S. Clayton, afterwards a member of Congress, received at this time a copy of Sallust, suitably inscribed with the President's autograph. See Diary of Washington's Visit to Georgia, Volume II.

The first bank ever chartered in Georgia was the Bank of Augusta, whose charter dates dated back to the year 1810.

Augusta Chartered: At the session of the General Assembly in January, 1798, an act was passed incorporating the City of Augusta. Thomas Cumming became the first intendant. The office of Mayor was not created until 1818. The members of the first Town Council of Augusta were: George Walker, James Pearce, Robert Creswell, Andrew Innis, Isaac Herbert, and William Longstreet. They met at the house of Mr. Nathaniel Durkee and chose Thomas Cumming to serve as Intendant and Joseph Hutchinson as Clerk.

Wm. Longstreet:
His Experiments
With the Steam-
boat Antedate
Robert Fulton's.

Volume II.

Georgia's Oldest College of Medicine: 1828. The Medical College of Georgia, at Augusta, now the medical department of the State University, is the oldest college of medicine in Georgia. It was founded in 1828 by Dr. Milton Anthony, a pioneer in the healing art, whose life was unselfishly devoted to the uplift of his profession and whose death in the great epidemic of 1839 brought to him in the zenith of his career the halo of martyrdom. His boyhood days were spent in the county of Wilkes; but he settled in Augusta for the practice of medicine, and early became prominent for his initiative and vigorous type of intellect. In 1825, with a few others, he applied to the Legislature for the appointment of a State board of medical examiners, whose duty it should be to meet annually at Milledgeville, examine applicants, and grant licenses to practice medicine in Georgia. His plan was adopted, and Dr. Anthony was unanimously chosen president of the examining board. In 1828, encouraged by not a few of his co-workers, he succeeded in obtaining a charter for an educational plant. It began in the modest role of an academy of medicine, but later it became an institute, and finally a college, full-fledged and well-equipped. At first there were only three professors. These were Dr. Anthony, Lewis D. Ford, M. D. and William R. Waring, M. D. In 1832, the last named physician resigned, but four additions were made to the faculty: Dr. Louis A. Dugas, Dr. Joseph A. Eve, Dr. Paul E. Eve, and Dr. John Dent, raising the number of professors to six.

The first graduating exercises were held on April 17, 1833, at the institute, and in the winter following it became by legislative enactment the Medical College of Georgia. The lot on which the present building stands was donated by the trustees of the Richmond Academy and immediately thereon an elegant structure was built upon the classic model, with massive Doric columns. It was completed in 1835. The first board of trustees was composed of the following eminent physicians of the State: Drs. W. R. Waring, John Carter, Lewis D. Ford,

I. P. Garvin, B. A. White, J. G. McWhorter, W. P. McConnell, W. H. Weems, W. P. Graham, T. P. Gorman, A. Jones, Milton, Anthony, J. I. Boswell, Thomas Hoxey, J. P. Screven, W. C. Daniel, Richard Banks, Henry Hull, John Dent, Thomas Hamilton, Nathan Crawford, O. C. Foot, and John Walker. The last effort made by Dr. Anthony for his profession was to secure for it proper medical literature. To this end he established the Southern Medical Journal, of which he was for several years the editor. In the lecture room, on the first floor of the college building, has been placed a tablet which bears the following inscription:*

"In memory of Milton Anthony, M. D., Founder of this College. A martyr to humanity and to the duties of his profession, during the fatal epidemic of 1839. Cheered by Religious Faith through the Griefs and Trials of this life, he passed from the cure of the sick to the sleep of the just, amid the tears and blessings of the poor. True to his own favorite maxim that a virtuous will is almost omnipotent, he overcame by study the defects of education and, patiently toiling to eminence, bequeathed to posterity a noble example of genius and industry, animated and directed by Patriotism and benevolence."

Tomb of Dr. Milton Anthony. Buried within the enclosure of the college grounds, amid the scenes of his former activities, and in the very shadow of the noble edifice which constitutes the most appropriate monument to his memory, repose the mortal remains of Dr. Milton Anthony, the founder of the institution. Though more than seventy years have come and gone over his grave, the fragrance of his name is still sug-

* Eugene Foster, M. D., in Medical History of Georgia, a work incorporated in Memoirs of Georgia, Historical and Biographical, Vol. II, pp. 148, 173; also Men of Mark in Georgia, Vol. II, p. 51.

gestive of the Arabian myrrh. On the horizontal slab which covers the tomb the following epitaph is inscribed in Latin:

"Mortale quisquid caduit his depositum, Milton Anthony, M. D., Conditor collegei medici Georgiensis Exegit monumentum aere perenius Vixit annos quinquaginta Obiit de xix Septembris A. D. MDCCCXXXIX.

Richmond in the Mexican War. In 1845, the city of Augusta furnished a company of soldiers to the Mexican War. It was called the Richmond Blues and was annexed to the Georgia Regiment of Volunteers, in command of Colonel Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah. The officers of the company were as follows: Captain, D. W. Dill; 1st Lieut., J. Phinizy; 2nd Lieut., A. H. McLaws; Sergeants, W. Phillips, D. D. McMurphey, R. H. Ringgold, and J. F. Glover; Corporals, S. Johnson, H. Baker, A. Phillips, and G. Gordon. 93 members enrolled.

Sand Bar Ferry.

Volume II.

Historic Monuments. Augusta, like Savannah, is rich in historic monuments. Not less than three of these are commemorative of Confederate valor. The magnificent shaft of marble on Broad street is one of the finest monumental structures in America, rising to the colossal height of 85 feet. On the four corners at the base are statues of four Confederate Generals: Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, William H. T. Walker, and Thomas R. R. Cobb, the last two of them Georgians. On the pinnacle of the monument is the figure of a private soldier. He is leaning at ease upon his musket and gazing intently before him as if waiting for an order to move forward into action. The work was executed at Carrara,

Italy, at a cost of \$17,331.35. The shaft and Confederate. the statues are wrought of Italian marble. The broad pedestal is of granite. On October 31, 1878, the monument was unveiled with impressive ceremonies. Hon. Alfred H. Colquitt, "the hero of Olustee," then Governor of Georgia, delivered an address, and quite a number of distinguished visitors were present. The inscriptions on the monument are as follows:

East:

Our Confederate Dead.

West:

Erected A. D. 1878 by the Ladies Memorial Association of Augusta, in Honor of the Men of Richmond County, who died in the Cause of the Confederate States.

North:

In Memoriam:

"No nation rose so white and fair
None fell so pure of crime."

South:

Worthy to have lived and known our gratitude; worthy to be hallowed and held in tender remembrance; worthy the fadeless fame which Confederate Soldiers won, who gave themselves in life and death for us;—for the honor of Georgia, for the Rights of the States, for the liberties of the people, for the sentiments of the South, for the principles of the Union, as these were handed down to them by the fathers of our Common Country.

In front of St. James M. E. Church, on Greene Street, is another Confederate monument. It was erected by the Sabbath School of this church in memory of twenty-three teachers and pupils who fell during the Civil War. The cost of the shaft was \$5,400. It was unveiled December 31, 1873.

Augusta's third Confederate monument—the first if considered with respect to age—is the huge chimney stack of the old Confederate powder works on the canal. The famous powder works were destroyed long years ago but this splendid and impressive pile still survives a witness-bearer to posterity of the heroic memories of the Civil War. It towers like a Colossus above the great factories around it; while a tablet of marble embedded in the side tells of the part which is played in the historic drama.

Directly in front of the Court House, on Greene Street, stands an obelisk of granite, which, though severely plain in character, is by no means the least impressive of Augusta's memorial shafts. It is the monument to the Georgia Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The ceremonies of unveiling occurred on July 4, 1848; and Judge William Tracy Gould, the distinguished jurist and law teacher, was the orator of the occasion. The address of Judge Gould was a masterpiece of eloquence, ornate in style and patriotic in sentiment. Underneath the monument, repose the ashes of two of the Signers, Lyman Hall and George Walton. The other Signer, Button Gwinnett, is supposed to have been buried in Savannah, on the outskirts of which city he fell mortally wounded in a duel with General Lachlan McIntosh. But the most exhaustive search failed to disclose his tomb. The remains of Lyman Hall were brought to Augusta from an old burial ground in Burke County, near the Savannah River. Governor Walton was living in Augusta at the time of his death; but for nearly half a century he rested by an obscure country wayside in Richmond.

There is also on Greene Street an attractive monument to the famous orator and poet, Richard Henry Wilde, whose brief lyric, "My Life is Like the Summer Rose" has numbered him among the immortals.

Richmond Academy: Not long after a trading-post was
The Oldest of established in Augusta, the Parish
Georgia Schools. of St. Paul was created; and, later,
on one of the lots in the embryo town, adjacent to St. Paul's Church, was built the Academy of St. Paul's Parish. The maintenance of the institution was to be derived in part from the sale of lots on the commons to the south of the town. During the Revolution, the name of St. Paul's Parish was changed to the County of Richmond and with it was changed also the name of the school. The trustees of the academy were likewise the town council of Augusta, in which capacity they continued to act after the change of name; and for many years subsequent to the Revolution we find the trustees of Richmond Academy directing the affairs of the city of Augusta. Soon after the establishment of independence, the academy was moved from the lot on which it then stood to the site which it occupies at present. During the visit of President Washington to Augusta, in 1791, a ball was given in honor of the nation's Chief-Executive in the main room of the academy; and the President also attended an examination at the school and presented prizes to the successful competitors in an oratorical contest. Augustin S. Clayton, afterwards a member of Congress, was one of the prize winners. Richmond Academy is the oldest educational plant in Georgia. It is still a flourishing institution of high character and of great usefulness. William H. Crawford, the distinguished diplomat and statesman, was once a tutor in Richmond Academy; and some of the State's most eminent public men were educated at this pioneer seat of learning.

Georgia's Oldest Surviving Newspaper. To the city of Augusta belongs the credit of possessing the oldest newspaper in Georgia: the "*Chronicle and*

Constitutionalist." It is the outgrowth

of two very early sheets which were years ago combined: the *Chronicle*, founded in 1785, and the *Constitutionalist*, founded in 1799. Much of the history of Georgia has been reflected in the columns of this time-honored journal, and in those of the papers which united to form it; nor is it invidious to say that few organs of public opinion in the South have been so dominant in shaping platforms and policies. The old "*Chronicle*" itself was formerly a compound. Back in the forties sometime, its owners purchased the *Sentinel*, a paper edited by Judge Longstreet, whose pen could be trenchant and caustic as well as playfully humorous. It was the era of polemics; and bitter beyond anything known to recent years were the acrimonious controversies of ante-bellum days. The olive-branch was unknown. Harsh words almost invariably ended in personal encounters, and quarrels over trifles were frequently adjourned to the field of honor; but the fear of bloodshed operated as no deterrent to men of Cavalier antecedents. In 1850, John M. Smythe, assistant editor of the paper, after the *Chronicle* and the *Sentinel* were combined into one sheet, fought a duel with Tom Thomas, in which the former, at the third fire, was shot in both thighs. During the decade before the war, the old *Constitutionalist*, under James Gardner, was the most powerful newspaper in Georgia; and according to Colonel I. W. Avery the highest political honors were easily within the reach of Mr. Gardner, but he failed to grasp them by reason of an early indiscretion.* V. M. Barnes, its editor in 1865, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the same year. The two Wrights, Ambrose R., who afterwards became a Confederate Major-General, and Gregg, his son, were brilliant writers on the staff of the same paper. Patrick Walsh, who was long editor-in-chief after the final consolidation, a power in

* Isaac W. Avery in History of Georgia, 1850-1881.

State politics and in local affairs, finally became a United States Senator, thus realizing the unfulfilled dreams of James Gardner. Among the other gifted members of the staff have been James Ryder Randall, the author of "Maryland, My Maryland," perhaps the greatest war lyric in any language; and Pleasant A. Stovall, now editor of the *Savannah Press*. Under the successful management of Thomas W. Loyless, its present editor, the *Chronicle and Constitutionalist*, is still one of the most influential papers in Georgia, maintaining the high standard of its best traditions.

Copse Hill: The
Home of Paul
H. Hayne.

Page 224.

Origin of "Maryland,
My Maryland,"
Randall's Great War
Lyric.

Page 45.

Story of Wilde's
Famous Poem: "My
Life is Like the
Summer Rose."

Page 228.

The Seizure of the
Arsenal.

Volume II.

President Taft: An Honorary Augustan. It has been the privilege of Augusta to entertain within her gates more than one Chief-Executive of the nation. The first of the number to visit the city was President Washington in 1791. Later, in 1819, came President Monroe and again, in 1898, came President McKinley. But the Chief-Executive to confer the greatest compliment upon Augusta was the late occupant of the

White House: William H. Taft. Subsequent to his election but prior to his inauguration, Mr. Taft sojourned for several weeks on the Sand Hills. Again in the spring of 1911 he made the town a visit; and after completing his term of office in 1913 he came directly to Augusta for an extended sojourn. When the silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Taft was celebrated in the White House, quite a number of Georgians were present, including several from Augusta; and one of the most conspicuous of the many elegant tributes which the happy event called forth was one from Augusta; an exquisite silver service, the gift of three official bodies—the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Exchange, and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. It consisted of a punch bowl with a capacity of thirty-six pints, a salver, a ladle, and twelve cups. On the handsome tray was engraved the following inscription:

To		
President and Mrs. William Howard Taft		
1888.	June Nineteenth	1911.
from		
Friends and Admirers		
Augusta, Georgia.		

Both the bowl and the cups were tastefully inscribed with an old English "T."

During his visit to Augusta, Mr. Taft made the acquaintance of an eminent member of the local bar: Hon. Joseph R. Lamar. Fascinated by his engaging personality, he was not less deeply impressed by his legal scholarship; and the result of this acquaintance was the appointment of Judge Lamar, notwithstanding the fact that he was a life-long Democrat, to a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States. It may be said in this connection that Mr. Taft has been wholly non-partisan in his choice of many other distinguished men to high positions. He appointed as his Secretary of War, a Democrat, John M. Dickinson. He elevated to the Supreme

Bench another Southern man who was both a Democrat and an ex-Confederate soldier, Judge Horace H. Lurton, of Tennessee; and finally he promoted to the high office of Chief-Justice of the United States, an ex-Confederate soldier and a Democrat: Judge Edwin D. White, of Louisiana. It is worthy of note, in connection with the administration of Mr. Taft, that during his term of office more vacancies occurred on the Supreme Bench than during the official tenure of any other President in the history of the Government.

**The Boyhood's
Home of President
Wilson.**

But Augusta is bound to the White House in Washington by a still more intimate tie. It was here that the present distinguished occupant of the executive mansion spent his boyhood days, while his father, the noted Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, was pastor of the old First Presbyterian Church, on Telfair street. One of the earliest teachers of President Wilson, in Augusta, was the well known educator and historian, Professor Joseph T. Derry, who at this time conducted a private school and among the other famous pupils whom he taught here was the brilliant Judge Joseph R. Lamar, one of the present members of the Supreme Court of the United States. Professor Derry is still living in Atlanta, where he holds an important office at the State Capitol and enjoys vigorous health for one of his years. The golden anniversary of his marriage lacked only a few days of coinciding with the nomination of Governor Wilson at Baltimore, and there was not a more jubilant man in the State than Professor Derry over the action of the Democratic Convention. He was also one of the most enthusiastic and tireless workers for Governor Wilson's election.

Major Archibald
Butt: A Hero of the
Titanic.

Volume II.

The Augusta Canal: Perhaps the chief factor in the building of present-day Augusta has been the little ribbon of water which turns the ponderous wheels of her factories and kindles the industrial music of her unnumbered spindles. Everyone has heard of Augusta's famous canal; but the story of how it began to call forth the mills which today occupy the banks of the stream is an unfamiliar recital. It was Colonel Henry C. Cumming who first conceived the idea. Some who were not so well versed in reading the future as this far-sighted man of affairs ridiculed the suggestion and lampooned the seer. But at the earnest request of Mr. Cumming who was profoundly convinced in his own mind of the need of this canal, if the Savannah's marvelous water-power at this point was to be effective, an examination of the falls above the city was begun by Mr. William Phillips, an engineer. Within a short time thereafter, at a meeting of citizens friendly to the enterprise, Mr. Phillips submitted a report, in which he recommended the project. This was in 1844. Some few months later a route was surveyed, after which the work of building the canal was promptly commenced and vigorously prosecuted. On November 23, 1846, water was admitted into the first level. Subsequent extensions were made from time to time, but it was not until 1876 that the canal as it appears at the present day was completed. It is nine miles in length, generates a capacity estimated at 14,000 horse power and given to the consumer at a mere nominal cost, while it turns the wheels of seven large cotton factories, one silk mill, two flour mills, three machine shops, and one lumber plant, besides the electric light and power station and the city water-works. The wisdom of the project has been demonstrated in golden multiples of gain. Augusta's

noblest work of internal improvement, it has paid for itself many times over, and stands today a monument to the early Augustan in whose prophetic dreams it was long ago foreshadowed.

Summerville: "The Sand Hills." This beautiful suburb of Augusta has long been famous for its distinguished residents and for its elegant old time mansions. The United States Arsenal, which was seized by the local volunteer troops, at the outbreak of the Civil War, is located here. For years the Arsenal was used simply as a store house, but, in 1875, when the system of arsenals was reorganized by the United States government, it became an important military post. The Augusta Arsenal is the only one south of Philadelphia and east of San Antonio. Due to the extreme dryness of the climate on the Sand Hills, there is said to be no better place on the continent for the storage of guns. At Summerville were located the homes of Governor John Milledge, of Governor Charles J. Jenkins, of Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr., and of a number of other prominent Georgians. But not the least of the attractions of Summerville is the famous Bon Air Hotel, a favorite winter resort for wealthy tourists. It was built by the celebrated Dr. William H. Tutt, of New York, who originally planned it as a summer home for his family; but, believing that the time had come when a great hotel for the accomodation of wealthy patrons during the winter season could be sustained by Augusta, he altered his plans to suit this inspirational idea; and the palatial Bon Air Hotel was the result.

Hepzibah: Old Sixteen miles south-west of Augusta, in Brothersville, an area of pines, is one of the oldest of Georgia settlements, possibly antedating even Augusta. The modern name of the place is Hepzibah; but when the little town began to blossom amid the

primaeval solitudes it was called Brothersville. Mr. Walter A. Clark, of Augusta, has charmingly introduced the old settlement to literature, in a work entitled: "Brothersville: A Lost Arcadia." We are largely indebted to him for the facts contained in this sketch. According to Mr. Clark, the large number of curious Indian relics found in the neighborhood of Hepzibah, including some very rare fragments of pottery, justifies the belief that an old Indian village was here located. The aboriginal inhabitants of this section of Georgia were the Uchees, a subordinate tribe of Indians who occupied the territory now embraced within Burke, Jefferson, Columbia and Richmond Counties and who gave allegiance to the Creeks. Not far from Hepzibah is an ancient mound which may possibly contain the bones of some old Uchee chief. The Murray road which passes through Hepzibah was once an Indian trail. It was probably used by Galphin in traveling from his home at Silver Bluff below Augusta to his trading post at Old Town, on the Ogeechee River.

Perhaps the earliest of the pioneer settlers was Thomas Walker, a native of Pennsylvania. He is supposed to have settled in this vicinity about the year 1745. His descendants are legion, a fact which produces little astonishment when we are told that he lived to be ninety years of age and was four times married. Elijah Walker, whose wife was a niece of President James K. Polk and a cousin of General Leonidas Polk, was his son; and Colonel Alexander C. Walker, a man of some note in antebellum days, was his grandson.

Though not included among the direct offspring of this old pioneer resident, Major Freeman Walker, a former United States Senator from Georgia; General Wm. H. T. Walker, who was killed in the battle of the 22nd of July, near Atlanta; General Valentine Walker, and Madame Octavia Walton LeVert belonged to the same family connection.

Elisha Anderson and Robert Allen settled in this neighborhood between 1757 and 1774.

Edmund Murphey, a soldier in the Revolution, received in 1784 a grant of land in this locality and built a home within the present limits of Hepzibah. He was the son of Nicholas Murphey, who accompanied Oglethorpe to Georgia, on the latter's return voyage in 1736 and who served for five years in his majesty's troop of rangers, for which he was given an acre of land in Augusta and 200 acres to the south of the town. Edmund Murphey is said to have been the first white male child born in Augusta. The date of his birth was November 24, 1745. The old Murphey place at Hepzibah is still in the possession of Edmund Murphey's descendants. Dr. Eugene E. Murphey, of Augusta, is the present owner.

The list of pioneer settlers also includes Absalom and Aaron Rhodes, Charles and Edward Burch, Thomas Hill, and others.

Brothersville was the name given to the settlement for the reason that three sons of Elisha Anderson became so prominent in local affairs that for years there was not a progressive movement which did not relate itself in some way to these three brothers. They were James, Elisha, Jr., and Augustus. Among the later day residents of the old town may be included, William E. Barnes, Judge John W. Carswell, Dr. Samuel B. Clark, Colonel Edmund B. Gresham, Henry D. Greenwood, Seaborn Augustus Jones, Rev. J. H. T. Kilpatrick, Robert Malone, John D. Mongin, Alexander Murphey, James Madson Reynolds, William Evans, Moses P. Green, and Absalom W. Rhodes.

During the ante-bellum period there was not to be found in Georgia a settlement in which there was more of the typical culture of the old South. The people were not only intelligent but deeply religious. The various phases of orthodox belief were well represented among them; but in 1860 the Hepzibah Baptist Association

established here a high school which in time superceded the local academy and became an important educational plant. Consequently, on October 24, 1870, the name of the place was changed to Hepzibah, in compliment to the religious body by which the school was organized; and the career of historic old Brothersville came to an end.

Bath. Six miles to the west of Hepzibah is Bath, another old town whose origin dates back to the days before the Revolution. It is located along the same old Indian trail. The place was formerly called Richmond Baths because of the springs which bubbled in this locality and which were supposed to possess rare medicinal virtues. It became the resort of wealthy planters, chiefly from Burke. The predominant racial type was Scotch-Irish, and the religious character of the settlement strongly Presbyterian. Among the original settlers were Amos G. Whitehead, John Berrien Whitehead, Amos McNatt, Samuel Dowse, Gideon Dowse, John Randolph Whitehead, James Whitehead, Troup Whitehead, William Whitehead, John Whitehead, John P. C. Whitehead, William S. C. Morris, Rev. Joshua Key, Samuel Byne, William Byne, Major Poythress, Amos W. Wiggins, Thomas Nisbet, Quintillian Skrine, Commodore Nelson, and others

Dr. Frank R. Goulding, who wrote "The Young Marooners," lived for a number of years at Bath, where he served the local Presbyterian congregation; and while residing here he invented the first sewing machine. (See Volume II).

Dr. S. K. Talmage, an uncle of the great Brooklyn divine, later the President of Oglethorpe University, was also a resident pastor. The list of distinguished ministers who have lived at Bath includes also Dr. Rufus K. Porter, who afterwards became chaplain of Cobb's Legion; Rev. Calvin McIver, Rev. Lawson Clinton, and Rev. Timothy

Dwight. Mr. Clinton possessed several beautiful daughters, one of whom married General Hayne, of South Carolina. Mr. Clark refers to him in the following paragraph. Says he: "It was never my privilege to sit under Mr. Clinton's ministration's, but if he was as charming in the pulpit as his daughters were out of it he must have kept his congregations awake even on the hottest summer days.

Mount Enon. In the immediate neighborhood of Bath there is quite an area of high ground which early in the last century became a summer resort for wealthy rice planters from the Georgia coast. On account of the altitude it was called Mount Enon. In 1805, the Georgia Baptists sought to establish a college at this place, but the Legislature, fearing that it might possibly cripple the University, then only four years old, refused to grant the charter. However, an act was passed incorporating an academy at this place, and for a number of years it was quite a flourishing institution. Dr. Henry Holcombe was one of the most zealous friends of this school. He gave it in the beginning 200 acres of land, and in other ways helped it; but when he finally left the State, it began to languish. Dr. Holcombe was a man of powerful personality, who saw far into the future; but these were pioneer days. The Baptists were then few in number. It was not an easy matter for them to support even an academy at this early period; and not long after the departure of Dr. Holcombe the school was discontinued. Mount Enon was at one time quite a settlement; but for more than fifty years it has been numbered among the dead towns of Georgia. It was never an ideal place for a settlement; and the present drearissime aspect of the locality well justifies the remark of the Rev. Benj. F. Thorpe who rode out to the place one day on horse-back. Said he: "It appears to me as if the Lord, after making

the world, had a big bag full of sand left and not knowing what else to do with it he dumped it all out at Mount Enon."

Brownsborough. At the time of the Revolution there was a little village by this name located somewhere near Augusta. Immediately after the victory of the American Army at Kettle Creek the patriots were divided into small detachments, and stationed at different points, the better to guard the country against invasion, and to keep a lookout for Tories and British sympathizers. One of these parties, under the command of Col. Leonard Marbury, was quartered at Brownsborough. Learning through his spies that a scouting party of twenty of the King's rangers, commanded by a Captain Whitley, was in the neighborhood, Marbury determined upon its capture or annihilation. Accordingly he sent Captain Cooper with twelve dragoons to cut off Whitley's retreat, and after giving Cooper time to reach his position marched out to attack the British front. Cooper gained the rear of the party sooner than was expected, came upon Whitley and his men while they were at dinner, and, deeming the opportunity too good to be lost, attacked at once without waiting for the arrival of Marbury. The surprise was complete, and the British surrendered without resistance.*

Richmond's Noted Residents. Prior to the Revolution, there was only a frontier settlement on the site of the present town of Augusta, the population of which, in addition to the garrison, consisted of a few families living in the neighborhood of the fort. But scattered throughout the parish of St. Paul, there were a number of stalwart men who developed into strong leaders, during the struggle for independence. Here lived General John Twiggs, a noted officer, who commanded an independent legion. His plantation lay to the south of the

* Mrs. J. L. Walker, of Waycross, State Historian, D. A. R.

town. In the upper part of the parish lived Colonel William Candler, with his equally famous kinsmen, the Fews, one of whom, Ignatius, held a Captain's commission, while William and Benjamin were both Colonels. William Few afterwards served in the Continental Congress and was a delegate to the Convention of 1787, called to frame the Federal Constitution. In 1799, he removed to the city of New York. His burial-place has been located at Fishkill, on the Hudson. Benjamin Few removed into what was then the territory of Alabama, where he lies buried on one of the bluffs of the Tombigbee.

The Glascocks came to Richmond on the eve of the Revolution. William Glascock became Speaker of the House of Assembly; and because of his prominence in the Whig councils, was attainted of treason by the Tory Legislature of 1781. He died on his plantation below Augusta, called "Glascock's Wash."

Both a son and a grandson of William Glascock rose to the rank of Brigadier-General in Georgia, and they have often been confused because of similarity in names.

General Thomas Glascock, Sr., when a young captain of cavalry in the Legion of Count Pulaski, distinguished himself at the siege of Savannah by rescuing the body of his brave leader, under the fire of the enemy's guns. He was a member of one of the companies organized to purchase the Yazoo lands, a circumstance which rendered him somewhat unpopular. But he looked at the matter from the standpoint of a man of business. It was before the era of railroads when wild lands were worthless, and when Georgia possessed a territory imperial in extent. He regarded the attitude of General Jackson in the matter as a dramatic performance intended solely for political effect; and when he attended the State Constitutional Convention in 1798 he refused to sign the Constitution because it re-asserted the State's jurisdiction over land which he claimed as one of the grantees under the usurped act of 1795. He died at his country place, "The Mills," some few miles to the northwest of Augusta, at the age of

fifty-four. He was a most successful financier and a man of large means.

General Thomas Glascock, Jr., served with distinction in the War of 1812 and in the various campaigns against the Seminole Indians. He became a lawyer of note and a member of Congress. Later in life, he removed to Decatur, Ga., where he was killed by a fall from his horse. The county of Glascock was named in his honor.

Colonel Samuel Hammond, a soldier whose name is still bright on the honor roll of the Revolution, settled in Augusta some time after the close of hostilities. Col. Hammond bore a conspicuous part in the famous siege of Augusta dividing the honors with his illustrious compatriots, Elijah Clarke and "Light Horse Harry" Lee. He represented Georgia in the Congress of the United States; and, on relinquishing office, was appointed by President Jefferson the first Territorial Governor of Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis, then only a little French village on the extreme western border of civilization. On account of the failure of local banks he became involved in a large debt to the Federal government; but he sacrificed his magnificent property to redeem his obligations and left behind him a record for integrity to which no taint of dishonor could ever attach. He died at Varello Farm, his plantation, some three miles below Augusta, on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River, at the age of eighty-five.

George Walton, the most distinguished of Georgia's trio of Signers, became a resident of Augusta in 1791. On the outskirts of the town he purchased a country seat which he called Meadow Garden; and here the last fourteen years of his life were spent. He is buried under the monument to the Signers, in front of the court house, on

Greene street, where the ashes of Dr. Lyman Hall also rest. Meadow Garden has been acquired for memorial purposes by the Daughters of the American Revolution, who have made it a patriotic museum for relics of the Revolutionary period.

The first digest of the Laws of Georgia was published in 1800 by two prominent lawyers of Augusta—Robert and George Watkins. It was a meritorious work, but it kindled the wrath of Governor Jackson because it contained the Yazoo Act. He condemned it, and there followed a series of duels.

Here lived Thomas P. Carnes, a member of Congress and a jurist of note, during the early ante-bellum period; but when Milledgeville became the State Capital he removed to the new seat of government.

John Forsyth, one of Georgia's most illustrious sons, a member of Congress, a United States Senator, a diplomat, a member of the Cabinet, a Governor of the State, and an orator almost without a peer, lived in Augusta. He died while Secretary of State and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery, on the banks of the Potomac. His father, Major Robert Forsyth, while holding the office of United States Marshal for Georgia, was killed in Augusta by the noted Beverly Allen, a Methodist preacher whom he was seeking to arrest.

Eight wearers of the toga have come from Richmond—William Few, George Walton, Abraham Baldwin, John Forsyth, Freeman Walker, Nicholas Ware, John P. King, and Patrick Walsh; and two of these—Freeman Walker and Nicholas Ware—were elected to the United States Senate, while occupying the office of mayor. The latter succeeded the former in both roles.

Alfred Cuthbert, though never a resident of Augusta, was brought to the Sand Hills for burial from his home in Jasper.

John P. King was chosen to a seat in the United States

Senate when only thirty-four years of age to succeed George M. Troup. He was also the first president of the Georgia Railroad, a pioneer builder of cotton mills, and a far-sighted man of affairs who gave initial impetus to the State's industrial development.

Eight Governors of the State have been residents of Augusta—George Walton, John Milledge, John Forsyth, William Schley, George W. Crawford, Charles J. Jenkins, Rufus B. Bullock, and Benjamin Conley.

Mr. Crawford was also Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Taylor and chairman of the famous Secession Convention of 1861.

It was Charles J. Jenkins, who bore the executive seal of Georgia into exile rather than permit this sacred emblem of the State's sovereignty to be profaned by military usurpers.

If George Mathews be added to the list of Governors the number is increased to nine.

One of the most distinguished residents of Augusta before the Civil War was Judge Robert Raymond Reid, who served with distinction both on the Bench and in the halls of Congress. He was also an orator of rare gifts. On the death of his wife, a bereavement from which he never fully recovered, Judge Reid accepted an appointment to the Bench of the United States District Court for the Territory of West Florida, an office which he relinquished to accept the office of Governor.

Judge William Tracy Gould, one of the most noted of Georgia's ante-bellum jurists, lived in Augusta, where he established a law school which became famous throughout the South. On May 4, 1911 a portrait of Judge Gould was presented to the Masons of Augusta by his granddaughter, Mrs. Harriet Gould Jefferies. The address of presentation was made by Hon. William H. Fleming; and the portrait was formally accepted on behalf of the Masons by Hon. Bryson Crane.

Ten members of Congress have been residents of Richmond—John Milledge, Thomas P. Carnes, Thomas Glascock, Samuel Hammond, Richard Henry Wilde, Robert Raymond Reid, John Forsyth, George T. Barnes, J. C. C. Black, and William H. Fleming.

To this list may also be added three members of the Continental Congress—George Walton, John Walton, and William Few.

Three occupants of the Supreme Bench have lived in Augusta—Ebenezer Starnes, William W. Montgomery, and Charles J. Jenkins.

Here lived Judge Andrew J. Miller, a distinguished legislator and jurist of the ante-bellum period, who served continuously in the Senate of Georgia for twenty years, a body over which he long presided.

William Longstreet, a noted inventor, who anticipated Robert Fulton in successfully applying steam to navigation, lived in Augusta. The old pioneer lies buried in St. Paul's churchyard.

William Cumming, a dominant factor in public affairs during the ante-bellum period, who fought a duel with the celebrated George McDuffie, also lived here. Alfred Cumming, his son, received from President Buchanan an appointment as Territorial Governor of Utah. He afterwards became a Confederate Brigadier-General.

Dr. Francis R. Goulding, who wrote "The Young Marooners" and invented the sewing machine, lived for some time at Bath.

Joseph Wheeler, a member of Congress from Alabama, a Lieutenant-General in command of a Corps of Confederate Cavalry during the Civil War and a Major-General in the U. S. Army of volunteers during the Spanish-American War, was born in Augusta. The county of Wheeler was named for this illustrious soldier.

Dr. William H. Tutt, a wealthy merchant and manufacturer of New York, who accumulated a fortune in the metropolis estimated at several millions, spent his boy-

hood days in Augusta; and when an old man he built the famous Bon Air Hotel, on the Hill, a winter resort for eastern millionaires.

John D. Rockefeller, the great Standard Oil King, has been for years an annual visitor to Augusta, where he resides on the Hill; and here President Taft has frequently sojourned, an honored guest.

Eight counties of Georgia have been named for the following noted residents of Augusta—George Walton, John Twiggs, Thomas Glascock, Freeman Walker, Nicholas Ware, William Schley, John Forsyth, and Andrew J. Miller.

To this number may not improperly be added—William H. Crawford, who was at one time a tutor in the Richmond Academy; Joseph Wheeler and William W. Gordon, both natives of Augusta; and Augustin S. Clayton, who here spent his boyhood days.

Ten Brigadier Generals in the Confederate Army have come from Richmond—Alfred Cumming, William Montgomery Gardner, M. A. Stovall, John K. Jackson, Goode Bryan, William R. Boggs, William D. Smith, E. P. Alexander, Victor J. B. Girardy, and Isaac M. St. John; four Major-Generals—Daniel E. Twiggs, Lafayette McLaws, William H. T. Walker, and Ambrose Ransom Wright; and one Lieutenant-General, Joseph Wheeler. Beneath the altar of old St. Paul's church sleeps also the great hero-bishop of the Southern Confederacy—Lieutenant-General Leonidas Polk.

In the gentler realm of letters, the achievements of Richmond have been notably brilliant. Here lived for a number of years, as editor of one of the local papers, Judge Augustus B. Longstreet, the noted humorist, who wrote "Georgia Scenes." He afterwards became a distinguished educator and divine.

Richard Henry Wilde, who wrote the immortal lyric, "My Life is Like the Summer Rose," was an ante-bellum

resident of Augusta. He represented the State in Congress, where the fire of his Irish eloquence made him conspicuous among the law-makers of the nation. While a sojourner in Italy, he gathered the materials for his two-volume work on the life of the mad Italian poet—Torquato Tasso. He removed from Augusta to New Orleans, where he died of the yellow fever, but his body was exhumed in after years and brought back to Georgia.

Mr. Wilde was three times laid to rest, first in New Orleans, then on the Sand Hills, and then in the city cemetery, of Augusta, where his mortal ashes today sleep.

At the close of the Civil War, Paul H. Hayne, one of the greatest of Southern poets, came to Georgia from Charleston, S. C., and settled among the pine trees, at Copse Hill, on the borders of Richmond; and here the remainder of his days were spent.

James Ryder Randall, the author of "Maryland, My Maryland," a war-song whose music has belted the globe, was for years a resident of Augusta; and here he lies buried.

William T. Thompson, the celebrated humorist, at one time edited a newspaper in Augusta; but he afterwards removed to Savannah.

Emily Lafayette McLaws, one of the most successful of present-day writers of fiction, was born in Augusta. She afterwards located in New York. Some half-dozen novels have come from the pen of this talented woman.

Charles J. Bayne, a poet of rare gifts, began his career on one of the Augusta newspapers.

Pleasant A. Stovall, who has published a biography of Robert Toombs, in addition to other volumes, edited the Augusta Chronicle for a number of years, after which he removed to Savannah.

William H. Fleming, a former member of Congress, has rendered a service to literature, in the publication of a volume of his speeches. Charles Edgworth Jones and Salem Dutcher have also done much to conserve the history of the State.

Maria Louise Eve, a writer of unusual charm, whose poems have given her a high niche in literature, lives here.

But the place of pre-eminence—at least among historical writers—in this brilliant galaxy of Augustans, must be given to the Georgia Macauley—Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr. With tireless research, he delved into the State's earliest antiquities, producing a number of monographs on the monumental remains and the prehistoric tribes of Georgia, besides important biographies. The writings of Colonel Jones have brought him recognition from savants on both sides of the water. His master piece, a two-volume work, entitled "A History of Georgia," is a monument alike to his industry and to his genius; nor will it ever cease to be a matter of regret to the people of this State that the untimely death of this distinguished author prevented the completion of his great task. He has brought the narrative of events down to the close of the Revolution; and at this point some other historian must take it up. But where is the man amongst us who can wear Saul's armor or bend the bow of Ulysses?

ROCKDALE

Created by Legislative Act, October 18, 1870, from Henry County. Named for the subterranean bed of granite which underlies this region of the State. Conyers, the county-seat, named for Dr. Conyers, of Covington, Ga.

Conyers: Where the First Battle for Prohibition was Fought. It is an item of no small interest, in view of the present State-wide prohibition of intoxicating liquors in Georgia, that the first battle for prohibition in this State was fought to a finish in the county of Rockdale. The wave started there and the leaders in the fight were: Rev. John A. Reynolds, Dr. Henry

Quigg, Ham Almand, Colonel W. L. Peek, Dr. J. A. Stewart, S. D. Night, James Hollingsworth and others. These men unfurled a banner on which was written "No Compromise." They presented a solid front to the enemy and, after a struggle of much bitterness, gained a lasting victory for temperance in Georgia and left a perpetual heritage of honor to the place and people.

Rockdale is among the most prosperous agricultural counties in Georgia. It is highly favored in every natural advantage and possesses a rare type of citizenship, industrious, upright, enterprising, and intelligent. It abounds in fertile fields, perennial streams, and mountains of granite. The city of Conyers took its name about 1843 from Dr. Conyers, of Covington, who kindly and generously deeded to the Georgia Railroad the right of way through his property in Rockdale County and the land required for railway purposes at the station. To perpetuate the memory of this distinguished physician his name was given to the new county seat. Moreover, since Dr. Conyers was a most zealous advocate of temperance, the city commissioners excluded by deed the sale of any intoxicating liquors within the corporate limits, which inhibition was observed in each transfer for years.

Mr. David M. Parker was the first commissioned postmaster and held the office in humble but adequate quarters for quite a length of time. Mr. Henry Holcombe lived in a log house where the court house now stands. He was so irreconcilably opposed to the Georgia Railroad passing through his land that he sold his extensive acreage to Dr. Conyers and moved off. The court house lot passed to Mrs. Nancy Almand, a lady of note in this section of Georgia, from whom the distinguished Almand family, of Conyers, is descended. She died at her home and was buried in the Almand grave-yard just below Conyers, on the Covington public road. The city of Conyers has been tested by repeated fires. Three times the entire

business section has been reduced to ashes, besides the almost total destruction of the town by a marauding band of Sherman's army during the Civil War. Among the hardy men of brain and nerve who shaped the future of the town and started it safely and successfully upon a career of growth in the early days may be mentioned: Judge M. M. Bently, Squire T. H. Bryans, Squire D. T. White, Dr. J. A. Stewart, Rev. John L. Stewart, Rev. Joel Stansell, Captain Warren Maddox, Rev. Stephen Mayfield, Mr. Henry P. Almand, Mr. Ham Almand and many others of worthy deeds of honor and enterprise. These men of brave hearts and iron wills labored resolutely for the general good. The Masonic order united with the citizens sometime during the forties and built a two-story frame structure for a Masonic hall and school building. This old land-mark is yet standing on the hill, but has since been converted into a dwelling, with modernized features. Some of the best known men and women of Conyers were here taught. Among the names more recently associated with the development of Conyers may be included: Judge A. C. McCalla, the first ordinary of the county; Dr. C. H. Turner, the oldest physician in the county; Dr. J. A. Stewart, the first legislator; Colonel W. L. Peek, the first State Senator; Judge George W. Gleason, the first County Judge, John H. Almand, the pioneer banker and the oldest merchant, and a number of others who with equal zeal have labored for the advancement of the town.

One of the first counties in the State to adopt the "no fence" law, Rockdale has been equally forward in other progressive and wide-awake reforms. The residents of this community have been noted for the interest which they have always taken in schools, in churches, and in the observance of law and order. The first Presbyterian camp-ground in Georgia is in Rockdale and bears the Biblical name of Smyrna. At this place, for more than a century, great religious gatherings have been held annual-

ly, some of them Pentecostal in spiritual power. Generation after generation has here worshipped God in the beautiful shade of the forest trees. The stately tabernacle at Smyrna is the outgrowth of volunteer contributions, and the atmosphere of the old camp ground is fragrant with saintly names like Hollingsworth and Stewart and Rogers and other pious souls of the early days who here met in the wilderness on each Sabbath afternoon to sing and to pray.*

Original Settlers. Some of the most representative of the pioneer citizens of Rockdale, several of whom are still in life, may be enumerated as follows: David M. Parker, Henry Holcombe, Judge M. M. Bentley, Squire T. H. Bryans, Squire D. T. White, Dr. J. A. Stewart, Rev. John L. Stewart, Rev. Joel Stansell, Capt. Warren Maddox, Rev. Stephen Mayfield, Henry P. Almand, Ham. Almand, John H. Almand, Judge A. C. McCalla, Dr. C. H. Turner, Dr. J. A. Stewart, Colonel W. L. Peek, Judge George W. Gleaton, Dr. Henry Quigg, S. D. Night and James Hollingsworth.

SCHLEY

Created by Legislative Act, December 22, 1857, from parts of three counties: Macon, Marion, and Sumter, all originally Lee. Named for Governor William Schley, a noted Chief-Executive of Georgia and a jurist of distinction. Ellaville, the county-seat.

William Schley was a native of the historic old town of Frederick, Md., where he was born December, 10, 1786. Coming to Georgia, he received his education in the academies at Louisville and Augusta, and settled in the last named place for the practice of law. He became

* These facts were furnished by Colonel John R. Maddox, of Decatur, Ga., formerly a resident of Conyers.

judge of the Superior Court of the Middle Circuit, a member of the General Assembly of Georgia, a member of Congress, and from 1835 to 1839 Governor of Georgia. While occupying the office of Chief-Executive, he urgently recommended the construction of the Western and Atlantic Railroad and before relinquishing the helm of affairs he signed the bill putting the proposed legislation into effect. Governor Schley in 1826 published a "Digest of the English Statutes of Force in Georgia." He was profoundly versed in the principles of the legal profession and was a man of clear foresight, of tireless industry, and of pre-eminent patriotism. He died in Augusta, Ga., November 20, 1858, at the age of seventy-two, and was buried at Richmond Hill, his country seat, near the Louisville road, some six miles from Augusta, where his grave is substantially marked. The late Admiral Winfield S. Schley, of the American Navy, who won the celebrated victory over the Spanish fleet at Santiago, in 1898, was a kinsman of Governor Schley and a native of the same town in Maryland.

Original Settlers. See Macon, Marion, and Sumter, from which counties Schley was formed.

To the list of early settlers may be added: H. L. French and W. A. Black who represented Schley in the secession Convention at Milledgeville; Henry Stewart, Joel Rees, G. W. Marshall, William Devane, Frank M. Devane, James N. Taylor, and others. Wm. Stewart, a patriot of '76, is buried at Ellaville.

SCREVEN

Created by Legislative Act, December 14, 1793, from Burke and Effingham Counties. Named for General James Screven, of the Revolution. Sylvania, the county-seat, so called from the Arcadian beauty of the woods in which the town was built. Jacksonboro, the original seat of government, named for Governor James Jackson, is today one of the lost towns of Georgia.

Gen. Screven

Honored by the U.

S. Government.

Volume II.

The Battle of Briar Creek. On March 3, 1779, at Briar Creek, in this county, there was fought a

noted battle, the issue of which was disastrous to the Revolutionary patriots, some of the most distinguished of whom were made prisoners of war. The Americans, in this engagement, were commanded by General Ashe, of North Carolina; the British by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell. In a letter dated Purisburg, March 7, 1779, General Lincoln thus details the particulars of the battle:

“After the enemy left Augusta, General Ashe, who was stationed on the opposite side of the river, was ordered to cross and take post at or near Briar Creek lower bridge, as thereby he would cover the upper part of the country, and as this was considered one of the strongest posts therein, his left being secured by a deep swamp on the Savannah River, his front by the creek, which at this point was unfordable and, about sixty yards wide; besides, he had a party of 200 horse to cover his right rear. Boats were provided for the troops to recross the Savannah in case the enemy should move against them in force, and the baggage was sent over in order that they might not be encumbered therewith, in case they should be obliged to retire into the country. But, notwithstanding, on the 3rd of March, 1779, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy fell in his rear, his horse at that time being over Briar Creek, and began the attack so suddenly that the General

had not time to form the whole of his troops, which amounted to about 1,200, exclusive of the horse; those which were formed soon gave way, though many officers exerted themselves to prevent it, excepting a few under General Elbert, and one or two regiments of North Carolina militia. Some, he informs me, fled without firing; they took to the swamp and escaped, either by swimming the river or being brought across in a boat. General Ashe supposes his loss to have been about 150 or 200. Prisoners taken, General Elbert, Georgia troops; Lieutenant-Colonel McIntosh, in the Continental service; Major Douglass, Aide-de-Camp; Captains Hicks, Nash, Cuthbert, Scott, Pendleton, Corbet, Sprowl and Dalay; 160 non-commissioned officers and privates."

Michael Doherty was a soldier of the Revolution. He enlisted in one of the Delaware Regiments, was at the battles of Brandywine, Stony Point, Cowpens and Camden, was several times wounded and taken prisoner, and was an Irishman, full of the wit and courage characteristic of his countrymen. His adventures were most thrilling. It is not known when he settled in Screven.

William McCall, a Colonel in the Revolution, afterwards a Baptist minister, died in Screven. The McCalls of Quitman, Ga., are among his descendants.

Frank Jones, a native of Wales, was an early settler of Screven. Four of his sons bore arms in the struggle for independence: Frank, James, John and Philip.

Richard Herrington, a Revolutionary patriot, came to Georgia in 1790 from North Carolina and settled in Screven. He sprang from the sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, whose defiance of British oppression has made the hills of North Carolina forever historic.

Rev. Peyton L. Wade was an early pioneer minister of the gospel in Screven. He was also a thrifty planter. At Wade's church, the inventor of the once famous Cooper plows, George W. Cooper, lies buried.

**Jacksonboro: The
Passing of an Old
Town.**

At the beginning of the last century, there was not to be found within the borders of Georgia a thriftier center of population than Jacksonboro. It was named for the old Governor who exposed the Yazoo fraud and was settled by the best class of people in the State. It was made the county-seat of Screven county, a distinction which for forty-eight years it continued to enjoy without interruption. Yet the lights have long since been extinguished in the town of Jacksonboro—its market-places have been deserted for more than three score years—its very name has been forgotten except by the antiquarian who delves into the historic past. The trade of the town began to decline some time in the forties; and after the removal of the public buildings to Sylvania it soon fell into ruins. Whether the reverses of the town were due to malarial conditions, to an unfortunate choice of site, or to adverse discriminations, cannot at this time be determined. It was made the county seat of Screven county on February 15, 1799. Twenty four years later, an act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature, at which time the Court House was designated as the center of the town. The corporate limits were to extend a half mile in every direction. Says Colonel Jones:¹ "The business of the county was, for some forty years or more, mainly transacted at this place. Here, too, for some time, resided Mr. John Abbott, whose work on the Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia is still prized by the students of Natural History. Upon removal of the public buildings to Sylvania in 1847 this place was robbed of all importance. It was speedily abandoned; and now a few sherds of common pottery scattered over the surface of the ground are all that is left to remind the visitor that the tide of life was once here." The distinguished scientist to whom Colonel Jones above refers was an Englishman. His work is entitled: "The Natural History of the Rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia." It was edited by Sir

¹ Dead Towns of Georgia, pp. 239-240, Savannah, 1878.

J. E. Smith and published in London, in 1797, with one hundred and four colored plates.²

Historic Traditions:

A Tragedy of the
Swamp.

Volume II.

Recollection of Ed-
ward J. Black.

Volume II.

Original Settlers. The first comers into Screven, according to White, were: J. H. Rutherford, James Boyd, John Bonnell, Henry Bryan, William Rushing, Benjamin Greene, William Shepard, Robert Warren, Joseph Tanner, John Fletcher, John Nevil, Anthony Bornell, Bird Lanier, Matthew Coleton, William Pearce, Daniel Blackburn, John Jeffers, William Rauls and M. Greene.

Several instances of longevity are recorded among the early settlers of Screven, but the alleged ages of these people tax the credulity of the present day, which is somewhat given to higher criticism. Michael Doherty is said to have been 140. The age of Mrs. L. Thrower is given as 137. Mr. Herrington was over 90 at the time of his death, and Mrs. Jane Black was 100.

SPALDING

Created by Legislative Act, December 20, 1851, from Pike and Henry Counties. Named for Hon. Thomas Spalding, of St. Simon's Island, a wealthy planter of the old regime and a member of Congress. Griffin, the county-seat, named for General L. L. Griffin, an officer in the State militia

² Knight's Biographical Dictionary of Southern Authors, Vol. XV of the Library of Southern Literature, p. 1, Atlanta, 1910.

and the first President of the Monroe Railroad, afterwards merged into the Central. Gen. Griffin was one of the earliest of Georgia's industrial captains to foresee the possibilities of steam applied to locomotion.

Thomas Spalding was one of the first planters of Georgia to introduce the culture of cotton—today the chief agricultural product of the Southern States. He also encouraged the introduction of sugar cane. He was born at Frederica, on St. Simon's Island, on March 26, 1774 and died at the residence of his son, near Darien, January 4, 1851. He was for years a factor in Georgia politics. Before reaching the age of twenty-five, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1798, of which body he lived to be the last survivor. He served in the State Legislature, at different times, and also represented Georgia in the Ninth Congress. His gifts as a writer were of high order as his "Life of Oglethorpe" well attests. He operated several hundreds slaves on his extensive sea-island and river bottom plantations, but was an ideal master and friend. His last appearance in public life was as chairman of a convention which met at Milledgeville in 1850 when the famous compromise measures of 1850 were under heated discussion and secession became the slogan of the extreme advocates of State Rights. He made an address on this occasion which was characterized by such fervor that it did not leave him with strength sufficient to reach home, and he died at the residence of his son, near Darien, in his seventy-seventh year.

Alexander Latta, a soldier of the War of 1812, attached to the 4th Georgia militia, died in Spalding. His last resting place, near the town of Griffin, has been marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The grave is covered by a horizontal slab of marble resting upon a brick foundation, in addition to which there is also a marble headstone, on which the following brief record appears:

Alex. Letta. 4th Ga. Mil. War 1812.

**Griffin Erects the
First Confederate
Monument.**

In the town of Griffin, the first monument erected in Georgia to commemorate the heroism of the Confederate dead was unveiled on April 26, 1869. Colonel James S. Boynton, a gallant veteran, who afterwards became Governor of the State, delivered the address of the occasion. The membership of the pioneer organization to whose labor of love the erection of this historic shaft was due included the following patriotic women of Griffin: Mrs. Isaac Winship, Mrs. L. R. Brewer, Mrs. W. R. Hanleither, Mrs. J. N. Bell, Mrs. T. J. Collier, Mrs. Charles F. Newton, Mrs. William Mickleberry, Mrs. J. M. Daniel, Mrs. Wooten, Miss Lizzie Wooten, Mrs. Green, Mrs. A. M. Nelmes, Mrs. A. D. Alexander, and others. Entertainments of various kinds were given by the ladies, each of whom in addition made personal sacrifices for the cause, laboring night and day to complete the task at a time when money was scarce in this section and when the people were oppressed by hard times. In the little cemetery at Griffin—to which the name Stonewall has most appropriately been given—several hundred Confederate soldiers lie buried. The greater number of these either perished in the numerous engagements which occurred in the neighborhood of Griffin during the last year of the war, or died in the local hospitals. Mrs. Isaac Winship was the first president of the Griffin Memorial Association; and she was succeeded in turn by the four ladies whose names head the foregoing list, each of whom was chosen in the order named. In 1898, the organization was merged into the James S. Boynton Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, with Mrs. Governor James S. Boynton at the helm, an office which she has continued to hold. Four years ago the chapter decided upon the erection of another monument to the heroes of the Lost Cause; and, on October 11, 1909, it was duly unveiled, Dr. C. O. Jones of Atlanta, delivering the address. The handsome shaft was erected at a cost of \$3,000; and to Mrs. W. J. Kin-

caid, chairman of the committee to raise this fund, the credit in large measure belongs.

Original Settlers. According to White, the original settlers of Spalding were: John G. Hill, A. A. Gaulding, John B. Reid, William Cline, General E. P. Daniel, Curtis Lewis, Miles G. Dobbins, William S. Herronton, James A. Beeks, Absalom Gray, A. M. Nall, Thomas D. Johnson, James S. Jones, A. W. Humphreys, Hugh G. Johnson, David Johnson, Dr. John R. Clark, Joseph P. Manly, James Butler, Ishmael Dunn, William Ellis, Garlington Leak, Burrell Orr, Simeon Spear, John H. Akins, Robert Walker, Garry Grice, Dr. James S. Long, William R. Phillips, and William Dismuke. In 1857 came Gilman J. Drake.

Spalding's Noted Residents. Besides the noted jurist and Chief-Executive of the State, Governor James S. Boynton, the list of distinguished residents of Griffin includes five former members of Congress: John W. Jones, David J. Bailey, Erasmus W. Beck, James C. Freeman, and John D. Stewart. Colonel Bailey married a daughter of the famous Seaton Grantland, of Milledgeville, the Henry Watterson of his day in Georgia. Judge Stewart was both a minister of the gospel and a jurist. General John McIntosh Kell, one of the great naval heroes of Confederate days, spent the last years of his life at Sunnyside. He was second to Admiral Semmes in command of the famous Confederate cruiser, the Alabama, and participated in the great duel at sea which occurred between the Alabama and the Kearsarge in the British Channel. He was also a kinsman of Thomas Spalding, for whom the county of Spalding was named. Judge John I. Hall, a distinguished jurist at one time assistant U. S. Attorney-General, was long a

resident of Griffin. Judge Robert T. Daniel, one of the most eloquent men of the State; Hon. J. J. Flynt, a former President of the Senate; Captain W. J. Kincaid, one of Georgia's foremost industrial leaders; and other representative Georgians live here. Two of the most successful business men of Atlanta began life in Griffin: Mr. L. H. Beck and Capt. James W. English.

STEPHENS

Created by Legislative Act, August 18, 1905, from Habersham and Franklin Counties. Named for the Great Commoner, Alexander H. Stephens, Congressman, Governor, Vice-President of the Confederate States, orator, and man of letters. Toccoa, the county-seat, named for the famous falls, some two miles distant. According to a generally accepted tradition, the term signifies "the beautiful."

Pen-Pictures of Mr.
Stephens.

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Toccoa Falls. Toccoa Falls, one of the most beautiful cascades in the State is the chief scenic attraction of the county of Stephens. It is located two miles from the county-seat and is reached by a good country road. The far-famed beauty of this enchanted spot has made it an object of interest to sight-seers, ever since this fair mountain region of the State was first rescued from the Cherokees. According to some authorities Toccoa means "the Beautiful"; but translated by Mooney it signifies "Catawba Place," a term implying the former presence here of the Catawba Indians. The land in the immediate neighborhood of Toccoa Falls was acquired by purchase from the Cherokees in 1789 and was owned at one time by the Waffords.

Dr. Jeff Davis, one of the most zealous leaders of the movement to create the new county of Stephens, a result

which was not obtained without Herculean labor, is the owner of a golden trophy of the hard fight made by him. The inscription on it reads:

“Pen used by Governor Joseph M. Terrell to sign a bill creating Stephens County, August 12, 1905.”

Original Settlers. See Habersham and Franklin from which counties Stephens was formed.

Among the leading residents of Stephens at the time the new county was organized were: Dr. Jeff Davis, Judge J. B. Jones, J. B. Simmons, D. J. Simpson, E. P. Simpson, Dr. E. L. Ayers, Dr. F. C. Davis, W. A. Bailey, Judge B. P. Brown, Jr., W. A. Stowe, W. H. Stephens, C. T. Hosea, J. E. Tabor, Prof. J. I. Allman, Hon. J. D. Prather, L. A. Edwards, W. C. Edwards, H. T. Moseley, Claud Bond, Edward Schaeffer, D. S. Womack, W. M. Kilgo, J. C. Andrews, W. F. Austin, E. C. Teasley, N. L. Garland, W. F. Smith, J. D. Isbell, M. B. Collier, N. R. C. Rainey, Dr. John H. Edge, Dr. H. M. Freeman, T. R. Yow, W. R. Bruce, T. A. Capps, Dr. R. J. Reid and Dr. J. H. Terrell.

STEWART

Created by Legislative Act, December 23, 1830, from Randolph County, originally Lee. Named for General Daniel Stewart, of the Revolution. Lumpkin, the county-seat, named for Gov. Wilson Lumpkin, a noted Chief-Executive, Congressman, and United States Senator.

Brigadier-General Daniel Stewart, an illustrious soldier and patriot, was born in what was then the Parish of St. John, on October 20, 1761, and was a scion of the famous Midway settlement. The outbreak of the Revolution found him a lad of fifteen, but he promptly shoul-

dered his musket in the cause of the Colonies. It is said that while standing guard on a cold night at St. Mary's, Ga., Colonel John Baker, in making his rounds, was attracted by the slender youth, and, taking off his own coat wrapped it around the young sentinel. At a later period, when placed on a prison ship at Charleston, he managed to escape, during a storm, through one of the port holes; but in his break for liberty he sustained serious injuries. He served chiefly under the two famous South Carolinians, whose exploits have been embalmed in song and legend—Sumter and Marion. On returning home, he found that his plantation, near Riceboro, had been occupied by the British commander, Colonel Prevost, and his attention was attracted by an inscription on the walls of his sitting room which read as follows "This house was the home of a nest of rebels." General Stewart could not have been prouder of an oil painting by one of the Italian masters. The historic old residence stood until the Civil War period when it was destroyed by the Federals. During the second war with England, this sturdy patriot again took the field, at which time the rank of Brigadier-General was bestowed upon him as a mark of special favor; and in the struggle which ensued he added fresh leaves to his laurels. General Stewart died at his home in Liberty County, Ga., May 27, 1829 and was laid to rest in the Midway burial ground, among the graves of his ancestors. He was the great-grandfather of ex-President Roosevelt. The former's daughter Martha married first U. S. Senator John Elliott and afterwards Major James S. Bulloch, and from the latter marriage sprang Mr. Roosevelt's mother.

Roanoke, a small village in Stewart County, situated on the Chattahoochee River, was burned by the Indians on Sunday morning, May 15, 1836. It was gallantly defended, but the Indians were three hundred strong and the feeble little garrison was soon overpowered. At the

first fire, nine whites and three blacks were killed, in addition to a number wounded. It seems that the residents of the village were taken entirely by surprise. The burning grew out of an affair which occurred two days previous when a party of Creeks, some thirty in number attacked the village, but met with repulse. They are supposed to have been the same Indians who fired upon the little steamship Georgia, killing every one on board.

The Battle of Shepherd's Plantation. The battle of Shepherd's Plantation occurred in this county, on a plantation owned by a Dr. Shepherd, on June 9, 1836. Major Jernigan, with a small detachment of men, not exceeding thirty in number, went to the assistance of Captain Garmany. Eight of the latter's men were killed, and he himself severely wounded. The Stewart County soldiers who fell in this engagement were: David Delk, a lawyer; Jared Irwin, clerk of the Inferior Court; Capt. Robert Billups, and a young man named Hunter.

Wm. Lewis, a sergeant in the Revolutionary ranks, was granted a Federal pension while a resident of Stewart in 1839.

Original Settlers. The first comers into Stewart, as given by White, were: N. Clifton, M. Gresham, W. H. Dismukes, R. J. Snelling, S. Luckey, James Greer, J. Talbot, L. Bryan, Captain Ball, James E. Gachet, H. W. Jernigan and F. D. Wimberly.

To the foregoing list of early settlers may be added: Dr. Thomas W. Battle, Breen B. Battle, Green B. Ball, James Fitzgerald, William Carter, Nelson Clements, Solomon Harrell, Dr. Bright Miller, Capt. W. J. Mabry, B. F. Barge, John W. Barge, James Fort, Slade Dixon, Thomas Dixon, Tomlinson T. Fort, Anthony Crumbley, Henry Griffis, James Ray, Richard J. Snelling, Richard F. Watts, Benjamin C. Williford, James P. Lowe, the Harrisons, the Clarks, the Boyntons, the Goodes, the Rawsons, and other influential pioneer families.

Stewart's Distinguished Residents.

Brigadier-General Clement A. Evans was a native of Stewart. In the last conflict of arms at Appomattox, General Evans led the famous division of General John B. Gordon, while the latter commanded one of the great wings of Lee's army; and for some time after the surrender had actually taken place, General Evans in a distant part of the field was still keeping the tattered Confederate flag afloat. In 1908, he succeeded General Stephen D. Lee in command of the United Confederate Veterans. General Evans was a strong minority candidate for Governor of Georgia, in 1894, but retired from the race, when the tide of public sentiment seemed to favor Governor Atkinson. He was not only a brave soldier but a stainless gentleman and a faithful minister of the gospel, in the Southern Methodist communion, though the last years of his life were not spent in the itinerant ranks. An effective public speaker, General Evans was the chosen orator on two historic occasions; the unveiling of the Gordon statue in Atlanta and the unveiling of the Davis monument, in Richmond, Va. Judge Allen Fort, a noted jurist, for several years a member of the Railroad Commission; and Captain W. H. Harrison, a gallant Confederate soldier, long private secretary to the Governor, was born in the little town of Lumpkin. Here, too, were reared two noted brothers of

the Bench, Judge John T. Clarke and Judge Marshall J. Clarke; and here for many years lived Major Sidney Root, Colonel Samuel W. Goode, the Boyntons, the Rawsons, and other men of note who later became pioneer builders of the Gate City of the South.

SUMTER

Created by Legislative Act, December 26, 1831, from Lee County. Named for General Thomas Sumter, of South Carolina, a noted soldier of the Revolution. Americus, the county-seat, named for the Western Hemisphere, not for the crafty Italian navigator, Amerigo Vespucci. According to Governor Joseph M. Brown, a recognized authority on early American antiquities, the name in various modified forms was a common one among the aboriginal tribes of North, Central, and South America. He also shows how ridiculous the claim is that a vast continent should have been called after a man's given name, instead of by the name which denotes his ancestral house, a departure from established custom which in itself is strongly suggestive of fraud. So far as actual testimony is concerned there is more evidence to show that Amerigo Vispucci borrowed his prefix from the continent which he visited than there is to show that the great Western Hemisphere was named for the adventurous Italian whose zeal for the truth was doubtless no greater than that of his renowned fellow-countryman, Machiavelli.

Sumter in the Mexican War. With a record for fighting, achieved in the various Indian campaigns, Sumter was by no means slow, when hostilities with Mexico began in 1845, to organize a company for the front. The Sumter County Volunteers was duly equipped for service on the border and attached to the Georgia Regiment of Volunteers, in command of Colonel Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah. Its officers were as follows: Captain J. A. S. Turner; 1st. Lieut., O. C. Horne; 2nd. Lieut., J. Cottle; Sergeants, S. P. Woodward, N. N. Thompson, L. T. Taylor and G. Hughes; Corporals, H. Edwards, C. H. Cottle, M. S. Thompson, and W. A. Elkins. 89 members enrolled.

Andersonville: The Monument to Capt. Wirz.

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Original Settlers. As given by White, the original settlers of Sumter were: Martin Mims, W. Mims, Jacob Little, W. Brady, Edmund Nun, Jared Tomlinson, Thomas Riggins, Isam West, John Mann, A. Wheeler, R. Satler, W. Hubert, W. W. Barlow, E. Cottle, D. Justice, W. Pincher, M. Murphey, W. B. Smith, and M. J. Morgan.

To the foregoing list may be added: James Singletary, Floyd Mimms, Hardy Morgan, the Dudleys, the Wheatleys, and other influential Georgia families. Henry H. Hand a patriot of the Revolution, is buried somewhere in Sumter.

Among the early settlers the following instances of longevity are recorded: Mrs. Oats died at 100. Mr. Golding and Mr. Guerrey were both over 80. In 1854, Mr. Nun and Mr. Adams were both living at the age of four-score years.

Americus. Americus, the county-seat of Sumter, is one of the most progressive towns of the State, occupying the centre of a fertile region of country and reached by three distinct lines of railway. It is located 70 miles to the south-west of Macon, in a belt famous for peaches, sugar-cane, cotton, and other products. The truck-farms around Americus are among the best in the State and the splendid turnpikes of Sumter are unsurpassed in the South. The city of Americus owns and operates its own utility works; and, under a charter, granted in 1889, is governed by a mayor elected for two years, and by a city council of six members, chosen on a general ticket. The population of the city, according to the census of 1910, was 8,063 souls. Americus has become of late years quite an important manufacturing center, with chemical works, machine shops, and cotton mills. It

also possesses a number of solid banking establishments, and is widely known as a seat of culture, equipped with an excellent system of public schools.

Sumter's Distinguished Residents. The distinguished Charles F. Crisp, twice Speaker of the National House of Representatives, jurist of high rank and one of Georgia's most illustrious sons, was long a resident of Americus; and here he lies buried. His partner for many years in the practice of law was General Phil Cook. The latter commanded a famous brigade during the Civil War, became a member of Congress, a member of the State Capitol Commission, and Georgia's Secretary of State. Here lived George M. Dudley, a noted lawyer. He married Caroline Crawford, the eldest daughter of the great diplomat and statesman, William Harris Crawford. He was also the compiler of Dudley's Georgia Reports. Here lived two noted occupants of the Supreme Bench of the State: Judge Willis A. Hawkins and Judge Henry Kent McCay, the latter of whom afterwards became Judge of the Federal Court for the Northern District of Georgia. The list of Sumter's famous residents includes also: Judge Allen Fort, a jurist of high rank and a former member of the State Railroad Commission; Dr. George F. Cooper, a prominent physician, who occupied a seat in the great Constitutional Convention of 1877; Colonel A. S. Cutts and Colonel E. G. Simmons, both widely known legislators; and a number of others equally distinguished in State politics. Hon. Timothy M. Furlow, a friend of education, for whom the Furlow School was named, at one time a strong minority candidate for Governor, lived in Americus; and, last but not least, the present junior United States Senator from the State of Florida, Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher, one of the projectors of the great Southern Commercial Congress, of which he afterwards became the official head, was born in Sumter.

TALBOT

Created by Legislative Act, December 14, 1827, from Muscogee and Troup Counties. Named for Governor Matthew Talbot, who, as President of the Georgia Senate, succeeded to the chair of State, on the death of Governor Rabun. Talbotton, the county-seat, also named for Governor Talbot.

Matthew Talbot was by inheritance an aristocrat. He belonged to one of the oldest Norman families of England, and the distinguished Earl of Shrewsbury was among his ancestors. John Talbot, the father of the future Governor, purchased from the Indians, in 1769, an extensive tract of land, in what is now Wilkes County, Ga., containing 50,000 acres of land. It is said that he brought to Georgia as his agent in surveying this body of land, the future Signer of the Declaration of Independence, George Walton. He did not transfer his household to Georgia until 1783, at which time, Matthew Talbot, who was then just of age, accompanied him. From the date of his arrival in Georgia, the subject of this sketch became a power in politics. Entering the legal profession, he was first made a judge of the county court and then a member of the State Legislature. For a while he resided in Oglethorpe, which county sent him to the Constitutional Convention of 1798. He served in the General Assembly of Georgia for a period of thirty years. From 1818 to 1823 he was President of the Senate; and, on the death of Governor Rabun, in 1819, he became *ad interim* Governor of Georgia, serving until the vacancy was filled by election. He was defeated for Governor by George M. Troup, after one of the most heated contests ever known in Georgia politics, and it proved to be the last election under the old method of choosing the chief executive by the legislative vote. Governor Talbot died at his home in Wilkes, on September 17, 1827, at the age of sixty-five, and was buried at Smyrna Church, near Washington. Ga., where his grave is substantially marked. Governor Talbot was a man of fine appearance, courtly in manners, easy of access, notwithstanding his patrician blood, and well educated for the time in which he lived.

Talbotton, the county-seat of Talbot, was settled by a class of people who were superior in many respects to the average residents of the pioneer belt, and the town became widely known as an educational center long before the war. At Collingsworth Institute, two of the famous Straus boys were educated—Nathan and Isidor—both of whom became millionaire merchants and philanthropists of New York. It was founded by Josiah Flournoy, a wealthy citizen of the State, and was long a famous high school among the Methodists. The LeVert Female College, named for the celebrated Madame LeVert, was another pioneer institution of the town. It afterwards became the graded school of Talbotton.

The Straus Family.

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Shadrach Ellis, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Talbot, aged 80. Federal pensions were granted to the following patriots of '76, residents of Talbot: John Green, a private, in 1814; John P. Warnock, a sergeant, in 1839; James Ridean, a private, in 1849.

Original Settlers. White gives the original settlers of Talbot as follows: George Tilley, William Evans, Marcus Andrews, Asa Alexander, William Little, S. Creighton, William Gunn, Amos Stewart, H. Ellington, B. Jones, G. Kent, A. B. Stephens, W. Anderson, R. King, N. Chapman, A. Graham, and S. Harris.

To the foregoing list of early settlers may be added: Thomas J. Clemens, a soldier of the War of 1812; Samuel G. Redcliff, a scion of the nobility of Ireland; Caleb Norwood, father of Judge Thomas M. Norwood; Dr. Wm. G. Little, father of Judge Wm. A. Little; Wm. Searcy, a pioneer school teacher; Daniel G. Owen, Joel H. Burr

John H. Walton, John Ellison, Peter Malone; Lewis Ryan, Lewis Wimberly and Dr. John B. Gorman, a noted scientist, author of "The Philosophy of Animated Existence or Sketches of Living Physics."

Talbot's Noted Residents. George W. Towns, a distinguished Governor of the State and a former member of Congress, practiced law for a number of years in Talbotton, but after retiring from the Governor's office he removed to Macon, where he lies buried. Allen F. Owen, a lawyer and a diplomat, who served the State in Congress lived here; and here for many years resided Judge Barnard Hill, father of the distinguished Chancellor of the University of Georgia, Hon. Walter B. Hill. Hon. Henry Persons, a former member of Congress and a trustee for years of the University of Georgia, lived at Geneva. Talbotton was the birth-place of an eminent jurist and man of letters, who at one time occupied a seat in the Senate of the United States; Judge Thomas M. Norwood, of Savannah. It was also the boyhood's home of Judge William A. Little, ex-Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, and a former occupant of the Supreme Bench. Nor is it the least claim to distinction which this famous old town possesses that here lived for a number of years the noted Straus family of New York. Hon. Charles H. Jones, a distinguished American journalist, credited with the authorship of two national Democratic platforms, was born in Talbotton. During the last years of his life Mr. Jones resided in the city of Paris. John B. Gorman, Jr., and Ossian D. Gorman, both distinguished men of letters, were born in Talbot. The latter wrote "The Battle of Hampton Roads", a noted war poem.

TALIAFERRO

Created by Legislative Act, December 24, 1825, from parts of five counties: Greene, Hancock, Oglethorpe, Warren and Wilkes, a circumstance which accounts for the local name formerly given to this region: "Five

Points." Named for Colonel Benjamin Taliaferro, a gallant soldier of the Revolution and a noted citizen of Georgia in the early days. Crawfordville, the county-seat, named for the illustrious William H. Crawford, statesman, diplomat, and jurist, who was prevented by an unfortunate stroke of paralysis from reaching the Executive chair of the nation. (See Crawford County, p. 492).

Colonel Benjamin Taliaferro was an officer in the Revolution, a member of Congress from Georgia, and a man of the strictest probity of character. His educational advantages were somewhat limited, but with keen powers of observation he soon overcame this handicap. He was a native of Virginia, in which State he was born in 1750. Entering the struggle for independence as a lieutenant he soon became a captain under the famous General Daniel Morgan. The following incident in his life as a soldier has been preserved: In the midwinter campaign of 1776, at the battle of Princeton, in New Jersey, his company forced a British commander to surrender. When the English captain stepped forward in his fine uniform and inquired for the American officer to whom he was to yield his sword, Captain Taliaferro felt some hesitation in presenting himself, being without shoes or shirt, and his coat far gone into rags. However, he finally advanced and received the sword of the brave Englishman. Later, he participated in the Southern campaigns; and, on the fall of Charleston into the hands of the British, was made a prisoner of war, but he was discharged on parole and permitted to return to Virginia until an exchange could be negotiated. In 1784 he settled in Georgia and was soon thereafter sent to the State Senate. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1798 and as a member of Congress from 1798 to 1802. The Legislature which rescinded the iniquitous act paid a singular high tribute to the character of Colonel Taliaferro by electing him a judge of the Superior Court, though he was not a lawyer—a compliment almost without a parallel. Colonel Taliaferro was six feet in height, a man of impressive aspect, genial and courteous in manners, respected by his friends and feared by his adversaries. He died in Wilkes County, Ga., September

23, 1821, at the age of three score and eleven years. The last resting place of this distinguished patriot is unknown.

Recollections of Benjamin Taliaferro.	Volume II.
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Liberty Hall: The Home of Alexander H. Stephens.	Volume II.
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Tomb and Monu- ment.	Volume II.
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The Arrest of Mr. Stephens.	Volume II.
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The mother of Mr. Stephens was Margaret Grier, a sister of Robert Grier, who originated the famous Grier's Almanac, and a distant relative of Justice Grier, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Captain Alexander Stephens, grandfather of the Great Commoner, was a soldier in Braddock's army at the time of the latter's celebrated defeat, in the French and Indian War. He was also an officer of the American Revolution, in command of a company of Pennsylvania troops. Captain Stephens came to Georgia with his family, some time after the close of the struggle, locating first in Elbert and then in Wilkes, on a plantation which was afterwards included in Taliaferro. He died in 1813, at the age of 87. The old patriot lies buried at the old original homestead, in the private burial ground of the Stephens family, some two miles from Crawfordville. Captain Stephens, before coming to Georgia, married Catherine Baskins, in defiance of parental objections, but

the alliance proved to be a love-match of the happiest character. His son, Andrew Baskins Stephens, is buried near him in the same plot of ground, and both graves are substantially marked.

Original Settlers. As given by White, the original settlers of Taliaferro were: George Tilley, William Evans, Marcus Andrew, Asa Alexander, William Little, S. Creighton, William Gunn, Amos Stewart, H. Ellington, B. Jones, G. Kent, A. B. Stephens, W. Anderson, R. King, N. Chapman, A Gresham, and S. Harris.

To the list of early settlers mentioned by White, may be added: Absalom Janes and Josiah Whitlock. The former was for years one of the largest cotton planters in middle Georgia. His son, Dr. Thomas P. Janes, under appointment of Governor James M. Smith, organized the State Department of Agriculture and became the first Commissioner, an office which he ably filled for six years.

TATTNALL

Created by Legislative Act, December 5, 1801, from Montgomery County. Named for General Josiah Tattnall, a distinguished Revolutionary patriot, who became Governor of the State and who, while occupying the office of Chief-Magistrate, was privileged to sign a measure removing the stigma of outlawry from the good name of his Royalist father and restoring to the son his beloved Bonaventure. (See Bonaventure: The Country-Seat of the Tattnalls, page 90; Bonaventure Cemetery, Vol. II.) Originally Tattnall included a part of Toombs, Reidsville, the county-seat. The local tradition in regard to the name though somewhat at variance with the spelling, is well authenticated.* In the corner of the court house square there is quite a depression, including a point where reeds of the bamboo type abounded in the early days. It is most likely that a creek or branch was here fed from fountain springs. The original county-seat was four miles distant on the Ohoopsee River near Drake's Ferry, where the stream is today spanned by a handsome steel bridge. Reidsville became the county-seat in 1832.

* Authority: Judge C. W. Smith, Esq., of Reidsville, President of the Tattnall Bank.

The principal towns of Tattnall—in addition to the county-seat—are as follows: Collins, Bellville, Manassas, Hagan, Claxton, Daisy, Glennville and Cobbtown. Collins was named for Perry Collins, Esq., a wealthy land owner, whose plantation was near the site of the present town. Judge E. C. Collins, of the City Court of Reidsville, is a grandson of this pioneer citizen. Manassas was named for Manassas Foy, a son of George W. Foy, of Egypt, Ga. He was born on July 21, 1861, the date of the first battle of Manassas. He was a successful man of business, but died in the prime of life, at Statesboro, Ga. Hagan was named for Mrs. M. A. Smith, whose maiden name was Miss Hagan. She was a sister of Captain J. S. Hagan, for many years County School Commissioner of Bulloch. Daisy was named for Miss Daisy Edwards, a daughter of T. J. Edwards, of Daisy, and a sister of Congressman Charles G. Edwards, of Savannah. She became the wife of Dr. B. E. Miller, of Claxton. Glennville was named for Rev. Glenn Thompson, a Baptist minister and a well known educator. Cobbtown was named for the Cobb family, a connection which is still somewhat numerous in the upper part of Tattnall. Bellville was named for Mrs. Fannie Bell Smith, the wife of James Smith, Esq. She was a native of the north of Ireland. Included among the descendants of this lady are the following grand-sons: C. W. Smith, of Reidsville, President of the Tattnall Bank and Ordinary of the county from 1869 to 1900; Martin W. Smith, of Claxton, an ex-member of the State Legislature from Tattnall; Marshall A. Smith, of Hagan, formerly President of the Bank of Hagan; Judge Oscar M. Smith and Mr. Alvarado Smith, of Valdosta, Ga., and Mike M. Smith, Esq., President of the Orlando Bank and Trust Company, of Orlando, Fla. Claxton was originally known as Hendrix, but there was already a postoffice in Georgia bearing this name and the ladies of the community, asked to choose a name for the town, selected Claxton.

Original Settlers. The first comers into Tattnall, according to White were: Ezekiel Clifton, Ezekiel Stafford, Henry Holland, Stephen Mattock, William Coleman, William Eason, George Lewis, Joseph Collins, Nathan Brewton, Moses Jernigan, Jones Temples, B. Stripling, A. Daniel, John Mattox, Stephen Bowen, A. Bowen, A. McLeod, John McFarland, James Turner, James Jones, M. Jones, Jesse Collins, David Boyd, Allen Johnson, Elisha Parker, Elisha Curl, James Tillman, Daniel Highsmith, John McArthur, Alexander Gordon, John Jones, Joshua Dasher, Reuben Nail, Luke Sapp, Benjamin Sapp, John Sharp, Grove Sharp, Levi Bowen, Lewis Strickland, John Anderson, James Underwood, and John Dukes.

William Eason was the founder of Methodism in Tattnall. He lies buried at Mount Carmel, midway between Reidsville and Collins. On the one hundredth anniversary of the church, some few years ago, a monument was unveiled to the memory of this pioneer soldier of the Cross. Nathan Brewton, the founder of a noted family identified with this section of Georgia for more than a century, sleeps in the Brewton cemetery, one mile north of Hagan, where recently a handsome monument was placed over his grave. Simon J. Brewton, one of his sons, became a resident of Bulloch, where he was the only man in the county to defeat the celebrated Peter Cone for the State Legislature. Mr. Brewton was not a believer in railroads; and, according to tradition, his solicitude for the cattle cost his county one of the earliest lines projected in the State. When the Central of Georgia was surveying a route from Savannah to Macon, he used his powerful influence in the General Assembly to prevent the road from passing through Bulloch. Samuel Brewton, a brother, was formerly a representative in the Legislature from Tattnall. The descendants of Nathan Brewton include: Rev. J. C. Brewton, D. D., President and Founder

of the Brewton-Parker Institute and President of the Board of Trustees of Bessie Tift; H. J. Brewton, Clerk of the Superior Court of Tattnall; and Jonathan B. Brewton, Cashier of the Merchants and Farmers Bank, of Claxton.

TAYLOR

Created by Legislative Act, January 15, 1852, from parts of five counties: Crawford, Talbot, Macon, Monroe, and Marion, and a part of the old Creek Agency lying west of Flint River. Most of the territory of Taylor was originally embraced in Muscogee. The county was named for General Zachary Taylor, a distinguished soldier of the Mexican War, whose brilliant victory at Buena Vista made him the twelfth President of the United States. "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet which he won on the fields of Mexico, followed him to the White House and survived his death. The first wife of Jefferson Davis, the renowned President of the Southern Confederacy, was a daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor. Butler, the county-seat, was named for General William Orlando Butler, a noted officer of the Mexican War, and candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with General Cass in 1848. Gen. Butler was also a poet. The famous ante-bellum classic entitled: "The Boatman's Horn," came from his pen.¹

The Old Indian Agency. In the north-east corner of Taylor there lies a tract of land bordering upon the Flint River which formerly constituted a part of the old Indian Agency, a Federal reservation at which, in early times, important treaties were made with the Creek Indians; and where the savages were taught to use the implements of agriculture and to make crops. Colonel Hawkins, the Indian agent, established his residence on the east side of the river in what is now the county of Crawford; and here for sixteen years he mediated between the savages and the whites and rendered a service to the country which places him high upon the list of devoted patriots. There is nowhere to be found in American history the record of a greater sacrifice than was made by this cultured man of letters who relinquished the toga of the United States Senate to live among the Creek Indians. He left at his death a number of manuscripts relating to the topography of the region, to the manners and customs of the savages,

¹ This poem appears in Vol. XIV of the Library of Southern Literature, Atlanta, 1910.

and to the various Indian problems with which he dealt. Some of these—a remnant which escaped the destruction of his residence by fire—are in the possession of the Georgia Historical Society, at Savannah. We are indebted to Hon. Walter E. Steed, a distinguished resident of Taylor and a former State Senator, for the following information in regard to the Old Agency on the Flint:

The reservation embraced an area of land about five miles square and contained fifty lots of two hundred acres each, lying on both sides of the Flint River, by which stream it was divided into two nearly equal parts. In 1822, Crawford County was organized; but the reservation continued to be independent of the State jurisdictionally until some time after the treaty of Indian Springs, when the Creeks ceded to the whites the land which still remained to them in Georgia between the Flint and the Chattahoochee Rivers. When the Old Agency was no longer maintained by the government, the land embraced within the reservation was acquired by the State and to Crawford County was annexed the portion east of the Flint River. (Georgia Acts, 1826, p. 60); and when Taylor, in 1852, was formed, the land lying west of the Flint was added to Taylor (Georgia Acts, 1852; also 1853-4, p. 318). On the old maps of the latter county, there are twenty lots and eight fractional lots, each marked with the words "Old Agency," showing that formerly they constituted a part of this reservation. The Flint river is crossed at the Old Agency by a highway known as the old Federal wire road; and for more than fifty years a public ferry has been maintained at this point.²

Colonel Hawkins established his residence at the old Indian Agency on the Flint about the year 1800. The celebrated French officer, General Moreau, when an exile in this country, visited Colonel Hawkins at his home in

² Authority: Hon. Walter E. Steed, of Butler, Ga., former State Senator.

Georgia and afterwards characterized him as the most extraordinary man he had met in America.

The town of Reynolds was founded by Dr. Coleman, early in the fifties, and named for L. C. Reynolds, Esq. Daniel Whatley, a soldier of the Revolution, lies buried in a grave near Reynolds. He died at the age of 104.

The old Crowell Methodist church, established in 1826 and named for the well known Indian agent who succeeded Colonel Hawkins, is still one of the time-honored landmarks of this section. It occupies a site which belonged at one time to the old Indian Agency, and is some three miles from the river, on the wire road. The original church structure was built of logs. Two others succeeded it in after years, both of which were built by Peter Corbin.

Original Settlers. As given by White, the original settlers of Taylor were: Governor Towns, Dr. Coleman, H. H. Long, James Ravel, Osborn Downing, J. M. Thompson, S. Taylor, A. Adams, John Jones, B. Posey, Thomas Walden, and C. F. Ansley.

We are indebted to late Mr. Hugh Neisler, at the time of his death one of the oldest residents of Taylor, for the following supplementary list of pioneer settlers. On account of the large number of well-to-do Georgia families, then resident in the neighborhood of the old agency, the list is a very important one. The names are as follows: Peter Corbin, Henry Crowell, William Crowell, John S. Brooks, Daniel Whatley and Reuben Windham, both patriots of the Revolution; Professor Asbury Wilson, a pioneer teacher; Dr. Jesse Beall, David Beeland,

Zach Beeland, Nathaniel Bradford, Rev. Joseph Bradford, Dr. James M. Dugger; William H. Fickling, a former representative; Dr. James M. Dugger, John Davis, Jesse Cason, John Gardner, Rev. William Griffith, Samuel Duke, Sol Lockett, Archibald Gray, James Gray, Rev. John P. Glover, Rev. James Hamilton, Theoderick Montfort, Joel E. Montfort, Peter Montfort, James Griffith, John Hankerson, John Mathis, Gideon Newsome, a former representative; James Mills, Jackson Perkins, Adam Wainwright, Britton Pope, Jacob Parr, William Parr, Pickens Yarbrough, James Petter, R. P. Hays, Jerry McCants, a former representative; Andy McCants, C. L. Hays, Joel Mathis, James Curington, Hamp Riley, a former representative; Jeff Riley, John Riley, Henry Mangham, Dr. Hillsman, Samuel Montgomery, George Hays, Harrison Hays, Stephen Johnson, Wright Johnson, Theophilus McGee, James Whittle, Elam Waters, Jerry Witcher and Frank Witcher, both of whom served in the Legislature; Dr. Lafayette Ross, James King, Persons Walker, Jack Willis, Posey Edwards, Hardy Jarrell, J. H. Caldwell, Thomas Green, William Greer, William Sibley, Wiley Kendricks, Micajah Blow, W. S. Wallace, a former representative; Nat Lucas, Timothy Bloodworth, Wellborn Jinks, Willis Jinks, Jack Windham, John Ricks, Dr. Hiram Drane, Dr. Walter Drane, Sawyer Saylor, Jake Saylor, William Tune, Dr. George Newsome, Dr. Ben Newsome, Judge Eldredge Butts, Gip Drane, George Heath, William Royal, John S. Murray, Arzie Murray, Jack Colbert, Willis Whatley, Wash Wade, John Wallace, treasurer; James Harman, clerk; Joseph Huff, ordinary, and Bill Wiggins, sheriff.

Taylor's Noted Residents. One of the wealthiest landowners of the ante-bellum period in Georgia was Peter Corbin, a native of South Carolina, who came to Georgia in 1832. The stately proportions of his fine old Colonial mansion, on the main highway between

Macon and Columbus, recalled the feudal days of England. He owned the ferry which crossed the Flint River at this point; and for miles up and down the stream there was not an acre of ground, within half a day's journey of his home, which was not accredited to this wealthy land baron on the county tax books. He ran sixty-five plows on his home place, near the ferry; while further down the stream there was another plantation owned by him, on which he ran sixteen more. He is said to have kept a score of horses in his lot constantly for the use of his immediate household; and since the old wire road on which he lived was a beaten highway of travel there was scarcely an evening when some stranger of note was not a sojourner underneath his ample roof. Often the echoes of the old mansion were aroused by jubilant parties of invited guests, who enjoyed the lavish hospitality of the place for weeks at a time; and General Toombs, the great Mirabeau of Georgia, is said never to have passed through this section of the State without visiting his friend, Peter Corbin, who was himself for years a power in politics—a sort of Warwick in his day, without the selfish greed of the old king-maker. The highway which ran in front of the Corbin mansion was called the wire road because in former days there stretched along it a line of telegraph wire, and some of the iron spikes are still to be seen on the pine trees. It formed a part of the old stage highway extending from Richmond to New Orleans. When the iron horse arrived upon the scene much of the importance which formerly attached to the old wire road was lost, but the ancient highway is still a thoroughfare for vehicles and the honk of the automobile is beginning to revive some of the strenuous life of the early days. Just after the war, the old Corbin mansion was accidentally destroyed by fire. Part of the original plantation is today the property of Mrs. Ella H. Carithers, a niece of Peter Corbin and part of it belongs to Mr. Charles H. Neisler. Near the site of the old home place, in a little burial ground today seldom visited

even by the people of the neighborhood, sleeps the almost forgotten old pioneer who was once the uncrowned king of a forest empire.

In this same locality, for more than twenty-five years, lived an eminent naturalist and scholar, Dr. Hugh Mitchell Neisler. He was one of the greatest linguists of his day. On graduating from the University of Georgia with honor in the class of 1824 he read an essay in original Greek. It was his custom for years to read his German Bible through, from cover to cover, at least once in twelve months; and late in life he acquired the Spanish language in order to enjoy the subtle humor of Don Quixote. He acquired his doctor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania; and though not a practicing physician his knowledge of medicine was a blessing to the community in which he lived. He devoted his time largely to scientific studies and employed his leisure moments in collecting shells, insects, birds and reptiles. He was also widely known as a botanist and was honored with membership in a number of scientific bodies. He corresponded with savants on both sides of the water, and made important discoveries in the realm of natural phenomena to which his name was afterwards attached. Two years before his death he began to make a collection of Georgia plants to be exhibited at Budapest in the Kingdom of Hungary, but the loss of his sight from a cataract of the eye caused an abandonment of his beloved occupation. Dr. Neisler was born in Athens, Ga., March 24, 1805, and died on his plantation in Taylor County, Feb. 19, 1884, at the ripe age of 78. The earlier part of his life was devoted mainly to the cause of education, and he taught the youth of the State in various localities. Mr. Hugh Neisler, his son, lately deceased, was long an honored resident of Taylor.

Colonel Walter E. Steed, a former State Senator, a lawyer of note, and a recognized leader in this part of

the State, resides at Butler. He married Miss Belle Carithers, a grand-niece of Peter Corbin. In 1912 Col. Steed was chosen a Presidential Elector from the State at Large, on the Wilson ticket.

TELFAIR

Created by Legislative Act, December 10, 1897, from Wilkinson County. Named for Governor Edward Telfair, a noted Revolutionary patriot, who became Chief Executive of the Commonwealth and accumulated a princely estate which he left to benevolent, educational, and religious institutions. McRae, the county-seat, named for a noted Scotch family of this section of Georgia, represented among the earliest settlers.

Edward Telfair was twice Governor of Georgia, a member of Congress and a philanthropist of great wealth. He was born in Scotland, in 1735, on the ancestral estate of the Telfairs near Town Head, and was trained for mercantile pursuits. At the age of twenty-three he came to America, and, after living for a while in Virginia and North Carolina, he settled in Savannah, Ga., where he accumulated a fortune in business. Notwithstanding his large interests, he became one of the earliest of Georgia's patriots, was present at the various meetings held by the Sons of Liberty in Savannah, served on important committees of the Provincial Congress, and participated in the famous magazine raid, on the night of May 11, 1775, when the local supplies of powder were seized. Mr. Telfair was subsequently placed on the Council of Safety and in 1778 was sent to the Continental Congress, a position to which he was re-elected. His name was also affixed to the Articles of Confederation. On January 9, 1786 he became Governor of Georgia. The affairs of the State at this time were considerably entangled and it was due largely to his successful experience as a financier that a situation of great embarrassment was relieved. On November 9, 1789 he was again called to the helm of affairs and, during his second term, President Washington was the guest of the State of Georgia. The remainder of his life was devoted to the management of his ample estate. He was exceedingly liberal

in his gifts to worthy objects. Governor Telfair died in Savannah, Ga., on September 19, 1807, at the age of seventy-two. His body was first interred in the family vault in the old Colonial Cemetery but years later was removed to Bonaventure. Under the terms of his will he was placed in a rough wooden coffin with common nails in it, while he restricted the use of crape to such as were inclined to mourn. Besides accumulating a fortune in his own right, Governor Telfair married an heiress, Miss Sallie Gibbons, daughter of William Gibbons, a noted lawyer and patriot of Savannah. Most of the Telfair estate was eventually distributed in public benefactions. Out of it arose the Telfair Academy, the Telfair Hospital, the present handsome building of the Georgia Historical Society, and the Mary Telfair Home for Old Women. At the same time the Independent Presbyterian Church and the Bethesda Orphan Home were substantial beneficiaries.

In a skirmish between the whites and the Indians which occurred on the south bank of the Ocmulgee, March 9, 1818, Mitchell Griffin, a State Senator, was among the killed. It appears from the records that a man named Joseph Bush was shot by the Indians some few days prior to this engagement. His son was also severely wounded. To avenge this outrage, the citizens banded themselves together and sought redress. Finding signs of the Indians, they pursued the trails leading from the river some distance, until they came in view of a body of savages, fifty or sixty of them advancing within gun shot. Four Indians and several whites were killed after a sharp engagement which lasted for nearly an hour.

Soldier's Branch. General Blackshear, on his march to the coast, during the War of 1812, camped at Soldier's Branch, between Jacksonville and China Hill, when a member of his command whose name

is unknown died on the journey. He was buried near the roadside, which circumstance gave rise to the name bestowed upon the little stream. The route of travel which General Blackshear blazed at this time through an unbroken forest was called the "Blackshear road," a name which is still used to designate it at the present day.

Joseph Williams, Jr., an officer in the Revolution, lies buried in a grave near China Hill. He was first an ensign and then a lieutenant in the North Carolina troops, serving from March 1779 to May 1781. He was married in Duplin, N. C. to Mary Erwin. His children, William H., Daniel, Joseph, Mary, Rebecca, Phoebe, Nancy, and Elizabeth, grew up in Telfair, where they married and settled. The old patriot died at his home in Telfair, at the age of 90 years. His death occurred in 1850. He was a native of Duplin, N. C., where he was born, Dec. 20, 1760. His grave is in an old family burial ground, on a plantation today owned by Mr. L. W. Boney, near China Hill.

General Coffee's John Coffee, a distinguished soldier of the War of 1812, a former member of Congress, and an early pioneer Georgian, whose name was given to one of the counties of this State, is buried five miles below Jacksonville, in a neglected spot, on his old plantation. His grave is unmarked and unhonored. The boundary line between Berrien and Coffee counties was originally a part of the "Old Coffee Road," a military route blazed by this early pioneer soldier, and which for more than fifty years was one of the land-marks of Southern Georgia.

General Mark Wilcox. General Mark Wilcox, an officer of note in the State militia, who received a Major-General's commission, in addition to having a county named for him, lived and died in Telfair. He married Susan Coffee, a daughter of the famous General. His father, John Wilcox, was one of the very first settlers in this pioneer belt. The younger Wilcox was well educated for the times, and not only in the military but also in the civil and political life of the State he became a dominant factor, whose influence was profoundly felt in matters of legislation.

Original Settlers. According to White, the original settlers of Telfair were: Joseph Williams, A. Graham, D. Graham, John Wilcox, Thomas Wilcox, Griffin Mezell, A. McLeod, Robert Boyd, Moses Roundtree, James Mooney, Wright Ryall, Mr. McDuffee, J. A. Rogers, N. Ashley, C. Ashley, John Coffee, W. Ashley, A. Brewer, J. Herbert, S. Herbert, J. McRae, D. McRae, O. Butler and Locklain Laslie.

Jacksonville, an old town near the upper banks of the Ocmulgee River, was for many years the county-seat of Telfair.

McRae. McRae, the county-seat of Telfair, is a rapidly growing town of this section of the State. Since the completion of the Seaboard Air Line which at this point intersects the Southern Railway, McRae has received a fresh commercial and industrial impetus. It possesses a number of solid business establishments and is well supplied with banking facilities. South Georgia College an educational plant owned by the Methodists is located at McRae. The standards of this school have always been high.

TERRELL

Created by Legislative Act, February 16, 1856, from Lee and Randolph Counties. Named for Dr. William Terrell, of Sparta, Ga., a noted practitioner of medicine in the early days and a distinguished man of affairs. Dawson, the county-seat, named for the celebrated Judge William C. Dawson, United States Senator, Congressman, and jurist. (See Sketch of Judge Dawson, p. 502. The Dawson Family Record, p. 636.)

Dr. William Terrell was an eminent surgeon-physician of the ante-bellum period who, fond of political life, became a member of the State Legislature and represented Georgia in Congress from 1817 to 1821, a period of four years. He was a native of Fairfax County, Va., where he was born in 1778, received his education at the Medical College of Philadelphia, under the celebrated Dr. Rush; and settled at Sparta, Ga., for the practice of his profession. He became a man of wide influence and of great usefulness in Georgia, accumulated a fortune, and, in furtherance of his wishes to promote the cause of agriculture, he donated \$20,000 to establish a chair of agriculture at the University of Georgia, to which his name is still attached. Dr. Terrell died at Sparta, Ga., July 4, 1855, at the age of seventy-seven. Some time after his death an immense vault of granite was built in the local cemetery as a receptacle for his ashes. Joseph M. Terrell, former Governor and United States Senator, is a kinsman.

The Battle of Echo-wa-notch-away Swamp.

Eight miles west of Dawson, one of the most decisive battles of the Creek Indian War of 1836, was fought between the State troops and the Creek Indians: the battle of Echo-wa-notch-away Swamp. On November 14, 1912, a handsome boulder of rough granite was unveiled on the historic field by Stone-castle Chapter of the D. A. R., one of the youngest patriotic organizations of the State. Profusely decorated with the national emblems, the improvised platform erected for the speakers presented a prodigal wealth of

color against the leafy background of the forest; and to complete the luxuriant picture an ideal November day added the mellow touch of autumnal gold. Hon. Pleasant A. Stovall, of Savannah, was the orator of the occasion. In glowing terms of eulogium, he portrayed the heroism of the frontier settlers in the troublous times of Indian warfare and paid an eloquent tribute to the red man, the foot-print of whose moccasin was no longer to be seen in the Georgia wilderness but the story of whose vanished race was a splendid epic worthy of some Homer's pen. He enlarged upon the lessons of patriotism which the day suggested and commended the work of Georgia's noble women in safeguarding the heroic traditions of the past. The occasion was graced by the presence of the State regent, Mrs. S. W. Foster, of Atlanta, who made a delightful address on patriotic lines. Captain R. K. Crittenden, of Shellman, was also among the speakers. Mrs. John S. Lowrey, regent of Stone-castle Chapter, presided over the exercises and announced the numbers on the program. Rev. Charles A. Jackson offered the prayer of invocation and Captain McWilliams, a battle-scarred veteran, presented the orator of the day. The handsome boulder was a gift of the Tate Marble Company, of Tate, Ga., while the historic battle-ground itself, a grove of luxuriant oaks and magnolias, was donated by Mrs. J. B. Perry and Mrs. J. R. Mercer, two of the most devoted members of the chapter. Not the least dramatic feature of the exercises was the exhibition of a genuine relic of the engagement in the shape of an old fowling piece once owned by John Adams, a soldier who participated in the bloody engagement. His grand-daughter, Mrs. C. P. Chambless, to whom the precious heir-loom belonged by inheritance, received quite an ovation from the enthusiastic assemblage. The mellow radiance of the day, shot to the core with sunshine, made the ample repast which was served in the grove a truly Arcadian treat. Several hundred people, including a number of distinguished visitors from a distance, were the guests of Stone-castle Chapter on this occasion. Both the historic site

and the handsome memorial have been deeded in trust to the county authorities of Terrell to be preserved by them for future generations. The inscription upon the marble boulder reads as follows:

"This boulder marks the site of the Battle of Echowatchaway Swamp, between State Troops and Creek Indians, July 25, 1836. Erected by Stone Castle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Dawson, Ga., 1912. Site donated by Mrs. J. B. Perry and Mrs. J. R. Mercer.

Herod Town. One of the last Indian Villages to survive the clash of races between the red man and the Anglo Saxon was located in the vicinity of the present city of Dawson. It was called Herod Town. Titles to an area of ground including the old Indian village have been presented to Dorothy Walton Chapter D. A. R., by the regent Mrs. W. A. McLain and the historic site will soon be marked by an appropriate memorial. The remains of an old fort, formerly a noted rendezvous for the white settlers in the turbulent days of the Creek Indian War are still in evidence some few miles distant. This historic spot will also be marked by the Chapter.

Original Settlers. See Lee and Randolph, from which counties Terrell was formed.

To the list of pioneers may be added the following names: A. J. Baldwin, Sr., M. H. Baldwin, Dr. C. A. Cheatham, E. B. Loyless, William Graves, Iverson D. Graves, L. M. Lennard, Haley Johnson, J. B. Perry, Ezekiel Taylor, S. K. Taylor, T. M. Jones, James Johnson, James W. Powell, J. S. Odom, John Moreland, Wil-

liam Moreland, D. B. Chambers, B. F. Cocke, M. P. Giddens, C. P. Huckaby, Rev. William Hayes, N. P. Lee, J. J. Sessions, J. S. Wimberly, D. A. Woolbright, M. P. Still, W. P. Vinson, Myron E. Weston, Joseph Weston, S. R. Weston, Robert Dyson, Kinyon Dale, J. C. F. Clark, B. H. Brown and J. L. Parrott.

Dr. C. A. Cheatham built the first store-house and M. H. Baldwin the first private residence in the town of Dawson. The first county officers were: A. J. Baldwin, Sr., Sheriff; L. M. Lennard, Ordinary, and Myron E. Weston, Clerk of the Superior Court. Haley Johnson and C. A. Cheatham were the first Inferior Court Judges.*

Terrell's Distin- Judge James M. Griggs, a distin-
guished Residents. guished Georgian, who served the
State with credit both on the Superior
Court Bench and in the halls of Congress, was a resident
of Dawson. His famous speech on the floor of the National
House in which he informed his colleagues of the North
that the South was weary of eternal welcomes back into
the Union, that she entered it fifty years ago to stay,
and that too many reconciliations implied too many
differences, was one of the most effective appeals of
eloquence to which the present generation has listened.
He died too soon for the welfare of his State. Here lived
for many years, Colonel O. B. Stevens, an ex-Commis-
sioner of Agriculture and a former member of the State
Railroad Commission. It is still the home of his son-in-
law, Hon. M. J. Yeomans, who was Chairman of the
State Democratic Executive Committee, during one of the
most heated campaigns in the history of Georgia politics.
Colonel James G. Parks, a former State Senator; Colonel
J. A. Laing, Judge M. C. Edwards, and other prominent
Georgians are also included among the residents of Daw-
son.

* Authority: Dr. W. B. Cheatham, Ordinary of Terrell.

THOMAS

Created by Legislative Act, December 23, 1825, from Decatur and Irwin Counties. Named for General Jett Thomas, a gallant officer of the State militia, who distinguished himself in the War of 1812. Thomasville, the county-seat, also named for General Thomas. Originally, Thomas included a part of Grady.

Major-General Jett Thomas, an officer of note in the State militia, was by profession a contractor, who after erecting the original structure in which Franklin College at Athens was first housed, also built the famous old State House at Milledgeville, the storm centre in after years of the great debates on secession. It was while engaged upon the former enterprise that Dr. Meigs, the president of Franklin College, gave him access to the library; and, devoting what little time he could spare after a hard day's work to mental culture, he acquired the love of books which made him in time a man of wide information. General Thomas was a native of Culpeper County, Va., where he was born, on May 13, 1776, but the family originated among the Welch mountains. Coming to Georgia with his parents at the close of the Revolution, the subject of this sketch lived for a while in Oglethorpe; but when Athens was laid out in 1801 he purchased one of the first lots in the future town. At the outbreak of the war of 1812, he became captain of an artillery corps, under General John Floyd, in the latter's campaign against the Creek Indians; and his skill as an engineer was frequently employed in the construction of forts. Characterized by the highest type of courage, he won the praise of his superior officer by his gallantry on the field. Moreover, the Legislature of Georgia, in recognition of his services, tendered him a jeweled sword and made him a Major-General in the State militia. Unfortunately he was soon afterwards attacked with cancer of the eye, a malady which terminated his useful career, on January 6, 1817, at his home in Milledgeville, when not quite forty two years of age, in the mature prime of his intellectual powers. He was buried in the local cemetery, where a handsome shaft of marble rises above his ashes.

General Thomas accumulated a snug fortune as the result of professional skill, supplemented by wise investment.

Where the McKinley
Campaign of 1896
Was Planned.

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Anecdote of Judge
Hansell.

One of the early pioneer families of Thomas was the Hansells. Years before the war—so the story goes—two members of this noted household, Augustus H. Hansell and Andrew J. Hansell, a pair of gifted brothers, both of whom afterwards became famous, dissolved a partnership which they had formed for the practice of law. Andrew was mainly concerned for his health. He did not consider the climate of the low country around Thomasville conducive to long life, and accordingly he changed his place of residence to the little town of Roswell, on the banks of the Chattahoochee River, in the Georgia uplands. Under the leadership of Roswell King, a colony of settlers, most of whom were from the coast, had been planted here among the old haunts of the Cherokee Indians; and they had built a factory at the water's edge in this remote part of the wilderness. On leaving home, Andrew said to Augustus:

"From a monetary standpoint, I may not be doing the wise thing, but I will gain in health what I lose in money, by going to Roswell. You will get rich, but I will live longer."

There was an irony of fate in this parting interview between the brothers. What happened was just the reverse. General Andrew J. Hansell, in the course of time, became president of the great industrial plant which Roswell King had founded. He accumulated a fortune, built a beautiful old Colonial home, and dispensed a royal hospitality to his guests; but he died in middle life, when his splendid sun was at the zenith. Judge Augustus H.

Hansell continued to reside where the climate was thought to be unwholesome but where the prospect of earning a fortune was far brighter than among the hills. He failed to gather gear to any great extent. Money did not come his way in quantities large enough to cause him any embarrassment. But he lived to be more than eighty-five years of age; he occupied a seat on the Superior Court Bench for more than half a century, barring a few short intervals of retirement; his mind was clear and vigorous to the very last; and he left at death a record for continuous service which has never been paralleled and which will doubtless never be surpassed in the history of the commonwealth.

It was in the neighborhood of Thomasville that the famous LeConte pear was first cultivated for the market. See Volume II.

Edward Blackshear, one of the earliest pioneers to settle in the belt of woods from which the county of Thomas was afterwards formed, was a brother of the famous Indian fighter, General David Blackshear, whose home was in Laurens. Both were natives of North Carolina. Edward Blackshear married Emily G. Mitchell, and from this union sprang General Thomas E. Blackshear, an officer of note in the State militia. There was no finer family in Georgia during the ante-bellum period than the Blackshears.

Hon. Moses Fort, Judge of the Southern Circuit, held the first session of the Superior Court in Thomas, in 1826. Two Indians were convicted at this time for the offense of murder. The famous William H. Torrence was appointed by the Court to defend the prisoners, but the prejudice of a jury was a difficult thing to combat in those days when an Indian was the defendant at the bar.

One of the earliest tragedies in Thomas was the killing of Hon. John K. Campbell, United States District Attorney for the Middle District of Florida, by George Hamlin, a prominent Florida merchant. The shooting occurred on the streets of Thomasville. Within a very short while thereafter, Hamlin died; and according to the doctors his death was caused by sheer distress of mind. It was not unusual in those days for members of the Florida bar to practice law in the courts of Southern Georgia.

On July 15, 1836, a severe engagement took place in Thomas between a party of Creek Indians en route to Florida and a force of volunteer soldiers under Major Young. Two of the companies were from Thomas, commanded by Captain James A. Newsome and Captain Tucker. One was from Lowndes commanded by Captain Pike. The Indians were repulsed with great slaughter. Says White: "Never did a braver little crew march into an enemy's field"—a mixed metaphor but doubtless a real fact. Captain Hamilton W. Sharp also commanded a company in this engagement. It was probably from Lowndes.

Original Settlers. As given by White, the original settlers of Thomas were: John Paramore, C. Atkinson, E. Blackshear, N. R. Mitchell, and John Hillbryan.

To the foregoing meagre list may be added the names of a few pioneer residents who were prominent in 1830, viz.: General Thomas E. Blackshear, James J. Blackshear, Thomas Jones, Mitchell Jones, William H. Reynolds, Thomas Wyche, Michael Young, E. R. Young, Duncan Ray, Lucien H. Jones, Thomas Mitchell, Captain Thomas Johnson, Colonel Richard Mitchell, Nathaniel Mitchell, and others.

Distinguished Resident's of Thomas. Some of the foremost public men of Georgia have been residents of Thomasville. Here lived the generous Remer Young, a wealthy financier, who endowed a school with his large means; the gallant Thomas E. Blackshear, a soldier of wide reputation, who earned a Brigadier-General's commission during the Indian wars; the noted Paul Coalson, a lawyer of brilliant gifts, who married Elizabeth, a daughter of the old pioneer settler, Edward Blackshear; and the morose, erratic, and morbid John Walker.

Thomasville was also the home of Dr. Peter F. Love, a physician of rare attainments, who relinquished medicine to study law. Within four years thereafter, he became solicitor of the Southern Circuit. Two years later, he entered the State Senate; in 1853, he was elevated to the Superior Court Bench; and in 1859 he was elected to Congress. He was serving his first term in the National House when Georgia seceded in 1861.

James L. Seward was another ante-bellum Congressman who lived in Thomasville.

Colonel A. T. MacIntyre, a distinguished lawyer, who was one of the first Democrats elected to Congress after the days of Reconstruction, lived here. Wedded to his profession, he accepted the nomination with great reluctance. It was solely for the purpose of redeeming his district from the incumbus of carpet-bag rule, that he assumed the trust. Colonel MacIntyre was a nephew of Major-General William Irwin, of the United States Army, and a cousin of Governor David Irwin, a famous Chief-Executive of Georgia; and he was also a scion of one of the oldest clans in the Scottish highlands. His father, Archibald MacIntyre, was born on ship-board while the family was en route to America. Colonel MacIntyre was for years a trustee of the University of Georgia, an institution to which he was strongly attached. He was both a man and a citizen of the very highest type.

Here lived Judge Augustus H. Hansell, long the revered Nestor of the Georgia Bench. He first assum-

ed the Superior Court ermine in 1843; and when the twentieth century was well under way he still continued to hold the scales of justice with an impartial hand. Here lived Judge J. R. Alexander, a jurist of note in South Georgia; and here lived two gallant officers in the late Civil War: Colonel William J. Young and Colonel William D. Mitchell. This was also the home of the well-known banker and lawyer, A. P. Wright. The list of present-day residents of Thomasville includes: Judge S. A. Roddenberry, a representative in Congress from the second district and one of the strongest members of the Georgia delegation; Judge R. G. Mitchell, a distinguished former President of the Senate of Georgia; Hon. Guyton McClendon, at one time a member of the State Railroad Commission; Hon. Charles P. Hansell and Hon. W. H. Merrill, both widely known lawyers; besides a number of others.

TIFT

Created by Legislative Act, August 17, 1905, from Worth and Berrien Counties. Named for Hon. Nelson Tift, one of the pioneers of South-West Georgia and a distinguished member of Congress. Tifton, the county-seat, named also for Colonel Tift.

Nelson Tift was the pathfinder of Southwest Georgia. He founded the city of Albany, on the Flint River; established the first newspaper in the wire-grass region; became a Colonel in the State militia; purchased vast tracts of timber land, on which he developed the saw mill industry; and besides supplying home demands, exported large quantities of lumber to foreign markets. In association with his brother, Asa F. Tift, formerly of Key West, Fla., he furnished supplies to the Confederate government by means of factories and warehouses; and constructed the famous ram "Mississippi," under the approval of the Secretary of the Confederate Navy, Stephen R. Mallory. This vessel was afterwards fired to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Federal fleet under Admiral Farragut, at the storming of New

Orleans. Later the Tifts transformed a merchant vessel into a gunboat called the "Atlanta." With the close of hostilities, Mr. Tift became one of the most powerful factors in the rehabilitation of the South. Resourceful, tireless, energetic, he turned his attention to railway building and lived to complete four distinct lines. In 1877 he was a delegate to the famous Constitutional Convention which witnessed the last great public service of Robert Toombs. Mr. Tift was a native of Groton, Conn., where he was born in 1810. The family name was originally spelt Tefft, which indicates that it may possibly have been of Welsh origin and there is little reason to doubt that the late chief magistrate of the United States. Mr. Taft, sprang originally from the same vigorous stock. Coming South at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Tift first settled in Charleston, S. C., but in 1835 he crossed into Georgia to begin his real life's work in an unbroken *primaeval* forest of pines. The city of Albany which he founded became his home for fifty-six years, and here, on November 21, 1891, he breathed his last. When the Legislature, in 1905, created new counties, one of these, carved from the territory which furnished the theatre of his pioneer labors, was named in his honor, nor is there today a town more progressive than Tifton, the wideawake county-seat of the county of Tift.

Tifton. Tifton was founded by Captain H. H. Tift, who named the city for his uncle, Colonel Nelson Tift of Albany, from whom he bought the land on which the first tree was cut for his saw mill. Captain Tift was born in Mystic, Conn., in 1841, and came to Georgia in 1869. He removed from Albany to what is now Tifton in 1872 and located a saw mill at this point. For years there was not even a railroad station here and it was with difficulty that Captain Tift secured a siding on the old B. & W. railroad, now known as the A. C. L. Some few years after Captain Tift settled here he was

joined by Mr. W. O. Tift; and later by Mr. Edward H. Tift, both of them his brothers.

Mr. W. O. Tift engaged in a mercantile business, known as the "Commissary for the Mill." He was appointed Postmaster in 1880 and served until the time of his death, in 1909, excepting a period of ten or twelve years. The first telegraph office was in the Commissary and Mr. W. W. Pace was the first operator. But the real growth of the town dates from the time when the Georgia Southern & Florida Ry. began operating schedule trains to this point in 1887. Tifton was incorporated as a city by act of the Legislature, approved December 29th, 1890. Mr. W. H. Love was the first Mayor; and Messrs. H. H. Tift, M. A. Sexton, J. I. Clements, J. C. Goodman, E. P. Bowen, and John Pope constituted the first Board of Aldermen. Captain Tift owned all the land in the vicinity and had it surveyed and platted for a city. One of the restrictions was that no negro could own a foot of land in the city limits, a prohibitive measure which still holds good. The first building of consequence was the Hotel Sadie, erected by Capt. John A. Phillips; the next a Methodist church with Rev. J. W. Foster as pastor; and in 1890 the Baptist church was erected through the influence of Dr. Chas. M. Irwin, employed by the State Mission Board. Mr. C. A. Williams erected the first brick building. The first High School was opened in 1888, with Mr. Jason Scarboro as principal. The first newspaper was the present *Tifton Gazette*, established in April 1891 by Mr. Ben T. Allen. The business portion of the town was destroyed by fire in 1901, another disastrous conflagration occurred in 1904, destroying the Bowen Bank, Hotel Sadie, and other important buildings. The burned buildings were promptly replaced by more substantial structures.

Original Settlers. Some of the representative pioneer citizens of the county of Tift may be enumerated as follows: Capt. H. H. Tift, W. O. Tift, Ed-

ward H. Tift, W. W. Pace, W. H. Love, M. A. Sexton, J. I. Clements, J. C. Goodman, E. P. Bowen, John Pope, Capt John A. Phillips, Rev. J. W. Foster, Rev. Charles M. Irwin, C. A. Williams, Ben. T. Allen and Prof. Jason Scarboro. See also Worth and Berrien Counties from which Tift was formed.

TOOMBS

Created by Legislative Act, August 17, 1905, from parts of three counties: Tattnall, Montgomery, and Emanuel. Named for one of Georgia's most illustrious sons, General Robert Toombs: a member of Congress, a Senator of the United States, a dominant figure in the great Secession Convention at Milledgeville, a Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Mr. Davis, a Brigadier-General in the field, an orator of unsurpassed eloquence, and a proud aristocrat of kindly mien, who, refusing to accept amnesty at the hands of the Federal government, carried the brand of outlawry to his grave, over which he asked for no better epitaph than this: "Here lies an unpardoned Rebel." Lyons, the county-seat.

Anecdotes of Gen.
Toombs.

Volume II.

Original Settlers. See Tattnall and Montgomery, from which counties Toombs was formed.

Malcolm McMillan settled about the year 1800 in what was then Montgomery County, pitching his camp near an oak tree on the site of the present town of Vidalia. In the same neighborhood he built his pioneer home. He also erected a Presbyterian house of worship to the pastorate of which his cousin, Rev. Murphey McMillan, was called.

Among the prominent residents of Toombs at the time the new county was organized were: Judge G. T. Mason, Hon. Enoch J. Giles, Hon. Silas B. Meadows, W. T. Jenkins, John W. Powe, Dr. E. P. Bomar, Dr. Geo. T. Gray, V. M. Womack, Dr. J. M. Meadows, Sr., Dr. J. M. Meadows, Jr., P. S. Hagau, J. B. Cone, Dr. Thomas C.

Thompson, D. W. Thompson, L. B. Odom, Dr. D. P. Odom, Dr. W. W. Odom, J. E. Thomson, Grover C. Blantley, T. R. Lee, T. J. Parrish, W. T. China, G. W. Lankford, G. T. Mason, C. W. Brazell, W. C. Oliver, and others.

TOWNS

Created by Legislative Act, March 6, 1856, from Union and Rabun Counties. Named for Governor George W. Towns, a noted Chief-Executive of Georgia and a distinguished member of Congress. Hiawassee, the county-seat, named for the river which here rises among the Blue Ridge Mountains. The term was coined in the beautiful linguistic molds of the Cherokee Indians.

George Washington Towns was a native of Wilkes County, Ga., where he was born, May 4, 1801, of good Revolutionary stock. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Branham, of Eatonton, but while on a visit to his parents, who were then living in Morgan County, he was thrown from his horse against the stump of a tree, sustaining grave injuries in the chest. He thereupon relinquished the thought of medicine. Later he began the study of law in Montgomery, Ala., after which he settled at Talbotton, Ga., where he remained for several years and became a Colonel in the State militia. He served with distinction in both branches of the General Assembly, represented his district in Congress at different times, covering a period of several years, and, in 1847, defeated General Duncan L. Clinch, for Governor, an office to which he was re-elected two years later. The first wife of Governor Towns died within six months after her marriage to the future statesman. While a member of Congress, long afterwards, he wooed and won the daughter of Hon. John W. Jones, of Virginia, Speaker of the national House of Representatives. Governor Towns was an orator in the most restricted sense of the term. There seemed to be still higher honors in store for him; but not long after retiring from the executive office he

died at his home in Macon, Ga., on July 15, 1854, in the meridian of his powers. The grave of Governor Towns, in Rose Hill Cemetery, is unmarked by any sort of monument, but an iron fence surrounds the lot, on the gate to which is the name of "George W. Towns."

Hiawassee or Hiwassee was the name given by the Cherokees to a stream rising among the mountain springs of Towns. It was also the name bestowed upon a settlement. The Cherokee form of the word is A-yu-wa-si, meaning a savanna. According to Mooney, the legend preserved by White in his Collections of Georgia is a pure myth for which there is no basis whatever in the traditions of the Cherokees. (See Vol. II. The Legends of Hiawassee). Here a large number of Cherokees embarked for the west, making the trip by water.

Young Harris College, a high grade institution, co-educational in character, under the control of the North Georgia Methodist Conference, is located at Young Harris. It was founded in 1888 by the great philanthropist and Christian gentleman, whose name it bears; and the first exercises of graduation were held in 1891. Two of the best known legislators in Georgia are graduates of Young Harris, Hon. H. J. Fullbright, of Waynesboro, and Hon. W. S. Mann, of McRae, both of whom were members of the same class.

Two of the most noted Chiefs of the Cherokees, the Ridges, father and son, lived in Towns. Major Ridge and John Ridge, both advocated the treaty, under which the nation relinquished the Cherokee lands in Georgia, a cause for which they suffered death, on the removal of the tribes to the West.

Original Settlers. See Union and Rabun, from which the county of Towns was formed.

To the list may be added John Corn and Elijah Kinsey who represented Towns in the Secession Convention at Milledgeville. The old established families of the county include also the Mathesons, the Allens, the Burrells, the Kirbys, the Johnsons, the Suttons, and others.

TROUP

Created by Legislative Act, December 11, 1826. Named for Governor George M. Troup, one of Georgia's most illustrious Chief-Magistrates, whose defiance of the Federal Government, in his great controversy with President Adams, caused him to be styled "the Hercules of State Rights". The county of Troup was formed from a part of the land acquired by the State of Georgia, under the treaty of Indian Springs, in 1825, from the Creek Indians. It was by order of Governor Troup that the first survey was made, out of which grew the clash between State and Federal authorities; and he was also a first cousin of General William McIntosh, chief of the Lower Creeks, who was murdered for the part taken by him in ceding the Creek lands to the whites. Consequently it was most fitting that a county, carved from this newly acquired area, should bear his name. Governor Troup was still in life when he was made the recipient of this honor by the State of Georgia, and he survived the compliment by more than thirty years. LaGrange, the county-seat, was named for the ancestral home in France of the illustrious nobleman, who came to the aid of Washington in the Revolution: the Marquis de la Fayette. When organized in 1826, Troup embraced Meriwether and in part Heard, Talbot and Harris.

George M. Troup was the Hercules of State Rights. More than thirty years before the great departure of 1861 he sounded the tocsin of war in the ears of John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States. For the Chief Executive of a State, single-handed, thus to defy the power of the Federal government, was boldness personified. But Governor Troup won. The issue between them concerned the lands of the Creek Indians and the principle of State sovereignty was involved. Growing out of the treaty of Indian Springs, Governor Troup ordered a survey of the Creek lands; but when the hostile or Upper Creeks complained to the United States government, due largely to the meddlesome interference of an Indian agent named Crowell, another so-called treaty was made with the savages in Washington,

D. C., under which the national government ordered the lands to be re-surveyed. Thus the gage of battle was joined. But Governor Troup was not to be intimidated. He gave the President of the United States to understand that the sovereign statehood of Georgia was not to be violated, even though the trespasser were the Federal government itself. The blast which he sounded was unquestionably defiant. Moreover, it came from good stout lungs in which there was no hint of tuberculosis. It was the cry of 1825 to 1861. At one time the result seemed to be in grave doubt. Then it was that Governor Troup sent to the Legislature his famous war message, in which he used this bold language: "The argument is exhausted. You must stand by your arms"! But, as the sequel shows, there was no occasion for bloodshed. The Federal government receded. Georgia's Chief-Magistrate refused to yield one foot of ground; but, confronted the power of the United States government like an old fortress, whose iron mortars were firmly mounted upon granite walls and whose unconquered flag rippled serenely above the battlements.

Governor Troup was born at McIntosh Bluff, on the Tombigbee River, in what is now the State of Alabama, on September 8, 1780. His father was an English naval officer and his mother a member of the famous Scotch clan of McIntosh. He received his collegiate education at Princeton, where he became associated in undergraduate studies with Forsyth and Berrien—two Georgians who were destined to reach the heights of eminence both in oratory and in statesmanship. Beginning the study of law in the office of Governor James Jackson, in Savannah, he declined a proffered seat in the Georgia Legislature before he was twenty-one; but the next year he entered the General Assembly, making a record in the lower house which, in 1806, sent him to Congress, where, after serving for four years, he was elected to the Senate of the United States. Resigning the toga in 1823 he became Governor of Georgia; and again, in 1825, as the result of the first popular election ever held in Georgia

for State House officers, he was triumphantly re-elected, due largely to his vigorous policy in dealing with the Indian problem. On retiring from the Governorship, he expected to devote the remainder of his life to leisure employment; but with one voice the people of Georgia voted to place him again in the United States Senate and in 1852 he was nominated for President of the United States on the secession ticket presented to the country by the extreme advocates of State Rights. Governor Troup died on his plantation in Montgomery County, Ga., on April 26, 1856, of hemorrhage of the lungs, leaving to Georgia a legacy of honor which time has not dimmed nor distance lessened.

Recollections of
Governor Troup.

Volume II.

The Legend of
Burnt Village.

Volume II.

Two Historic
Schools.

Two of the best known institutions of learning in the land for the higher education of women are located in LaGrange, a town which for more than half a century has been a recognized seat of culture. The LaGrange Female College, an institution of the Methodist church was the outgrowth of a school established here in 1833 by Thomas Stanley, a noted pioneer educator in Georgia. The school was afterwards chartered as a college in 1846. It has been a powerful factor in the educational life of the State, and on the alumnae rolls may be found the names of many brilliant women. The Southern Female College, an institution under the control of the Georgia Baptists, was founded by Rev. Milton E. Bacon. Chartered in 1845 as the LaGrange Female Seminary, it became in 1854 the Southern Female College. It enjoys the distinction of being the second institution of learning in the

State for women to be granted a charter. The career of the school has been one of marked growth and of uniformly high standards of scholarship.

Fort Tyler. Wilson's famous cavalry raid into Georgia was the last military event of any importance east of the Mississippi River. It occurred in the spring of 1865. The leader of this dramatic exploit, General James H. Wilson, is still in life, a gentleman of very great polish, who has succeeded in winning the respect of many of his former foes. He was quite a youthful officer when he made his eventful visit to Georgia on this occasion—less than 28—but in the record of devastation left by the hoofs of his horses he fairly rivalled the prowess of Attila, the Hun. It was also reserved for him to effect the capture of Jefferson Davis, a feat which in no wise taxed his resources as a strategist, since Mr. Davis was travelling leisurely through the State, accompanied by only a small retinue of followers; but the arrest of the feeble old ex-President gave his captor a halo a fame in the eyes of the North. But to return to General Wilson's raid into Georgia. Says Prof. Joseph T. Derry: "He left Chickasaw, Ala., March 22, with about 10,000 men, and after defeating and capturing a large part of what was left of General Forrest's cavalry at Selma, entered Georgia. Upton's division marched through Tuskegee toward Columbus, and Colonel LaGrange, with three regiments, advanced on West Point, by way of Opelika. Colonel LaGrange found a garrison of 265 devoted Confederates under Gen. Robert C. Tyler, in possession of a small fort at West Point. The earth work was 35 feet square, surrounded by a ditch, supplied with four cannon and situated on an eminence commanding the Chattahoochee bridge at that point. One assault was repelled by the garrison, but in the second the Federal soldiers swarmed over the little fort and captured the entire command of Tyler, who was killed with 18 of

his officers and men, while 28 were severely wounded. The Federal loss was 7 killed and 29 wounded. At West Point, two bridges, 19 locomotives, and 245 cars loaded with quartermasters, commissary, and ordinance stores, were reported destroyed by the Federal commander."

Incidents Recalled
by Mrs. Grant.

Residing in West Point, at the time of Wilson's celebrated raid, was Mrs. William D. Grant, then a young girl. Her daughter, Sarah Frances, became in after years the wife of Gov. John M. Slaton. Mrs. Grant vividly recalls the engagement above described. "Sunny Villa", the home of her father, Colonel William Reid, a wealthy citizen of West Point, lay in the track of war. Says she: "I remember the day when Gen. Tyler was killed. He had given my father but a few days before a gold-headed cane and a pair of silver Mexican spurs. The cane I still have. Wilson's raiders were everywhere around us. At this time, they were under the command of Colonel LaGrange. After the battle, they fell back and crowded into our yard and we gave up our keys. I saw that a camp of protection was needed and I went out among the officers and asked: 'Is there a West Pointer here?' for I had known many excellent West Pointers, among them Col. John Berry and Col. Leroy Napier. 'Yes', was the reply, whereupon a young lieutenant presented himself. I asked him for a camp of protection for father's house, and he immediately established one there, and a guard was kept near the house until danger was passed. My mother turned her home into a hospital, where we nursed many of the soldiers. Two brave boys died under our roof, but we could never trace the relatives of either to tell of the last sad moments which we tried to make easy."

Two years after the war, Mrs. Grant, then Sallie Fannie Reid, became the wife of Capt. William D. Grant. The latter was then a young lawyer, whose scholarly

tastes inclined him to literature rather than to finance. Mrs. Grant was somewhat dubious of the Captain's ability as a practical man of business to provide for two; and it was not without some misgivings that she took the marital step. But she followed the beckoning finger of Destiny to learn ere long that, underneath the polished veneer of this man of books, there lay concealed a genius for finance destined to make him a powerful factor in the uplift of his section from the ruins of war. He became a builder of railroads, a constructive force in the State, and a leader of the hosts of industrial progress. At the time of his death, Capt. Grant was the largest individual tax-payer in Georgia, and one of the foremost figures of his day in the financial world of the South. It was in the Reid home, at West Point, that the future mistress of the executive mansion, Mrs. John M. Slaton, was born.

The Arrest of Mr.
Hill.

Volume II.

On April 26, 1901, the handsome Confederate monument in West Point was unveiled with impressive exercises. Mr. L. L. Knight, of Atlanta, delivered the address of the occasion. At the time of unveiling, Miss Bessie Lanier was the President of the Ladies' Memorial Association, and one of the most zealous workers in behalf of the monument. On October 30, 1912, a handsome shaft to the heroes of the South was unveiled in the public square at LaGrange by the local chapter of the U. D. C. The address was delivered by Colonel L. C. Levy, of Columbus. The ladies most prominent in the movement to erect the monument were: Mrs. E. G. Nix, President; Mrs. C. E. Gay and Mrs. A. V. Heard.

Original Settlers. White gives the original settlers of Troup as follows: E. S. Harris, John E. Morgan, William H. Cooper, Joseph Bird, James Cul-

berson, Silas Tatom, W. C. Mays, Robert Hall, Adam Harden, John Harden, James Ringer, John Fendley, William J. Sterling, Nicholas Johnson, Samuel Reid, James Herring, John Herring, Howell W. Jenkins, James Mattox, Archibald Harris, Gideon Riddle, Colonel David W. Morgan, Jeremiah Robbins, James Jones, John Sip, A. M. Lane, James R. Laws, Jacob Gerard, James Adams, James W. Fannin, Sr., Isaac Ross, General S. Bailey, Henry Rogers, William Dougherty, Lewis Muckleroy, David Culverson, H. L. Wilkinson, Josephus Sparks, James Love, Isaac Mitchell, Joel D. Newsome, James Flowers, M. Mattox, P. Hightower, W. Horton, Dr. Charles Cannon, H. S. Smith, James Amos, George H. Traylor, Rev. C. W. Key, John E. Gage, R. H. Lane, Thomas Cameron, and John Hill.

John P. Warnock, a Sergeant in the patriotic army, was granted a Federal pension in 1839 for his services in the first war with England.

Troup's Distinguished Residents. LaGrange was for years the home of the great orator and statesman who wore the toga of two national Senates and whose thunderbolts of eloquence, hurled at the military power during the days of Reconstruction, will reverberate in Georgia while the pillars of her Constitution endure—Benjamin Harvey Hill. But there also lived here a host of distinguished men. General Hugh A. Haralson, a brave soldier, a profound lawyer and a member of Congress, was long a resident of LaGrange where his ashes lie buried. The name of this beloved Georgian is perpetuated in one of the counties of the State. Two of his daughters married illustrious men: Gen. John B. Gordon and Chief-Justice Logan E. Bleckley. The great Walter T. Colquitt lived for a while in

LaGrange, where two of his wives are buried; but the Judge himself sleeps in Columbus. He was three times married.

Here lived the famous War Horse of Troup, Julius C. Alford, who served Georgia with distinction in both branches of the General Assembly and in the halls of Congress and who afterwards removed to Alabama, where his last days were spent. Judge Benjamin H. Hill, Chief-Judge of the State Court of Appeals, and his gifted brother, the late Charles D. Hill, long the brilliant solicitor of the Atlanta Circuit, were both reared in LaGrange. Here lived Dr. R. A. T. Ridley, a noted man in his day, who was no less a power in politics than in medicine. His son, Dr. F. M. Ridley, a resident of LaGrange, is likewise an eloquent public speaker and a leader in public affairs. Here lived Dr. H. S. Wimbish, who was long a master-spirit in the professional and civic life of the community; and here lived Judge E. Y. Hill, a gifted jurist, who represented Georgia in the State Senate and who was narrowly defeated for Governor by George W. Towns.

Two of the ablest members of the Atlanta bar were reared in LaGrange—Albert H. Cox and William A. Wimbish. The gifted Southern novelist, Maria J. Westmoreland, whose books were widely read just after the war and who wrote a number of dramas which were staged with pronounced success during the days of Reconstruction, lived here for some time. The great wizard of finance, William S. Witham, who directs the affairs of more than a hundred banks, was born in LaGrange. At the age of 18, almost penniless, with no immediate prospects and with no influential friends, he made his way to New York, where he formed a business connection which started him upon the road to fortune. Judge F. M. Longley, a former State Senator and a well-known and much-beloved Georgian, lives in LaGrange. This was also the home of Judge Benjamin H. Bigham, a jurist of

note. Here lived Nathan L. Atkinson a strong pioneer citizen who, with R. A. T. Ridley and John S. Hill, represented Troup in the Constitutional Convention of 1865. Colonel John H. Traylor, a wealthy planter, who served in both branches of the State Legislature, a leader of the reform element of the Democratic party and at one time a candidate on the populist ticket for Governor of Georgia, lived and died in Troup.

TURNER

Created by Legislative Act, August 18, 1905, from parts of four counties: Worth, Irwin, Wilcox, and Dooly. Named for Judge Henry G. Turner, a noted member of Congress, afterwards an occupant of the Supreme Bench of Georgia. Ashburn, the county-seat.

Henry Gray Turner represented Georgia with distinction in the National House of Representatives for sixteen years, after which, with judicial qualifications of the highest order, he graced the ermine of the State's Supreme Bench, serving in this latter capacity until forced to relinquish public life by the stern edict of enfeebled health. But, in stoic fidelity to official obligation, he waited until the vital cords were gripped by the fatal malady which ended his illustrious career. Judge Turner was a native of North Carolina, in which State he was born near the town of Henderson, on March 20, 1839, of sturdy Scotch-Irish parents. The best educational advantages were given to the lad whose bright mind even at an early age prefigured a career of great promise; and after completing his academic studies, he matriculated first at the University of North Carolina and then at the University of Virginia. He began his life's work as a school teacher—in which respect he was not unlike other great statesmen of his time. For a while he taught in Alabama, winning a reputation which crossed the State line and brought him an overture from Brooks County, Ga., where he established his permanent home. At the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in the Savannah Volun-

teer Guards and went to the front as a private but in less than a year he became Captain of Company H in the 23rd North Carolina regiment of volunteer troops. The young officer was severely wounded at Gettysburg and suffered the tortures of Northern imprisonment, first at Sandusky and then at Johnson's Island. At the close of the war, he began the practice of his profession at Quitman, Ga., where he married Miss Lavinia Morton, a daughter of Judge James O. Morton and where his solid and substantial gifts as an advocate soon brought him to the front at the Bar.

Three terms of service in the Legislature warranted the people of his district in giving him a wider arena for the exercise of his talents and he was sent to Congress where he remained consecutively for sixteen years. As chairman of the committee on elections his reputation became national in extent. Due to the fact that a majority of the electors in his district were not in agreement with him upon an important issue, in regard to which he could not surrender his convictions, this well equipped and broad-minded statesman voluntarily withdrew from the public councils. He resumed the practice of law at Quitman; but, after eight years of retirement, he was appointed without solicitation on his part to fill a seat made vacant on the Supreme Bench of Georgia. The entire State rang with approval of the Governor's action.

Judge Turner possessed the Roman integrity of character and the calm equipoise of mind which well befitted this lofty station; his temperment was eminently judicial. But he was barely seated upon the Bench before it was found that his health was seriously undermined by a disorder, the roots of which lay doubtless in an old Gettysburg wound. Immediate relief from the mental strain of judicial labor was demanded. He went to Baltimore hoping to find relief in surgery; but the skillful physicians declined to perform an operation on account of his wasted strength.

Keenly disappointed but patiently resigned he started back to Georgia. On the way, he stopped to rest at the

home of his brother, in Raleigh, N. C., where, on June 9, 1904, the pulse-beat in his withered arm grew still and the majestic peace of death settled upon his noble brow. Judge Turner was in manner dignified and reserved. It was only on great occasions that his habitual quietude of speech became impassioned. There was no meretricious display of rhetoric in the legal efforts of Judge Turner. His masterful arguments were addressed to the reason; and he spoke at ordinary times with an unruffled composure of mind suggestive of deep waters. In stature he was of medium height, while his complexion was swarthy, his eye lustrous with thought, and his whole frame indicative of hidden power. He literally died in the service of the State; nor is it a matter of wonder that when a new county was created among the pine stretches of South Georgia it should have been given the name of this faithful public servant. His position on the money question was fully justified by the logic of events, proving his deep insight into profound problems of government; and his manliness of conduct, in preferring to yield his seat in Congress rather than renounce allegiance to fixed principle, when there were temporary differences of opinion between his constituents and himself, furnished conclusive evidence of his statesmanship. Tried in the fiery crucible the true metal of his character was revealed. Tested by the touchstone of an adverse public sentiment his patriotism was found to be pure gold.

Original Settlers. See Worth and Irwin, from which counties Turner was formed.

John S. Betts, who founded the town of Ashburn, and who, since 1891, the date of incorporation, has continuously held the office of mayor, was one of the first settlers to cast his lot in this region of pines. Here, in

association with his kinsman, Mr. John West Evans, he built a sawmill, and from time to time constructed short railway lines which were merged into longer ones after the timber was cut, and thus became permanent links in the railway development of Southern Georgia. From an obscure hamlet of some dozen families, grouped about his pioneer industrial plant, he has seen the little town of which he is mayor blossom into a cultured community of 2,500 souls.

But he shares the honors of pioneerhood in the development of this section with a wealthy land baron who occupied a seat in the last Senate of Georgia; James Simon Shingler. Though a native of South Carolina, Mr. Shingler has long been identified with the fortunes of this State; and for more than a quarter of a century has lived at Ashburn. He is the owner of 23,000 acres of land in Georgia and a stockholder in some score of enterprises, engaged in developing the State's marvelous resources. Like Mr. Betts, he is an unpretentious, simple-hearted, and courtly gentleman of the old school; but with an intellect of the keenest penetration, far-sighted and well-balanced.

On the list of Turner County's early pioneers belong also the following names: D. H. Davis, G. B. Gorday, E. R. Smith, H. W. Bussey, W. B. Dasher, J. T. Fountain, W. A. Greer, Messrs. Cowan and Carr, T. J. Shingler, W. A. Shingler, J. Lawrence, Mr. Gilmore, R. L. Betts, G. T. Betts, C. W. Evans, J. L. Evans, J. B. Bozeman, M. S. Cantey, J. R. Burgese, J. F. Jenkins, W. R. Jenkins, John B. Hutcheson, J. H. Pate, R. L. Tipton, J. A. Comer, the McKenzies, the Paulks, the Hancocks, the Kings, the Spradleys, etc.

Ashburn: A Story of Beginnings.

About the year 1889, when the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad was pushing its way through the heart of the pine belt of South Georgia, Mr. W. W. Ashburn, of Eastman and Mr. J. S. Betts, who was then

a resident of Demsey, in Dodge County, Ga., made a trip along the line of the road in search of a location for a saw mill plant. Trains were then running as far as Cordele, and from this point, Messrs. Ashburn and Betts, travelling in a buggy, followed a narrow trail through the almost unbroken pine forest, as far south as Sycamore. Attracted by the beautiful rolling country and splendid pine forests, they selected a site in what was then Worth County, two miles north of the village of Sycamore and immediately began negotiations for the purchase of land. They bought large tracts from the estates of W. B. Johnston, of Macon, and D. H. Davis, a native, and still a resident, of this section. Mr. Betts, with his partner, the lamented J. W. Evans, immediately moved a small mill to the new location and began clearing and sawing timber for the erection of shanties to house the plant and to furnish shelter for the families which came with them. By the time all were located, the road was completed to Valdosta and one train a day was running from Macon to that place.

But there was no station at the mill; and Sycamore was the nearest depot where passengers could board the trains. The shipping was also done from that point. About the time Mr. Betts and Mr. Ashburn made purchases of land in this locality, Mr. J. S. Shingler, of Eastman, came prospecting for a turpentine farm. He also purchased large tracts of land and brought over his family and operatives for a turpentine still, which he built about a mile from the saw mill of Mr. Betts. The small mill at first owned by the latter was replaced in time by one of the largest saw mill plants in South Georgia, settlers poured in, and apart from the commissary and general store owned by the company, three other store houses for general merchandise were built. These pioneer establishments were Shingler and Lawrence, managed by Mr. J. Lawrence now editor of the "*Wire-grass Farmer*"; W. A. Murray and Co., and G. B. Gorday. Associated with W. A. Murray and Co., was Mr. Gilmore, now a citizen of the town of Rebecca, on the

A. B. and A. road in the eastern part of Turner. Mr. Gorday is still one of the leading merchants of Ashburn. The large amount of business done by this wide-awake settlement induced the railroad authorities to make it a station. But the citizens did not like the name which was first given the town and Mr. J. S. Betts and Mr. W. W. Ashburn were asked to select a name. Mr. Betts suggested that it be called Ashburn, in Mr. Ashburn's honor, and thus it was named. Mr. Ashburn, having large interests elsewhere, soon sold his share of the land recently purchased to J. S. Betts Co. and J. S. Shingler, after which he took no further part in the development of the town which bore his name, except that he gave the land on which to build a church. Along with Mr. J. S. Shingler came his brother, T. J. Shingler, who afterwards removed to Miller County, and a cousin, Mr. W. A. Shingler.

The above mentioned pioneer citizens laid the foundations for the city of Ashburn, with her prosperous business enterprises, her splendid public schools and her handsome houses of worship. Among the substantial business men of today are a number who have developed with the town, to-wit: R. L. and G. T. Betts, brother and son of Mr. J. S. Betts; C. W. and J. L. Evans, brother and son of the late J. W. Evans; and Messrs. J. B. Bozeman, M. S. Cantey, J. R. Burgess, and J. F. and W. K. Jenkins. About the time Ashburn was settled, other enterprising men were settling and developing other places within the present county limits:—at Dakota, W. A. Greer, who has since became a citizen of Ashburn; at Worth, Cowan and Carr; at Sycamore, E. R. Smith, H. W. Bussey, W. B. Dasher, and J. T. Fountain. The last four of these have dropped from the ranks, but among the substantial citizens of the enterprising town of Sycamore are some of the sons who survived them: Wilber and E. R. Smith, Stanley Bussey, and W. P. Fountain. In years to come the names of these pioneer citizens of Turner will be mentioned with honor.*

* Historical facts furnished by Mrs. J. S. Betts, of Ashburn.

TWIGGS

Created by Legislative Act, December 14, 1809, from Wilkinson County. Named for General John Twiggs, an illustrious soldier of the Revolution, who commanded an independent body of troops. Jeffersonville, the county-seat, named for Thomas Jefferson, the Sage of Monticello. Marion, the original seat of government, named for General Francis Marion, of South Carolina, is no longer represented on the map.

The Revolutionary War period of American history brought to the front no braver officer than General John Twiggs. There is unfortunately a lack of definite information in regard to his early life, but he is supposed to have been a native of Maryland. He was also a mill-right by trade and of good English stock. Some time prior to the outbreak of hostilities he removed to Georgia, accompanying John Emanuel, whose daughter Ruth he married. As the result of this alliance, he became the brother-in-law of David Emanuel, afterwards Governor of Georgia. Establishing his home on a plantation to the south of Augusta, in the parish of St. Paul, he at once identified himself with the Georgia patriots, among whom his genius for command and his handsome physique made him an acknowledged leader. He first appears upon the scene in 1779, soon after the reduction of Savannah, at the head of an independent body of troops. Uniting forces with the famous Few brothers, William and Benjamin, from the upper part of the parish, a column of some 250 men was formed, which immediately thereafter defeated 400 men under Colonel Brown, while enroute to join some Tories in the county of Burke. He then lay in wait for another partisan corps under Captain Sharp which was close behind with re-inforcements for Colonel Brown, and when they were seen to encamp an attack was ordered. It was not long before the Tories were put to flight; and Captain Joshua Inman, who led the assault is credited with having killed three men with his own blade. This engagement took place at Burke Jail on the site of the present town of Waynesboro.

Following the victory of the Americans at Kettle Creek, Colonel Twiggs, in association with his brother officers, Hammond and McIntosh, surprised seventy British regulars at Herbert and either killed or captured the whole detachment. Despite the collapse of General Lincoln's campaign, Colonel Twiggs struck more than one vigorous and effective blow during the dark days which ensued. His exploits at this time kindled fresh hope and courage in the hearts of the despondent patriots of Georgia. To checkmate the notorious McGirth, he formed a post on the Ogeechee which served as a rallying point for the Americans; and, when a body of troops under Captain Conklin, leaving Savannah about daybreak, in the spring of 1780, reached the American camp shortly before the noon hour, they were promptly driven back. Later, Colonel Twiggs defeated a company of grenadiers under Captain Muller, at Hickory Hill and also routed a party under McGirth himself. In 1781, he joined Greene's army on the southward march and, under this superb soldier, participated in the final overthrow of the British power. For his gallant services to the State, he was given the rank of Major-General in the State militia, besides extensive tracts of land. He also represented the State in treaty negotiations with the Indians at Augusta, in 1803, whereby the extensive domain, afterwards erected into Washington and Franklin Counties, were added to the territory of Georgia. When General Elijah Clarke invaded the Indian country and sought to establish an independent republic beyond the Oconee River, Twiggs and Irwin acted as intermediaries between General Clarke and Governor Mathews in an effort to bring about an abandonment of the project. On the retirement of Governor Mathews from office there followed an interregnum of two months, during which time General Twiggs as the ranking officer of the State militia was requested to take charge, but he entertained some doubt of the propriety of this course and modestly declined to do so. The evening of his days was spent at his home near Augusta, where he enjoyed to the last the unbroken confi-

dence and esteem of the people of Georgia. Major General David E. Twiggs was a son of this gallant soldier and patriot.

Marion: A Lost Town. Only a weather-beaten little negro shack, in the last stages of decay, survives today at the old cross-roads, where formerly stood one of the most important inland towns of the State, a great rendezvous during court week for lawyers of the most eminent distinction and a thrifty center of trade in the early ante-bellum period; the once wide-awake little town of Marion. It was located at a point equi-distant between Jeffersonville and Bullard—six miles from each. The population of the village exceeded 1,000 at a time when there were few towns of this size in the State. It possessed a bank, a post-office, a school-house, and several good hotels, with ample accommodations. The original survey of the Central Railroad was made to Marion; but the iron horse was an untried experiment in those days. The people of the little rural community objected to the intruder on the ground that it might endanger live-stock and demoralize the poultry-yard. So the line was built to Macon, a town which became in time the metropolis of middle Georgia. Some of the most aristocratic old families of the State lived at Marion, including the Fords, the Fannins, the Wimberleys, the Griffins, the Tarvers, the Tharps and many others of equal prominence; but when the county-seat was changed to Jeffersonville after the war and the conditions of life were sadly different, they began to scatter. Other localities were more attractive to them; and soon there was left of the little town of Marion naught but a waste of abandoned homes and a wealth of fragrant memories.

Twiggs in the Revolution. John Shine, a veteran of the War for Independence, died in Twiggs in 1832. He was a native of North Carolina.

Though only a youth at the time, he served under General Caswell and fought at the battle of Camden, S. C., in 1780. Says White: "His recollection of the battle was perfect almost to the last hour. The portly figure and animated countenance of Baron DeKalb, and the bleached locks and early flight of General Gates, were vividly retained in mind." With two other veterans of the war for independence, viz., William Duffel and Charles Raley, the old patriot was still living in 1825, when Lafayette visited America, and the trio was taken by the Lafayette Volunteers to Milledgeville to participate in the reception to the great soldier. General Lafayette recognized Father Duffel as one who helped to carry him from the field of Brandywine.

Major James Gordon was at Braddock's defeat. He bore the name of King Corn Stalk. At the age of 91, he is said to have died in a state of delirium, abusing the enemy.

Henry Sapp, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Twiggs, October 29, 1829, aged 83. On the same day Remilson Sapp, his wife, died at 93. They were married several years previous to the Revolution and were spared to each other for a period of sixty-five years. They are said to have lived an ideally happy life and to have expressed the wish that they might die together.

Arthur Fort was another veteran of Twiggs. He died in this county at the age of 85. The following sketch of Mr. Fort is preserved in White's Collections: "He was a resident and a citizen of Georgia for 75 years; a soldier and a statesman of the Revolution, a member of the Committee of Safety in the darkest hour of that struggle, when the whole of the powers of government rested in the hands of only three men; and afterwards for many years he was retained in honorable stations by the people. A fervid, patriotic zeal characterized his life to its latest hour. For nearly fifty years he led the life of a Christian and his death was truly the Christian's death."

Colonel John Lawson died in April 1816, after an

illness of only two days. He is said to have grown gray in the service of his country and to have taken an active part in the struggle for freedom. He lived a number of years after the close of hostilities, but the date of his death is unknown.

The Lafayette Volunteers. Says Major Stephen F. Miller:* "In March, 1825, while General Lafayette was a visitor to the United States, a company was formed called the Lafayette Volunteers, of which John G. Slappey was elected captain, T. M. Chamberlain, first-lieutenant, Hamilton R. Dupree, second-lieutenant, Francis W. Jobson, third-lieutenant, and the author was appointed orderly-sergeant. The corps adopted a cheap uniform, and, with drum and fife, under a beautifully painted silk flag, presented by the ladies, it took up the line of march for Milledgeville, having as a much-venerated charge three Revolutionary soldiers, Fathers William Duffel, John Shine, and Charles Raley, in a conveyance provided for the occasion. When the troops reached Marion from Taversville, they halted an hour or two, during which time the orderly-sergeant availed himself of the courtesy of a friend to obtain a sword, to render him more worthy of respect in his official character. It belonged to Major William Croker. The Lafayette Volunteers had reached a hill near Fishing Creek, within sight of Milledgeville, when the roar of cannon announced the arrival of General Lafayette. An express was sent to tender our command to the marshal in the ceremonies of reception. The reply came that the great review was to occur on the next day, at 10 o'clock."

Original Settlers. As given by White, the original settlers of Twiggs were: Arthur Fort, E. Wimberly, William Perry, Henry Wall, William

* Stephen F. Miller in Bench and Bar of Georgia, Vol. I.

Crocker, General Tarver, Ira Peck, John Fulton, John Everitt, D. Williams, Joel Denson, S. Jones, Willis Hodgins, Milton Wilder, Josiah Murphy, Davis Lowery, C. Johnson, C. A. Thorpe, John Davis, C. W. Melton, B. Ray, S. Harrell, T. Harrington, and H. Sullivan.

During the month of November, 1811, the first session of the Superior Court was held in Twiggs, Hon. Peter Early presiding. The following citizens qualified as Grand Jurors: Francis Powell, N. Bugby, A. Wood, William Ford, John Welkinson, Thomas C. Heidleburge, B. Joiner, S. Batbaree, William Herrishill, T. Pearce, William Carr, William Grimes, Robins Andrews, William Cloud, John Matthews, John Young, Arthur Fort, Jr., John Hawthorn, Ashley Wood, S. Dick and John Evans.

Distinguished Residents of Twiggs. Somewhat lengthy is the honor-roll of distinguished men who have lived in Twiggs. The celebrated Colonel

James W. Fannin, a martyr to the cause of Texan independence, who perished at Goliad, in 1836, spent his boyhood days on a plantation near Marion. He was a natural son of Dr. Isham Fannin, a wealthy planter, who gave him parental adoption.* At the age of fifteen, he was sent to West Point, but on the eve of graduation he was drawn into a duel over some insult to the South and, leaving the institution clandestinely, he returned home. He afterwards married in Georgia; but the restless spirit of adventure impelled him westward and he removed to Texas, where the outbreak of the Revolution found him among the very first to enlist.

Thaddens Oliver, a lawyer by profession and a poet by divine gift, was a resident of Twiggs. In the opinion

* Authority: Letter to the author, from a relative of Col. Fannin. The name of the writer is withheld for obvious reasons, but the statement therein contained is an absolute fact.

of some of the foremost literary critics, he was the real author of the famous war poem whose origin has long been a fruitful source of contention—"All's Quiet Along the Potomac Tonight."²

Gen Hartwell H. Tarver, a wealthy planter, who married the widow Colquitt and became step-father to the great jurist, was a resident of Twiggs. The list includes also Major Robert Augustus Beall and Judge Thaddeus G. Holt, who formed a partnership at Marion for the practice of law; Gen. Ezekiel Wimberly, a planter, who became the head of the State militia; and Gen. L. L. Griffin, for whom the town of Griffin was named, later a resident of Monroe County and the first president of the old Monroe Road.

Robert L. Perryman, a talented lawyer, who wrote a biography of General Andrew Jackson, practiced his profession at Marion; but unhappily his free use of the pen led to a quarrel in which he was fatally stabbed in the abdomen. Robert A. Everett was a gifted but erratic genius of the same local bar, equally ready for the sake of argument to uphold religion or to defend atheism. Here lived the noted Stephen F. Miller, whose "Bench and Bar of Georgia" is a most important work of history on the ante-bellum period; and here lived the once famous William Crocker, who, according to Major Miller, was on one side or the other of more than four hundred cases tried in the Superior Court of Twiggs.

Other distinguished Georgians born in the county were: Governor James M. Smith, afterwards a resident of Columbus; Judge A. T. MacIntyre, who became a resident of Thomasville, a lawyer of note and a member of Congress; Dr. James E. Dickey, president of Emory College; Gen. Philip Cook, Secretary of State, Congressman, and veteran of the Civil War; besides a number of others. Hon. Dudley M. Hughes, a member of the present Georgia delegation in Congress, is a resident of Danville, in the neighborhood of which he owns an extensive plantation.

² Library of Southern Literature, Vol. XIV, p. 6083, Atlanta, 1910.

UNION

Created by Legislative Act, December 3, 1832, from Cherokee County. Named to denote the strong feeling of attachment toward the Federal government which existed among the mountain dwellers in this region of the State, at a time when nullification, a popular doctrine in the South, was beginning to threaten disunion. Blairsville, the county-seat, named for Francis P. Blair, Sr., of Kentucky, a vigorous supporter of Henry Clay for President, until the controversy between John C. Calhoun and Andrew Jackson, on the question of the tariff, brought him to the latter's side and resulted in his removal to Washington, D. C., where he edited an administration newspaper. Mr. Blair became a Republican, on the issue of slavery, and presided over the first national convention of the party, at Pittsburg, in 1856. He lived to be an octogenarian. Toward the close of the Civil War he made an unofficial visit to Richmond with a proposition of peace, on the basis of a joint campaign by Northern and Southern armies against Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. His son, Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, became a noted Democrat, after the close of the struggle, notwithstanding the somewhat dramatic part taken by him to prevent Missouri from joining the Confederate States. He became a candidate for Vice-President of the United States, in 1868, on the national Democratic ticket, with Horatio Seymour, of New York.

Adieu to Judge Emory Speer thus portrays the circumstances under which one of Georgia's most illustrious sons left his mountain home at Gaddistown to begin the battle of life: "It was the year 1840. The wooded summits of the Blue Ridge had put on their autumnal colors. These romantic mountains, coming down from the lofty altitudes of the Appalachian range and penetrating the northeastern section of Georgia, have an occasional depression. These a poet might term the mountain passes, but the mountaineer calls them the "gaps." One, threaded by a rugged trail, connecting the county of Union on the north with Lumpkin on the south, is known as the Woody Gap. At an early hour of the day of which I speak, a slender and sinewy lad came steadily through this gap and down the Indian trail. In front of him, yoked together, he drove a pair of young steers. Presently there followed another and younger boy. He was mounted on a small horse, whose well-defined muscles and obvious ribs did not suggest a life of inglorious ease.

"In mountain solitudes there is little change. Now as then, looking southward from the Woody Gap, the trav-

eler may behold successive and lower ranges of billowy mountains, which together approach the sublime, and far beyond, in shimmering loveliness, stretches apparently to the infinite "the ocean view"—that Piedmont country of Georgia, some day to afford sustenance to millions of happy freemen. To the northward a more precipitous slope seems to terminate in a lovely mountain vale. Glancing through its luxuriant crops and by its simple homes, the silvery waters of the Toccoa make their way to the far distant Mississippi. The valley, like the mountain, is also little changed. Its homes have the same unpretentious character, its people the primitive virtues of the old American stock. The shriek of the locomotive and the roar of the railway train, to this day, have not penetrated the sylvan settlement. No village is there. The valley, like many another locality in our mountains, after the fashion of the Cherokees, is called a town. There is Brasstown, and Fightingtown and across the Tennessee Mountains, Ducktown. This is Gaddistown, and thence, from a rude log cabin, that day had departed the boy who was driving the steers, to become the only man who, in all the history of our State, was for four successive terms its Governor, a State Senator, a Judge of its Superior Court, a Chief-Justice of its Supreme Court, and twice its representative in the Senate of the United States. That boy was Joseph Emerson Brown.*

On Notely River, in the immediate neighborhood of the present county-seat, there once occurred a battle between the Cherokee and the Creek Indians, over a disputed boundary line. Track Rock, a famous locality, in a gap of the Enchanted Mountain, seven miles to the east of Blairsville, is so called because here, at the headwaters of Brass Town Creek, where a soapstone formation predominates, is marked by peculiar tracks. These

* Judge Emory Speer, in a lecture on the Life and Times of Joseph E. Brown, delivered at Mercer and Yale Universities.

represent the feet of various animals, including deer, horses, bears, and turkeys. In addition, there are also a number of impressions which seem to represent the foot-prints of Indians. The supposition is that these images were made to commemorate the famous battle which took place near the site of Blairsville between the Creeks and the Cherokees.

James Rideau, a private in the Revolution, who was granted a Federal pension in 1849, died in Union.

Two of the highest peaks of the Blue Ridge are in Union County: Ball and Round Top.

Original Settlers. The original settlers of Union, as given by White, were: John B. Chastain, John Butt, J. P. Wellborn, Moses Anderson, Elisha Hunt, Lewis Van Zant, J. M. Greer, George W. Gaddis, James Gaddis, Sr., Martin England, J. Birch, Jesse Osborn, Josiah Carter, P. D. Maroney, Colonel John Hudgens, William Matthews, John West, John Heddrick, John Norton, James Crow, and Edward Chastain.

UPSON

Created by Legislative Act, December 15, 1824, from Crawford and Pike Counties. Named for Hon. Stephen Upson, of Lexington, Ga., a distinguished lawyer and legislator of the early ante-bellum period. Thomaston, the county-seat, named for Gen. Jett Thomas, an officer of the State militia and a soldier of the War of 1812.

Stephen Upson, an eminent jurist and legislator of the ante-bellum period, was a native of Waterbury, Conn.,

where he was born in 1785. Leaving Yale with a high reputation for scholarship, he studied law at Litchfield, Conn., under the famous Judge Reeve. On account of a constitution somewhat frail he came to Georgia to escape the rigorous climate of New England. Stopping for a while in Virginia he formed the acquaintance of a gentleman who gave him letters of introduction to the great William H. Crawford, upon whom he called at Woodlawn, the latter's home, near Lexington, immediately upon his arrival. This was the beginning of an intimate association which lasted through life, much to the advantage of both. Settling in Lexington, in 1808, Mr. Upson became one of the foremost lawyers of Georgia, accumulating a fortune from his professional practice. For profound knowledge of the law, for broad culture, and for skill in handling the most difficult cases, he encountered scarcely a rival in the Northern Circuit, which was literally an arena of giants. Mr. Crawford on more than one occasion paid tribute to his talents. He served with distinction in the Georgia Legislature and seemed to be set apart for the highest civic honors, when death terminated his brilliant career at the youthful age of thirty-nine. Mr. Upson married a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Francis Cummins. It is said of Mr. Upson that he was so neat in his person that dust could not adhere to his clothes. Erect in stature, he was somewhat florid in complexion and seldom laughed, though he lacked none of the amiabilities which belong to the most attractive character.

Thundering Springs. Thundering Springs, one of the natural curiosities of Upson, is located in the northwest part of the county, two miles from the Flint River and twenty miles from Thomaston. The name is derived from the peculiar intonations which formerly proceeded from the springs, the sound of which was not unlike the noise of distant thunder. The dis-

continuance of this strange manifestation may be due to rocks which have fallen into the water. The spring is located at the base of a hill. It is twelve feet in diameter, circular in shape, and reaches to an unknown depth. The water of the spring was believed by the Indians to possess certain medicinal virtues. Says White, in his Collections of Georgia: "Its warm and pleasant temperature renders it a delightful bath at all seasons and the buoyancy is such that bathers cannot sink below the armpits, the motion of the water having a tendency to throw light bodies to the surface."

Pine Mountain begins on the east side of the Flint River, in the northern part of Upson. The highest summit of the ridge is 800 feet above the river. There is an old Indian burial ground on top of the mountain.

Robert E. Lee Institute, a local academy of high grade, under the direction of Prof. F. F. Rowe, at Thomaston, is one of the best-known schools in the State, equipped with a superb building and an up-to-date plant.

Soldiers of the Revolution. William Carraway, a soldier of the Revolution, is buried in Glenwood cemetery, at Thomaston. He enlisted at Cambridge, S. C., and was the sergeant of a company commanded by Capt. Moore. At the time of his discharge, in 1780, it was commanded by Capt. Smith. For a short while before his death, which occurred in 1833, he drew a pension from the United States government.

Capt. Henry Kendall is buried in Upson. James Walker, a veteran of the first war with England, died in this county, aged 98, and was buried at Hootensville,

with military honors. There is also a Mr. Garland, a patriot of '76, buried somewhere in Upson. Hiram Chalfinch, a musician in the Revolutionary ranks, who was granted a Federal pension in 1822, spent his last days in this county, near the present town of Thomaston.

Original Settlers. White gives the original settlers of Upson as follows: John Persons, James Hightower, Sr., Solomon Stevens, George Powell, Robert Collier, Peter Hollaway, Edward Hollaway, E. Bass, Mark Jackson, R. Jackson, E. Robinson, Josiah A. Christie, William Worthy, William Robinson, John Robinson, Thomas Fluellin, James Walker, Henry Hunt, E. Wamble, John Goode, L. Matthews, John Bransford, M. W. Stamper, John Turner, J. Cooper, Thomas Nelson, William Trice, A. F. Edwards, James Harwell, George M. Petty, D. B. Greene, Dr. Alexander Hawkins, Dr. James W. Stinson, Abner McCoy, H. H. Smith, Andrew Hood, H. Garland, Lee Trammell, Casper Howell, William Traylor, Thomas W. Goode, F. Myrick, Thomas Parham, William Gibson, R. Graham, Moses Duke, James Boyd, Moses Reynolds, and James Rogers.

To the foregoing list of early settlers may be added: Peter Tillman Lewis, Wyatt Blassingame, George P. Swift, Washington Peacock, Rev. Zachariah H. Gordon, and N. F. Walker, a veteran of the War of 1912.

Distinguished Resident's of Upson. The most illustrious soldier in Lee's army, of Georgia birth, a distinguished Governor of the State, a Senator in Congress, a peerless orator, and for fourteen years commander-in-chief of the United Confederate

Veterans, was a native of Upson: Lieutenant-General John B. Gordon. Hon. George Carey, a former member of Congress, spent the last years of his life in Upson; and here Hon. Charles S. Barrett, the official head of the American farmers, married, taught school, and began to farm.

WALKER

Created by Legislative Act, December 18, 1833, from Murray County, originally Cherokee. Named for Major Freeman Walker, of Augusta, a distinguished lawyer, who represented Georgia in the United States Senate. Lafayette, the county-seat, named for the illustrious Palladin of Liberty, who, though a nobleman of France, espoused the cause of American independence: the Marquis de la Fayette. When first organized in 1833, Walker embraced Catoosa and Dade, and a part of Chattooga.

Major Freeman Walker was the first mayor of Augusta, Ga., an office which he relinquished in 1819 to succeed John Forsyth in the Senate of the United States. He was a native of Charles City, Va., where he was born, October 25, 1780, and where he spent his boyhood days, until reaching the age of sixteen. Coming to Georgia, he settled in Augusta, where he put himself under the care of an elder brother, who had married into the family of Governor Matthew Talbot. He studied law, rose to an eminent position at the bar, served in both branches of the State Legislature, became the first mayor of Augusta, and then, by an extraordinary leap, entered the United States Senate, where he assumed the toga of Georgia's foremost orator. Resigning his seat in 1821, he resumed the practice of law. But the remainder of his life was brief and, on September 23, 1827, having contracted a cold which developed into pulmonary complaint, he breathed his last at the age of forty-seven. His grave in the Walker burial ground, near the old arsenal, is marked by a horizontal slab of marble, raised some distance from the ground, on which is lettered a graceful inscription from the pen of Richard Henry Wilde, Georgia's poet-statesman.

Isaac B. Nichols, a sergeant in the patriot army, died in Walker. He was granted a Federal pension in 1849.

Rossville: The Old
Home of an Indian
Chief.

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The Battle of
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Says Mooney: "In 1777 the more hostile portion of the Cherokees withdrew from the rest of the tribe and established here a large settlement from which they removed about five years later, in consequence of the devastation wrought by Sevier and Campbell, to settle on the Tennessee in what were known as the Chickamauga towns, viz.: Running Water, Nickajack, Long Island, Crow Town, and Lookout Mountain Town. Here they remained a constant thorn in the side of Tennessee until the towns were destroyed in 1794.

The Battle of Lafayette, the county-seat of Walker, was the scene of a desperate engagement fought here on Friday, June 24, 1864, between a Federal force under General Gideon J. Pillow, and two detached columns of Confederate troops. Only in comparison with the bloody carnival of death at Chickamauga is it overshadowed in point of interest. There were between four and five thousand men engaged in the battle. The Confederates were overpowered by heavy odds and fell back after a hard fight, but the Federals were too exhausted to give pursuit.

In May, 1900, a handsome monument was unveiled in Lafayette to the Confederate dead. Perhaps the most

historic land-mark of the town is the famous Bragg Oak, under which General Braxton Bragg assembled his staff on the eve of the battle of Chickamauga. Near by stands the brick academy in which General John B. Gordon, when a boy, attended school.

Fort Oglethorpe is the name given to the military garrison located at Chickamauga.

Dogwood was an Indian town situated on the headwaters of Chickamauga Creek. The principal chief was Charles Hicks, a man of vigorous mind, who embraced the Moravian faith. Elijah Hicks was his son. It is said of him that he would not disgrace any circle, either in appearance, manner, or conversation.

Wilson's Cave. Wilson's Cave, near Lafayette, is one of the natural curiosities of Walker. It contains a flight of stairs leading into spacious underground apartments, richly adorned with stalactites. Some of these resemble animals, others inanimate objects like pyramids, altars, tables, candle-stands, and so forth. The interior of the cavern has been described at some length by a writer in "Sear's Wonders of the World."

There is a pond in Chattooga Valley called the Round Pond. It covers four or five acres in extent, is forty-eight feet deep in the middle, and is sea green in color. There is no apparent outlet to the huge basin, but the water never becomes stagnant.

Original Settlers. According to White, the first comers into Walker were: N. G. McFarland, T. G. McFarland, John Spradlin, Mr. Allman, J. R. Brooks, General Daniel Newnan, Mr. Acock, S. Marsh, S. Farris, Jesse Land, J. T. Story, Robert Boyle, B. McCutchins, A. Hughes, S. Dunn, Lawson Black, William Harden, James Park, John Caldwell, John Caldwell, John Wicker, and Joseph P. McCulloch.

The McFarlands, Xanders G. and Thomas G., to whom White refers, were surveyors, who came from Mount Vernon, Ga., to this locality in 1832, under a commission from the State of Georgia to survey the lands; and they located in the upper part of the county, near Rossville, on the removal of the Indians to the west.

Spencer Marsh was the pioneer merchant of Lafayette. In association with A. P. Allgood and William K. Briars, he afterwards built one of the first cotton mills in this section. It was located in Chattooga valley and called Trion Factory after the owners who were three in number.

The Gordons were also among the earliest settlers of Walker—James, Thomas, and Charles. They came in 1836 and settled at Crawfish Spring, on adjoining tracts of land. James Gordon owned the spring, near which he built the old original Gordon home. It was not until some time in the fifties that he built the substantial brick residence which is today owned by his grandson, James Gordon Lee.

To supplement the list of pioneers given by White, the first comers into Walker included: DeForrest Allgood, A. P. Allgood, his son, afterwards a Judge, Constantine Wood, James Young, John Caldwell, Samuel Fariss, Jesse Lane, James Wicker, Thomas Beatty, John Henderson, William Doyle, Jack Harris, William Garvin, James Culberson, William Wright, George Glenn, and William K. Briars.

Samuel Carruthers, a soldier of the Revolution, spent his last days in Walker.

Walker's Distinguished Residents.

Besides General John B. Gordon, who spent a part of his boyhood in this region of the State, there have been a number of other distinguished Georgians identified with Walker. Gen. Daniel Newnan, a gallant officer of the State militia and a former member of Congress, for whom the town of Newnan was named, is buried in an unmarked grave at Green's Lake, near Rossville. It is said that while in the act of stooping to drink at one of the springs in the neighborhood he was killed by an Indian. Hon. Judson C. Clements, a former member of Congress, who defeated the famous Dr. William H. Felton, in one of the hardest fights ever known in the bloody Seventh District of Georgia, was born in Walker. Colonel Clements has been for several years a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, of which body he is at present the distinguished chairman. Hon. Gordon Lee, a practical man of affairs who has represented Georgia in Congress with marked ability for several years, is a resident of Chickamauga. Two of the most successful business men of Atlanta, who built up one of the largest wholesale establishments in the South, Wm. A. Moore and Edwin W. Marsh, began mercantile life together in a modest way at Lafayette. Judge C. D. McCutchen, of Dalton, was a native of Walker, and two miles west of the county-seat, Judge W. M. Henry, of Rome, was reared. From this county a number of well-equipped companies went forth to the Civil War, some of the officers of which achieved note on the battle-field, among them, Colonel E. F. Hoge, afterwards a lawyer of distinction who founded the *Atlanta Journal*; Dr. George G. Gordon, Major Frank Little, Capt. F. M. Young, Capt. J. C. Wardlaw, Capt. N. C. Napier, Capt. J. Y. Wood, and others no less gallant, who ably illustrated the cause of the South.

WALTON

Created by Legislative Act, December 15, 1818, out of treaty lands acquired from the Cherokees in the same year. Named for George Walton, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia, and the recipient of almost every public honor within the gift of the State. When an effort was first made to settle the Cherokee country, in 1802, a new county was projected to be called Walton, and a bill was passed to lay it out; but the measure was not carried into effect, due to the exigencies of the times. Monroe, the county-seat, named for James Monroe, of Virginia, author of the Monroe doctrine and President of the United States.

George Walton, the youngest of Georgia's three signers of the Declaration of Independence, was also the most illustrious member of the trio. He was twice Governor of the State, six times a delegate to the Continental Congress, once a United States Senator, once Chief-Justice of Georgia, and four times a judge of the Superior Court. He was also amongst the foremost of the Sons of Liberty, serving as secretary of the Provincial Congress which met on July 4, 1775, to sever the ties of allegiance between Georgia and England; he was a colonel in the American army; he served on the Council of Safety, of which body he was made president; and, occupying a seat in the Continental Congress, when the Declaration of Independence was signed, his name was attached to the immortal scroll of freedom. While participating in the defence of Savannah, Colonel Walton was severely wounded; and, falling into the hands of the enemy, was sent to Sunbury as a prisoner of war. Though skillfully treated by the British surgeons, he limped for the remainder of his days. If General Howe had acted upon the advice of Colonel Walton, who warned him of a secret passage through the swamp, which called for defence, Savannah might have withstood the assault which followed, but General Howe failed to take the proper precaution and disaster overtook the Americans. With Edward Telfair and Edward Langworthy, he signed in 1778 the Articles of Confederation, and was later a commissioner to treat with the Indians. Governor Walton was born in Prince Edward County, Va., in 1749. He began life as an apprentice at a carpenter's bench, and it was by the light of pine fagots

that he acquired the rudiments of an education. But there was good blood in his veins. Moreover, he possessed a splendid intellectual and moral outfit and from an humble beginning he became one of the foremost men of his day and time in America. His wife was Dorothy Camber, the daughter of an English nobleman. Governor Walton died at Meadow Garden, his country-seat, near Augusta, Ga., in 1804. This noted old home has been acquired by the national society of the D. A. R. and is today one of the best known and one of the most sacred of Georgia's historic shrines. The celebrated Madame LeVert, perhaps the most gifted woman of her day, was a granddaughter of the old patriot. Governor Walton's body reposed for more than half a century in a country church-yard, but in 1848 it was taken up and placed under the monument to the Signers in Augusta. Sedate in manner, comely in appearance, a profound student, and a man of pre-eminent genius, Governor Walton, take him for all in all, was one of Georgia's greatest men.

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Underneath a large mound in an area enclosed by coping and overhung by aged water oaks, in St. Michael's church-yard, an old burial-ground of the Spaniards at Pensacola, Fla., lie entombed the ashes of Dorothy Walton, widow of the illustrious Signer. At the time of her death, Mrs. Walton was living here in the home of her son, George Walton, who held the office of Secretary of State under General Jackson, when the latter was Governor of the Territory of West Florida. On top of the mound stands a weather-beaten slab of marble which bears this inscription:

<p style="text-align: center;">Died in Pensacola, September 12, 1832, Mrs. Dorothy Walton, a native of the State of Georgia, a matron of the Revolution, Consort and Relict of George Walton, a Signer of the Declaration of American Independence.</p>

Dorothy Walton was a woman of strongly marked traits of character. Her sympathies, prior to her marriage to the future Signer, in 1775, are said to have been upon the side of the Crown. Mr. Camber, her father, was an Englishman of gentle blood who became the owner of a large estate in the Colony of Georgia, but foreseeing the issue of the struggle which was then imminent he returned to England. Without avail he entreated his daughter to accompany him back to the old home. She preferred to share the fortunes of her husband, at whose side she remained throughout the drama of war, one of the most ardent of Whigs. On one occasion, during the Revolution, when Colonel Walton was absent from home, she was made a prisoner of war and taken to the West Indies, but after a brief period of incarceration was finally exchanged. The fortitude displayed by Dorothy Walton, under circumstances of peculiar trial, during the long struggle for independence, makes her deservedly one of the true heroines of the cause of freedom.

The Battle of Jack's Creek. On September 21, 1787, there was fought in a thick cane-brake, near the site of the present town of Monroe, a famous engagement between a party of Creek Indians and a band of pioneer settlers. The principal actors in the drama, on the side of the whites, were distinguished veterans of the Revolution, one of whom afterwards became Governor of the State. The attack upon the enemy was made in three divisions. General Elijah Clarke, the illustrious old hero of Kettle Creek, commanded the center, his son, Major John Clarke, led the left wing, while Colonel John Freeman commanded the right. The story is best told in the language of the elder Clarke. Says he, in his report of the battle, dated Long Cane, Sept. 24, 1787: "I had certain information that a man was killed on the 17th of this month by a party of six or seven Indians and that on the day before, Colonel Barber, with a small

party was waylaid by fifty or sixty Indians and wounded, and three of his party killed. This determined me to raise what men I could in the course of twenty-four hours and march with them to protect the frontiers; in which space of time I collected 160 men, chiefly volunteers, and proceeded to the place where Colonel Barber had been attacked. There I found the bodies of the three men mentioned above, mangled in a shocking manner, and after burying them I proceeded on the trail of the murderers as far as the south fork of the Ocmulgee where, finding that I had no chance of overtaking them, I left it and went up the river till I met with a fresh trail of Indians, coming toward our frontier settlement. I immediately turned and followed the trail until the morning of the 21st, between 11 and 12 o'clock, when I came up with them. They had just crossed a branch called Jack's Creek, through a thick cane-brake, and were encamped and cooking upon an eminence. My force then consisted of 130 men, 30 having been sent back on account of horses being tired or stolen. I drew up my men in three divisions: the right commanded by Colonel Freeman, the left by Major Clarke, and the middle by myself. Colonel Freeman and Major Clarke were ordered to surround and charge the Indians, which they did with such dexterity and spirit that they immediately drove them from the encampment into the cane-brake, where finding it impossible for them to escape they obstinately returned our fire until half past four o'clock, when they ceased, except now and then a shot. During the latter part of the action, they seized every opportunity of escaping in small parties, leaving the rest to shift for themselves." White states that in this engagement there were not less than 800 Indians. They were commanded by Alexander McGillivray, a famous half-breed.

Colonel Absalom H. Chappell, in discussing General Clarke's account of the battle, makes this comment. Says he: "It is striking to read his report of this battle to Gov. Mathews. No mention is made in it of his having a son in the battle, though with a just paternal pride,

commingled with a proper delicacy, he emphasizes together the gallant conduct of Colonel Freeman and Major Clarke, and baptizes the hitherto nameless stream on which the battle was fought, by simply saying that it was called Jack's Creek—a name then but justly bestowed by admiring comrades in arms in compliment to the General's youthful son on this occasion. Long after the youth had ceased to be young and the frosts of winter had gathered upon his warlike and lofty brow, thousands and thousands of Georgians used still to repeat the name of Jack Clarke, without prefix of either Governor or General and to remember him too as the hero of the well-fought battle of Jack's Creek."

Original Settlers. According to White, the original settlers of Walton were: Charles Smith, R. M. Echolls, Orion Stroud, John Dickerson, Warren J. Hill, Jesse Arnold, Judge Walter T. Colquitt, Jonas Hale, Vincent Harralson, James Nowell, A. W. Wright, C. D. Davis, W. Briscoe, R. Briscoe, R. Milligan, and James Richardson.

To the foregoing list of early settlers may be added: John H. Walker, Isaac Brand, William Terry, William Anderson, Stark Brown, Joseph Herndon, George Wilson, a patriot of the Revolution, aged 110; Powell Blassingame, John Carter, Thomas M. Mobley, James Sword, a veteran of two wars, the Revolution and the War of 1812; William A. Allgood, a Revolutionary patriot; William Brooks and Abraham Hammond, both veterans of the second war with England: William Pike, Henry Pike, Walker Harris, John Sword, W. M. B. Nunnally, Joseph Moon, William Michael, James Shepard, and Thomas A. Gibbs.

Federal pensions were granted to the following Revolutionary soldiers living in Walton: James Bentley, a private, in 1837; Rufus Barker, a lieutenant, in 1844; and David R. McCurdy, a private, in 1847.

Walton's Noted Residents. On the list of distinguished men who have lived in the county of Walton appears the name of a noted Texan: Ex-Governor Richard B. Hubbard, who was born on a plantation in Walton, in 1836. At the opening of the great Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, Governor Hubbard was the chosen orator of the occasion. As Chief-Executive of the State of Texas, he established a record, and during the first Cleveland administration, he represented this country at the Court of Japan. His work entitled: "The United States in the Far East" is an epitome of useful information on the subject of the Orient. Late in life, Governor Hubbard returned to Georgia and delivered the alumni address at Mercer, his alma mater.

On what was formerly the old Echols plantation, near Arrow Head, repose the mortal remains of General Robert M. Echols, a gallant soldier, who fell in the Mexican War. Gen. Echols was at one time President of the Senate of Georgia. The county of Echols, in the extreme southern part of the State, commemorates the heroic death of this martyred patriot.

Judge Junius Hillyer, a distinguished Georgian, who served the State in Congress and on the Bench with marked ability, practiced law at one time in the town of Monroe. Four of his sons—Eben, George, Carlton, and Henry—became men of note. Judge George Hillyer was at one time Judge of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Circuit; and while he was on the Bench a young man applied to him for admission to the Bar who afterwards became President of the United States: Woodrow Wilson. Judge Hillyer began the practice of law at Monroe,

in partnership with his father. At present he is a member of the State Railroad Commission.

The illustrious Walter T. Colquitt practiced law at one time in Monroe. Here too was born his no less distinguished son who was destined to occupy his exalted seat in the United States Senate and to become the "Hero of Olustee"—Governor Alfred H. Colquitt.

Colonel John T. Grant at one time owned an extensive plantation in Walton called Fair Oaks.

Monroe has been the home since earliest childhood of one of Georgia's most distinguished Chief-Executives: Ex-Governor Henry D. McDaniel. On the battle-field, in the State Legislature, in the Governor's chair, on the State Capitol Commission, and in various other capacities, he has served the commonwealth with conspicuous fidelity and great usefulness. He has been for years chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia.

WARE

Created by Legislative Act, December 15, 1824, from Irwin County. Named for Nicholas Ware, a distinguished lawyer of Augusta, who wore the toga of the United States Senate. Waycross, the county-seat, named to commemorate a point where trails intersected in the pioneer days, and where steel highways afterwards crossed.

Nicholas Ware was a native of Caroline County, Va., where he was born about the time of the American Revolution. The exact date of his birth is in dispute. Coming to Georgia with his parents at the close of hostilities, he was placed in the academy of Dr. Springer, at Washington, where he received an excellent training in the English branches. Later he studied law in Augusta, completing his preparations for the bar at Litchfield, Conn. Such were his talents that success was neither slow nor uncertain. He soon acquired a lucrative practice, went to the Legislature, where he served in both branches, and, in 1819, became mayor of Augusta, succeeding Hon. Freeman Walker, who had been chosen to fill the unexpired

term of John Forsyth in the United States Senate. It is quite a novel co-incidence that when Major Freeman Walker resigned the toga. Mr. Ware should have been chosen to succeed him in the nation's highest legislative forum. His sudden and serious illness in Washington, soon after taking the oath of office, caused his wife to accompany him to New York for medical treatment. Here he died in the prime of his intellectual powers, on September 24, 1824, during the visit of the great Lafayette to the United States. There is a fine portrait of Mr. Ware on the walls of the council chamber in Augusta, and another in the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. J. S. Harrison, of Columbus. The Senator's beautiful Augusta home is today owned by the Sibleys. His mortal remains lie buried under the annex to Grace Church, in the city of New York. Esteemed no less for his sturdy traits of character than for his eminent attainments in public life. Mr. Ware was a man whose conduct was always governed by the strictest code of personal honor. He was a staunch friend of education and late in life established his residence at Athens, in order to give his children the best collegiate advantages.

Old Tebeauville. Says a local historian: "One can hardly call Tebeauville a dead town, for the lights have never gone out in the village, although her people have moved a mile further, taking the railroad station with them. On the deserted site an up-to-date railroad shop—which probably cost more than it would have taken to buy the whole county of Ware in pioneer days—keeps this old town from being silent, while the imperialistic railroad tracks now cover the level plain of wiregrass. Tebeauville, though not a town of much size, at the outbreak of the war in 1861, nevertheless furnished several recruits to Colquitt's Brigade, among which number was the gallant Major Philip C. Pendleton. He participated in several Virginia campaigns and was in the thick of the fight at the second battle of Manassas. Louis

Beauregard Pendleton, a writer of distinction and a son of Major Pendleton, was born at Tebeauville. From the pen of this gifted author have come a number of popular books for young people including: "Bewitched", "In the Wiregrass", "Carita", "Blind Tom and the Runaways", "In the Okefinokee", "The Sons of Ham", "In the Camp of the Creeks", and many others, into which he has woven the scenery of his boyhood's home in South Georgia. He has also written an excellent biography of Alexander H. Stephens. Hon. Charles R. Pendleton, of Macon, perhaps the strongest individual force in Georgia journalism, is another son of this distinguished pioneer. Colonel Pendleton spent five years of his early life at Tebeauville; and from him the following facts have been obtained.

"Philip C. Pendleton settled in that portion of Waycross known as "Old Nine" or Tebeauville, in 1857. At that time a Savannah company headed by James Screven, father of the late John Screven, was building a railroad from Savannah to Thomasville. The western terminus was then at a point some twelve or fifteen miles east of Blackshear. The old stage road between Thomasville and Brunswick passed here, with a fork running to Burnt Fort, on the Satilla River. There was a post-office at this place called "Yankee Town." It was so designated because northern people operated the stage coaches and they owned at this place a relay stable; but it passed away with the coming of the railroad, and Screven named the station 'Pendleton'. The man thus honored took the first train to Savannah and caused the name to be changed to Tebeauville, after his father-in-law, Captain F. E. Tebeau, a member of one of the old Savannah families. Perhaps a year or so later a civil engineer came along surveying the route for the old Brunswick and Albany road. When he arrived at Tebeauville he made a side proposition to Mr. Pendleton to run the prospective city off in lots and to give him each alternate lot. Mr. Pendle-

ton did not think that the man was authorized thus to approach him, and suggested that he tell the president of the road to see him in regard to the matter. Miffed at this rebuke, the engineer went back three or four miles, pulling up the stakes as he went, and made a curve to miss Mr. Pendleton's land. If one will stand at the crossing near Tebeau Creek, in the heart of Waycross, and look towards Brunswick, he can see the curve in the road, caused by this effort of the engineer to make something on the side. Thus Waycross was born and Tebeauville died. Mr. Pendleton moved to Lowndes County in 1864. Tebeauville was called "Number Nine", because it was the custom of the railroad company in those days to number the stations."

Major Pendleton, the founder of Tebeauville, was a man of literary attainments. He established in Macon, in 1840, the *Southern Lady's Book*, a periodical of wide note in ante-bellum days, and was editorially connected with various other publications, at different times. It is one of the local traditions, to which the old residents point with great pride, that, when in command of the coast defenses, at the outbreak of the war, General Robert E. Lee stopped for a short while in Tebeauville. Many of the people who lived here then remember to have seen this Man of the Hour who still lives in the hearts of the people today. Among the citizens who resided here then were the Tebeaus, the Reppards, the Remsharts, the Parkers, the Grovensteins, the Millers, the Behlottes, the Sweats, the Smiths, and the Cottinghams. A mile from Tebeauville is a network of railroads around which a city grew almost in a night. Her lights are shining over miles of territory, beautiful homes are dotted here and there, progression is seen on every side. The railway suggested the name for this town: Waycross, the Arcadia of Southern Georgia.*

* Condensed from an article by Mrs. J. L. Walker, of Waycross, Ga., State Historian of the D. A. R., with additional items from other sources.

Waycross: An Outline Sketch. In the year 1870 Waycross was only a station where railway lines intersected. The population scarcely numbered fifty inhabitants. There was a warehouse and a mill, with a few scattered cottages, but nothing more. The building of the Short Line to Jacksonville and the renewal of business life in the South, caused this section gradually to develop. Then came the famous anti-saloon fight, and in 1882 a license of \$20,000 was established by legislation. There was no check put upon the growth of the town by this measure of reform. In 1890, the population registered 3,364, and the value of property according to the tax digest increased five-fold. Two years later the license for selling intoxicants was raised to \$30,000, without diminishing the rate of progress. In 1900, the official census gave the town 5,919 inhabitants, and in 1910 the population reached the phenomenal figures of 14,485. Thus Waycross is an object lesson showing that cities can wax strong without the adventitious help of alcoholic stimulants.

At Waycross centres the Southern Division of the Atlantic Coast Line, a system which gives the town five lines, running to Jacksonville, Tampa, Albany, Savannah, and Brunswick. The best of connections are also made with foreign and coast-wise steamers, both on the Atlantic and on the Gulf. The Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad is adding new short lines to put Waycross in direct touch with the coal fields of Alabama; while the road in process of construction to St. Mary's will add another seaport. The town has a complete system of artesian water-works, the sanitary conditions are excellent, and there are few localities which can boast a better health record. It also possesses an up-to-date electric plant, besides ice factories, planing mills, foundries, and other industrial establishments.*

* Based upon an article in the Waycross Evening Herald, of November 18, 1911.

The Okefinokee Swamp. When the county of Ware was first created in 1824, it embraced the entire

area of the famous Okefinokee Swamp—barring, of course, the portion which extends into Florida. According to Dr. Smith, it is one of the largest swamps in America, having no rivals on the entire continent except the Dismal Swamp in Virginia and the Everglades in Florida. The same authority adds: "This swamp has been explored but partially and has been found to be a vast marsh, with occasional lakes and islands. There is in it some good timber of various kinds. The swamp was purchased from the State a few years since by a land company and an effort was made to drain it by means of a large canal. The promoters hoped also to provide a means for floating the timber found in it to the Satilla River, and thus not only recover much land for cultivation but secure timber for the mills. The effort, however, was not a successful one. The great swamp was a hiding-place for deserters during the war. At the present time, it is noted for its fish and for its vast number of wild bee-trees, furnishing large stores of honey and beeswax." Louis B. Pendleton, a native of Ware, has written an excellent story for boys, in which the scenes are laid in the Okefinokee Swamp.

Dr. White derives the name from two Indian words, "ooka" and "fiuocau"; the former of which means "water" and the latter "quivering." The word "ooka" he thinks to be of Choctaw origin. Originally, the great swamp was called "E-cun-fi-no-cau", a compound, the meaning of which was "quivering earth." But the Creeks preferred the former expression. Says he:* "It is 30 miles long by 17 broad. Several rivers have headwaters in this swamp. In it are several islands, one of which the Creeks represented to be among the most blissful spots in the world." From still another source we get this information: "It was upon the islands of this swamp that the Indians fortified themselves during the Seminole War. It was a mystery to the army how they were able

* White's Historical Collections, Ware County, Savannah, 1864. —

to exist under circumstances of the most adverse character, until one day an entrance to the "cow house", an elevated fertile island, was discovered by the scouts of General Floyd's army. Through this opening they had driven a number of the small black cattle, which was found to be so numerous in South Georgia, when first settled by the whites. It is said that the word "cracker" originated from the use of the long whips used by the early settlers in driving these herds. The popping of the whips on every side to keep the drove from scattering, gave the term to the whip and afterwards to the driver. Consequently we have the word "Cracker", so commonly applied to the rural population of the south.

First Settlers. Among the first settlers of Ware may be included: William Smith, A. Jernagin, William Dryden, James Fullwood, John Williams, James Sweat, John Moore, Thomas Allman, Joseph Dyall, P. Bryan, W. M. King, Thomas Newborn, L. Walker, James Jones, M. J. Miller, Thomas Hilliard, M. Addicorn.

WARREN

Created by Legislative Act, December 19, 1793, from parts of three counties: Richmond, Columbia, and Wilkes. Named for General Joseph Warren, an illustrious patriot of the Revolution, who fell mortally wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. Warrenton, the county-seat, also named for General Warren. Columbia originally embraced portions of four other counties: Taliaferro, Glascock, Jefferson, and McDuffie.

"The Battle of the Kegs." Warrenton was for many years the home of a most eccentric but accomplished old gentleman, Dr. Bush. Concerning this unique character there is a wealth of traditional lore, from which a volume might be written. His baptismal name was David Bushnell. He possessed a rare fund of knowledge, both classical and scientific; and

when a young man taught school in Columbia and Wilkes Counties. Before coming to Georgia from the North, he had been a Captain in the Revolution and had contrived a submarine engine, for the purpose of destroying the British fleet, then lying in the Delaware River, below Philadelphia. Owing to some cause unknown, the enterprise against the fleet was unsuccessful, but the explosion of two or three hundred kegs of powder beneath the surface of the water brought to view so many strange and frightful portents in the way of fire-works that the British Admiral took alarm at the display of pyrotechnics and with his fleet left the Delaware in the utmost haste and confusion. The ridiculous plight of the Admiral, panic-stricken and helpless, stirred the mirthful muse of Francis Hopkins, of Philadelphia, who described the scene in his famous ballad entitled: "The Battle of the Kegs".

After the Revolution, Capt. Bushnell travelled in Europe; and on his return engaged disastrously in mercantile pursuits. Then he came to Georgia, where his friend, Abraham Baldwin, extended him every courteous consideration, within his power, and he began to teach school in this State. For several years, he applied himself with zeal to the task of teaching the young ideas of Georgia how to shoot. Next he took up the study of medicine, for the practice of which he located at Warrenton, where he remained for the rest of his life and where he died at the age of ninety years, leaving quite a fortune. His executors were Peter Crawford and George Hargroves. Until his death there were few people in Georgia who suspected that the real name of this singular individual was Bushnell. According to the terms of the will, his executors were required to make inquiries in the town of Seabrook, in Connecticut, for relatives of his blood, and if none were found who were rightfully entitled to the property, it was to be transferred to the Trustees of Franklin College at Athens. But legatees were found in Connecticut.

Warren in the Revolution. Quite a number of veterans settled in Warren at the close of the War for Independence, some coming before the county was organized.

John Torrence died in Warren, July 4, 1827, aged 78 years. The old patriot fell within sight of his place of residence on his return from the celebration of Independence Day at Warrenton. He is said to have participated with more than usual interest and feeling in the exercises, as if he were conscious it would be the last national jubilee he should ever witness. Says White: "His countenance wore a peculiar cast of serene and heartfelt joy during the day, and his old acquaintances received many a cordial embrace."

Henry Bonner, an officer in the Revolutionary War, died in Warren, on January 1, 1822, aged 98 years.

John Shivers, another veteran, died in Warren, on November 12, 1826, aged 77 years.

James Draper died in this county at the age of 83. He enlisted in the War for Independence when only a youth and gave three years of his life to the heroic struggle for freedom. James Rucker, an early settler, and William Davidson, a native of Virginia, whose son Oliver was a veteran of the Indians wars, were also Revolutionary patriots.

From an old document, dated December 13, 1793, containing the names of certain commissioned officers in the Militia regiment, a supplementary list of early settlers may be obtained. The names are as follows: Samuel Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel; John Lawson and Solomon Slatter, Majors; and David Neal, Absalom Cobbs, James Wilson, Chapman Abererombie, Jesse Bunkley, Nicholas Jones, William Smith, William Hill and Abner Fluellyn, Captains. William Landrum and Gibson Fournoy were Lieutenants.

Original Settlers. The first comers into Warren, according to White, were: Daniel Atkins, Solomon Newsome, David Neal, William Johnston, Job Hunter, Cullen Braddy, Robert Abererombie, Henry Peoples, William Hill, A. Denton, William Cason, S. Burnley, B. Upton, E. Perryman, E. Connor, A. Brinkley, William Jenkins, A. Jones, M. English, C. Low, Sr., D. A. Simpson, Thomas Maddux, E. Ivy, John Burkhalter, E. Wilson, T. Persons, T. Lockitt, Samuel Bell, Jonas Shivers, Peter Newsome and John Newsome.

To the above list of early settlers may be added: Elisha Hurt, who settled in Warren, in 1790, and whose descendants are numerous throughout Georgia and Alabama; Benjamin Harris, Samuel Beall, John Williams, Richard Dozier, Barnaby Shivers, Jonathan Baker, William Denmark, aged 102; J. W. Jackson, a centennarian; C. Sturdevant, John Wilson, and Capt. Hill.

Robert Augustus Beall, Sr., a native of Maryland, was also an early settler. His son of the same name became a distinguished lawyer. Another son, Josias B., perished at Goliad—one of Fannin's heroic band. There were several daughters, one of whom married Robert M. Gunby and one William H. Young, both of Columbus.

Warren's Noted Residents. Some of Georgia's most illustrious sons were natives of the historic old county of Warren. Here were born the two noted Lamar brothers—Mirabeau B., poet and soldier, who won the victory at San Jacinto and became the second President of the republic of Texas; and Lucius Q. C. Lamar, a great jurist, whose son bearing the same name became a United States Senator, a member of Mr. Cleveland's first Cabinet, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Here too while his mother was on a visit to her parents in this county was born one

of the great intellectual giants of his time, the impassioned orator and forerunner of secession—William Lowndes Yancey, of Alabama. The list of distinguished men includes also: Judge Mark H. Blanford, of the State Supreme Court, and Dr. H. H. Tucker, a former Chancellor of the University of Georgia.

WASHINGTON.

Created by Legislative Act, February 25, 1784. Named for the illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the American armies and the first President of the United States. The Indians, in the struggle for independence, sided with the British; for which, at the close of hostilities, there followed a forfeiture of lands. The Cherokees ceded a strip, in the upper part of the State, from which the county of Franklin was formed; while the Creeks relinquished a tract, in the lower part of the State, out of which the county of Washington was erected. But the Creeks, under the crafty leadership of Alexander McGillivray, a Scotch half-breed, repudiated the compact; and out of this wrangle between the whites and the red-skins grew the Oconee War. The depredations committed by the Indians upon the pioneer settlements in Washington precipitated a Reign of Terror in this section which lasted for more than ten years, and there was more than one brutal and savage massacre of the inhabitants. From each of the two counties organized in 1784, numerous smaller ones were afterwards formed. Sandersville, the county-seat of Washington, was named for a distinguished Georgia family which was here settled in the pioneer days. Washington embraced originally Greene, Hancock, Johnson, and Montgomery, and in part Oglethorpe and Laurens.

Diary of Washing-
ton's Visit.

Volume II.

Sandersville. Sandersville, the county-seat of Washington, is situated on a ridge between the Oconee and the Ogeechee Rivers, 540 feet above tide water. It is on a branch of the Southern Railway, three miles north of Tennille, where the Southern connects with the Central of Georgia. This aristocratic old community whose local annals reach back almost to time of the Revolution was not friendly to railways in the early days. It was a seat of culture rather than a center of commerce during the ante-bellum period. Most of the

residents of the town were wealthy planters who cultivated extensive domains in the outlying district and who built elegant homes in Sandersville, for the purpose of surrounding themselves with the best social and educational advantages. In view of the conservatism which usually characterizes a seat of culture it is not surprising that Sandersville should have denied a right of way to the Central of Georgia, especially at a time when the iron horse was somewhat of an experiment. In the neighborhood of Sandersville there are five or six lime-sinks or caves in which fossil teeth, ribs and shells have been found in large quantities.

In the center of the old cemetery at Sandersville stands a handsome monument to the Confederate dead. The funds for erecting this monument were raised by the Ladies' Memorial Association of which Mrs. B. D. Evans, Sr., was president. It was unveiled in 1900 with an eloquent address by Hon. Robert L. Berner, of Forsyth.

Union Hill: The Union Hill, near Sandersville, was
Home of Governor the old plantation home of Governor
Jared Irwin. Jared Irwin, a veteran of the Revolution
 tion and one of Georgia's early Chief-
 Executives. He occupied the chair of office when the famous Yazoo Act was rescinded and took part in the dramatic scene in front of the State House door when the papers were burned with fire from heaven. The old Governor lies buried in Ohoopee church yard, on what was formerly a part of the Irwin estate. Though descended from Presbyterian ancestors, Gov. Irwin was a Congregationalist. He donated a church, with several acres of land appurtenant, to be used by the various denominations of the town, irrespective of creed, until strong enough to form independent bodies; and in honor of the donor it

was called Union church, taking the name of the plantation. Today this church is the property of the Baptists. It is in the little burial ground adjacent that the former chief-magistrate of Georgia sleeps. On the court-house square in Sandersville stands a monument to Jared Irwin. When General Sherman entered the town in 1864 one of Wheeler's men fired a shot at the invader, the marks of which were unfortunately left upon the monument; but otherwise it is well preserved. The inscription on the marble shaft contains a full summary of his life. It begins thus:

Erected by the State of Georgia to the memory of Governor Jared Irwin. He died at his residence, Union Hill, Washington County, on the first day of March, 1818, in the 68th year of his age. Etc.

Tennille. Tennille, one of the most progressive towns in this section of the State, is on the main line of the Central of Georgia and is also the terminus of the Wrightsville and Tennille Railroad, a short but important line connecting two wide-awake centers of trade. The town was named for Colonel Robert Tennille, a veteran of the Indian Wars, who left one of his arms on the field of battle. The station at this point was first designated "Number 13" an unlucky omen which the residents of the locality were only too anxious to remove. The majority sentiment of the town favored calling it Franklin in honor of Mr. Samuel O. Franklin, a member of the State Legislature and one of the earliest pioneer citizens. But since a county-seat already bore this name it was not allowed by the postal authorities for which reason Tennille was eventually selected in honor of the distinguished Georgian who lived near Sandersville.

Federal Town was the name given to a little tobacco village on the east bank of the Oconee river. It once

promised to become an important town. But with the rise of cotton it began to decline; and today not even a trace of the old town survives.

Revolutionary Soldiers. Many—perhaps most—of the original settlers of Washington were veterans of the Revolution; but they sleep in unmarked graves and there are few records extant by which to identify them. Nicholas Murian died in this county, aged sixty-seven. Says White: "He entered the Revolutionary Army as a private soldier and left it with the rank of Captain of Dragoons, after a hard service of five years. During this period he shared in many of the perils and hardships of war, and was always active and efficient upon the field of battle."

John Jourdan was another veteran of the War for Independence who resided in Washington. He died in this county at an advanced age.

William Hardwick, a zealous Whig, who suffered the penalty of disinheritance for espousing the patriotic cause, was an early settler of Washington. He endured the vicissitudes of army life for seven years. The Hardwick family of Georgia is of noble English origin; and one of the oldest towns in the State was given the name of Hardwick, in honor of an earl who was one of the most intimate friends of Oglethorpe.

Colonel Francis Pugh, who was killed by the Indians on April 7, 1793, was supposed to have been a Revolutionary soldier; and Colonel John Rutherford, who settled in Washington, in 1790, coming to Georgia from South Carolina, was also a veteran of the first war for independence. He accumulated a large property, studied law, and became a leader in politics. It was under the patronage of Colonel Rutherford that the first Latin and Greek school was opened in this section with John Hamilton Posey as teacher.

Original Settlers. The original settlers of Washington, according to White, were: Alexander Irwin, John Rutherford, William Johnson, Elisha Williams, Jared Irwin, Jacob Dennard, John Robertson, Joseph Beddingfield, Philemon Franklin, Aaron Sinquefield, Joseph Avent, John Sheppard, James Thomas, John Daniel, William Irwin, Joshua Williams, Saumel Sinquefield, Benjamin Tennille, John Martin, John Burney, Hugh Lawson, John Shellman, William Sapp, Miles Murphy, John Jones, John H. Montgomery, John Stokes, Mr. Saunders, John Irwin, James Thomas, George Galphin, John Dennis, John Nutt, D. Wood, George Fluker, William Warthen, Jacob Kelly, and William May.

Some additional names gathered from other sources are: Drewery Gilbert, William Gilbert, Cornelius Jordan, Dixon Smith, Joseph Fish and B. F. Barge, Sr.

On May 22, 1787, Hon. Henry Osborne presiding, the first session of the Superior Court was held at Sandersville. The following pioneer citizens constituted the first Grand Jury of Washington: Alexander Irwin, foreman; Elisha Williams, William Johnson, Philemon Franklin, John Robertson, Sr., John Burney, John Martin, James Thomas, Benjamin Tennille, Joshua Williams, Samuel Sinquefield, Joseph Avent, William Irwin, William Shields, John Sheppard, John Rutherford, Jacob Dennard, Joseph Beddingfield, Aaron Sinquefield, John Daniel, Sr.

Washington's Distinguished Residents. Governor Irwin was not the only distinguished resident of Washington. Georgia's first Supreme Court Reporter, James M. Kelly, was born here. Captain Evan P. Howell, one of the founders of the *Atlanta Con-*

stitution, was living in Sandersville at the outbreak of the war. He enlisted as an orderly sergeant but afterwards commanded a famous battery. Judge James S. Hook, a well known jurist, at one time State School Commissioner, resided here for a number of years. Sandersville was also formerly the home of Judge James K. Hines, a progressive Democrat, at one time the candidate of the People's party for Governor; and also of Judge Beverly D. Evans, a distinguished member of the present Supreme Court of Georgia. Colonel Isaac W. Avery who wrote a "History of Georgia, 1850-1881" covering the most turbulent period of State politics lived at one time in Sandersville. Here resides Hon. Thomas W. Hardwick who, for several years past, has ably served the State in the National House of Representatives and who, though still a young man, has been mentioned for the Governor's chair. The J. D. Franklin Chapter, U. D. C., of Tennille, was named for a gallant Confederate soldier and a substantial man of affairs, who still resides here: Capt. J. D. Franklin. At the battle of Olustee in the State of Florida, Capt. Franklin was severely wounded. The handsome U. D. C. Club Hall, at Tennille, which was recently destroyed by fire was a gift to the Chapter from Capt. Franklin. United States Senator R. M. Johnson, of Texas, the recently appointed successor of Joseph W. Bailey, to fill the latter's unexpired term was born in Sandersville. His parents removed to Bainbridge when the future Senator was still a lad, and after the war, in which Col. Johnson bore a gallant part, he drifted to Texas to become the editor of the *Houston Post* and a power in State politics.

WAYNE

Created by Legislative Act, May 11, 1803. Named for Major-General Anthony Wayne, a noted soldier of the Revolution, who aided in expelling the British from Georgia soil. The lands acquired from the Creek Indians, in 1802, were divided into three large counties: Baldwin, Wilkinson, and Wayne, from which several others in the course of time were formed. Jesup, the county seat of Wayne, named for General Jesup, a distinguished officer of

the United States army, who rendered the State an important service during the Creek Indian troubles of 1836, at which time he conducted military operations along the exposed border, under General Winfield Scott. The county-seat of Wayne originally was Waynesville. When the county was first organized in 1803, it included portions of several other counties, viz., Charlton, Glynn, and Camden.

General Anthony Wayne, one of the most distinguished soldiers of the Revolution, bore an important part in the final overthrow of the British power in Georgia; and, in recognition of his gallant services, the Legislature voted him a handsome estate, near Savannah, upon which he established his residence. General Wayne was born at Easttown, in Chester County, Pa., January 1, 1745. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he organized a regiment of volunteers, but he was soon advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General. For his gallant behavior at Stony Point, where he led the attack, Congress voted him a gold medal and a vote of thanks. He also participated in numerous other engagements; and, subsequent to the surrender of Cornwallis, he was dispatched to Georgia with seven hundred men to support General Greene in the closing drama of hostilities. In 1786, General Wayne became a citizen of Georgia, and four years later he was elected to Congress. But he sat in this body for only six months. General James Jackson, his competitor for the place, successfully contested the election and was awarded the seat, much to the mortification of General Wayne. The rivalry between these two patriots was deeply to be deplored, since both of them participated in the recovery of Savannah. On account of financial embarrassment, General Wayne, was forced to sell his Georgia estate, after which he was appointed by President Washington to take charge of the campaign against the Indians in the region of the Great Lakes. When he died at the age of fifty-one, he was at the head of the American army, a position which he achieved by reason of his pronounced military genius. He was sometimes called "Mad Anthony" on account of his impetuous temper. He was buried at his old home place in the

State of Pennsylvania, where a monument to his memory was erected over his grave by his old comrades in arms.

Original Settlers. Among the early settlers of Wayne were: Braxton Bennett, a soldier of the War of 1812; John T. Bennett. William T. Drawdy, William Hilton, C. C. Hilton, Dr. W. S. Middleton, James Chancey, Dr. G. W. Drawdy, Isham Reddish, John D. Rumph, Thomas C. Rumph, and Capt. W. H. Whaley.

As late as 1850, according to White, there was neither a school house nor a jail in the county of Wayne. The settlers were in the main very poor. They lived at long distances apart, raised cattle and sheep in a small way, and lived chiefly by means of the fishing tackle and shotgun. Since the building of railway lines through this section conditions have greatly improved. Jesup is today an important center of traffic.

WEBSTER

Created by Legislative Act, February 21, 1856, from Randolph County, originally Lee. Named for the great New England orator and statesman, Daniel Webster, whose broad views on the issue of slavery won him wide favor at the South. It was claimed by his political enemies at home that he was coquetting with the Presidential nomination, but the well-known patriotism of Mr. Webster was sufficient in itself to repel such an imputation. The original name given to the county was Kinchafoonee, so called from a creek or rivulet of this name; but it was changed to Webster soon after the county was organized. Preston, the county-seat, named for the distinguished William C. Preston, of South Carolina.

Original Settlers. See Stewart and Sumter, from which counties Webster was formed.

The following incomplete list of pioneer settlers has been gathered from various sources: Henry Beatty, Robert Beatty, William H. Dismukes, a soldier of the Creek Indian Wars and a grandson of Zadoc Cook, on his mother's side—twenty-four years a member of the General Assembly; Dr. J. T. Dismukes, J. J. Dixon, R. T. Dixon, E. Ivey, William Ivey, James M. Saunders, Ferdinand C. Saunders, H. H. Sims, W. J. Sims, W. F. Spaun, James R. Stapleman, and James P. Walker.

WHEELER

Created by Proclamation of the Governor, November 14, 1912. The action of the Chief-Executive was authorized by a Constitutional Amendment to this effect, approved by the voters of the State, at a popular election, held November 5, 1912, at which time electors were chosen for President and Vice-President of the United States. Alamo, the county-seat, named for the famous Spanish mission, at San Antonio, Texas, which witnessed the brutal massacre of 1835. From the savage decree of death visited upon prisoners of war by the inhuman butcher, Santa Anna, not a man escaped; and the inscription on the monument to the dead heroes of this crimson holocaust has since become historic: "Thermopylae had her Messenger of Death, but the Alamo had none." The fate of the men under them was shared by the brave officers: Travis, Bowie, and Crockett. Wheeler County was organized from Montgomery.

Joseph Wheeler, an illustrious soldier of two wars and a statesman of high rank, was born in Augusta, Ga., September 10, 1836. He graduated from West Point on the eve of the Civil War; and, resigning his commission in the United States army at the outbreak of hostilities, he was made Colonel of the Nineteenth Alabama regiment of infantry. One year later he was put in command of a brigade of cavalry. In another year he commanded a division; and in 1865 he was given a corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. As a commander of cavalry he achieved a record unsurpassed on either side of the struggle; and when the war closed he was only twenty-eight. Gen. Wheeler was three times wounded in battle, he commanded in over 200 engagements, sixteen horses were shot from under him, and thirty-six members of his

staff were either killed or wounded. At the battle of Shiloh, where he made his first appearance, then in command of a regiment only, he captured Gen. Prentiss, with 2,000 men. In the Carolinas alone he is said to have disabled over 5,000 Federals, with only a minimum of loss to his own troops. He protected the rear of Bragg's army, when the latter made his retreat from Kentucky; and at Chickamauga, with 3,780 men, he made a raid in the rear of Gen. Rosecrans, in which he destroyed 1,200 loaded wagons, killed 4,000 mules, blew up 300 ammunition wagons, and captured the fortified town of McMinnville, with 600 prisoners. Gen. Bragg accorded him the highest meed of praise for his vigorous and effective support. In the famous Atlanta campaign he brilliantly reinforced Gen. Johnston; and while inflicting serious damage in the rear of the Federal army he prevented Gen. Sherman from committing a lot of pillage on his march to the sea. It was due largely to Gen. Wheeler that the city of Augusta, his birth-place, escaped the fate which overtook Atlanta. The sphere of his operations covered nine States. Such was the celerity of his movements and the force with which he delivered his blows that Wheeler's cavalry became literally a besom of destruction and a synonym of terror to the Federals. His capture at any time after his first appearance on the scene at Shiloh would have filled the whole of Yankeedom with rejoicing. Subsequent to the war he compiled a manual of arms entitled: "Wheeler's Tactics." For a number of years he ably represented the State of Alabama in Congress; and when the Spanish-American War began, though a gray-haired veteran of sixty-two, he volunteered his services to the United States Government. He was commissioned a Major-General of Volunteers and served both on the island of Cuba and in the Philippines. At the battle of Santiago, despite an order from Gen. Shafter to fall back he pressed forward with victorious results. It is said that in the heat of the engagement, he forgot himself for the moment and exclaimed: "Charge them, boys, the Yankees are running." Gen. Wheeler was everywhere acclaimed

with enthusiastic plaudits and was the means of welding the sections more closely together. At a reunion of Confederate Veterans he appeared on the floor in his Federal uniform, but the ovation which he received was none the less cordial. He was rewarded for his gallantry with a commission in the regular army, which he accepted. Gen. Wheeler died while on a visit to a sister, in the city of New York, on Jan. 25, 1906, in his seventieth year. He is buried in the National cemetery at Arlington, on the banks of the Potomac River, where his grave in front of Gen. Lee's old home is marked by a superb monumental shaft, one of the handsomest on the grounds. Hon. William J. Harris, the present chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia is a son-in-law of Gen. Wheeler. Mr. Harris has twice represented his district in the State Senate; and his brilliant work for Woodrow Wilson, in the recent campaign of 1912, has given him a prestige which will doubtless eventuate in higher honors.

On January 1, 1913, the first election of county officers for the new county of Wheeler was held with the following results: Judge Wm. B. Kent, Ordinary; John D. Brown, Clerk of the Superior Court; J. F. Wright, Sheriff; J. A. Martin, Tax Collector; Daniel Pope, Treasurer; E. Miller, Surveyor; J. J. Brantley, Coroner and T. F. Williams, J. R. Samner, and Thomas Kent, County Commissioners. Hon. Douglas McArthur was chosen the county's first representative in the General Assembly of Georgia.

Original Settlers. See Montgomery from which county Wheeler was formed.

Referring to the above list, it was Judge Wm. B. Kent who drafted and introduced the bill to create the

new county of Wheeler. He was then a representative in the State Legislature from Montgomery County. Hon. Walter S. McArthur, a strong factor for years in State legislation, was a resident of what is now Wheeler.

WHITE

Created by Legislative Act, December 22, 1857, from Lumpkin and Habersham Counties. Named for Colonel John White, of the Revolution, whose gallant exploits in the neighborhood of Savannah, won for him a secure niche in the hall of heroes. Cleveland, the county-seat. Origin of the name unauthenticated, but doubtless in honor of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, one of the officers in command at the battle of King's Mountain. The name first given to the county-seat was Mount Yonah; but it was later changed to Cleveland.

Relics of a Forgotten
Race,

Volume II.

The Legend of Nacoochee. As preserved by White, the legend of Nacoochee differs somewhat from the traditional account given by Mr. Williams, but the greater weight of authority belongs to the latter, who was a life-long resident. But according to Mooney, there is no basis in fact for either of these legends. He says that the name of the valley interpreted to mean "the evening star" is not a word of Cherokee origin, and that possibly it came from the Creeks.

Under the personal supervision of the Rev. John K. Coit, a consecrated minister of the gospel, the Presbyterians of Georgia have started a splendid school at Santee for the mountain boys and girls. It is called Nacoochee Institute. The school overlooks the far-famed valley, in which the great Chattahoochee River is cradled. The atmosphere is saturated with Indian traditions, and in the back-ground looms the imperial brow of Mount

NACOOCHEE VALLEY, THE CRADLE OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER.



Yonah. If environment plays any part in the formation of character, there is here afforded an unsurpassed gymnasium for developing the youth of Georgia in the finer things of the spirit. Some idea of the possibilities of this work for the mountain children may be gleaned from the phenomenal success of a much older school near Rome. (See article on Mount Berry: How the Sunday Lady of 'Possum Trot Won the Mountains).

Where Gold was First Discovered in North Georgia.	It was in the upper part of this county, on Duke's Creek, the name by which the Nacoochee River was formerly known, that the yellow metal was first discovered by the whites, in 1828; and prior to the opening of the rich gold fields of California, the North Georgia mines were supposed to contain the largest deposits of the precious ore to be found anywhere in the world. From an authoritative work on the subject,* issued by a former State geologist, the following brief paragraph is quoted: "The earliest discovery of gold in this county—and probably in Georgia—was in 1828 by a negro servant of Major Logan, of Loudsville, Ga. While on his way from Rutherford, N. C., where gold mines had just been opened, he was attracted by the similar appearance of the soil along Nacoochee River, tested it in a broiler, and found gold. The discovery was made in a branch on the Lovelady place. At this time, the Cherokee Indians had left Nacoochee and Loudsville valleys, and were beyond the Chestatee, to the west. The lands left by them in this region had been surveyed into lots of two hundred and fifty acres each, and sold to the settlers. It is presumed that the Cherokees did not know of the existence of gold in this region, up to the time of this discovery, although fabulous housewife tales of such discoveries are current."
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*Gold Deposits in Georgia, by W. S. Yeates, pp. 32-34, Atlanta, 1896.

Original Settlers. See Habersham, from which county White was formed.

To the pioneer list may be added: Major Edward Williams, George W. Williams, Edwin P. Williams, John Glen, James Glen, Thomas M. Kimsey, William Kimsey, Calvin H. Kytle, Elijah Starr, Dr. Joseph Underwood, Abner Dunagan, and W. A. Reaves.

The Bells, the Hendersons, the Jarrards, the Courtenays, the Kennimers, and other families were early settlers in the neighborhood of Cleveland. Here, a distinguished member of the present Georgia delegation in Congress, Hon. Thomas M. Bell, spent his boyhood days.

WILCOX

Created by Legislative Act, December 22, 1857, from parts of three counties: Dooly, Irwin, and Pulaski. Named for Major-General Mark Wilcox, a distinguished officer of the State militia and a dominant figure in State politics during pioneer days in Middle Georgia. Abbeville, the county-seat, named for the famous district in South Carolina, settled by French Huguenots and long the home of the great Nullifier, John C. Calhoun. Originally, Wilcox included parts of two other counties: Ben Hill and Turner.

Major-General Mark Wilcox, Legislator and soldier, was born on the frontier belt of Georgia, in what afterwards became the county of Telfair, in 1800. His father, John Wilcox, was one of the earliest settlers to penetrate into this region of the savage wilderness. The elder Wilcox being a man of means gave his son the best educational equipment which the times afforded. Consequently Mark Wilcox soon became a leader in local affairs. He first held the office of high sheriff, after which he was sent to the General Assembly of Georgia, and in both

houses served with distinction. Partial to military life, he became a Major-General in the State militia, and by reason of his prominence as an officer, at the time of his election to the Legislature, he was made chairman of the committee on military affairs. General Wilcox is said to have been a man of fine personal appearance and to have made a superb figure on horseback. He was also an ideal Legislator, advocating economy within proper limits, but opposed to the parsimony which checks development. He did not approve of banks loosely establishing branches at remote points and he strongly favored the repeal of charters when they failed to redeem obligations in gold. He was one of the first to advocate a Supreme Court, to urge an asylum for the insane, to suggest a division of the State into Congressional districts, in lieu of the old method of electing Congressmen on general tickets. He was furthermore a pioneer of railway development in Georgia, espousing with great zeal the construction of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, which he lived to see completed. General Wilcox married the eldest daughter of General John Coffee. His death occurred in 1850, while he was still in the prime of life; and he died possessed of large means.

Original Settlers. See Dooly, Irwin, and Pulaski, from which counties Wilcox was formed.

To the list may be added: Major Adolphus A. F. Reid and Dr. Duncan F. McCrimmon.

WHITFIELD

Created by Legislative Act, December 30, 1851, from Murray County, originally Cherokee. Named for the great pulpit orator of the Church of England, who founded the famous Bethesda Orphan House, at Savannah—George Whitefield. Dalton, the county-seat, was originally known as Cross Plains. The name was changed to Dalton in compliment to John Dalton, a civil engineer, who came to this place from the North several years prior to the Civil War and who, realizing the possibilities of the site, drew the plans for a town and made the original survey of the land.* The correct spelling of the county name is Whitefield, but the first "e" was dropped to make the spelling conform to the pronunciation.

* Authority: Judge Joseph Bogle, Ordinary of Whitfield County.

Recollections of
George Whitefield.

Volume II.

Dalton: The
Joseph E. Johnston
Monument.

Dalton, the county-seat of Whitefield, is not only a progressive trade center but a citadel of historic memories connected with the iron days of the sixties. Here the great modern Fabius, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, quartered his army during the winter months preceding the eventful Atlanta campaign of 1864, the result of which was the final overthrow of the Confederate government. With the single exception of the great Commander-in-Chief himself, it is doubtful if the war period of American history, produced the equal of this superb strategist; and to what extent his removal, on the eve of the battle of Atlanta, hastened the vortex of disaster in which the Confederacy was at last engulfed, will doubtless continue to the end of time to be an unsolved problem. His reinstatement by Gen. Lee came too late to reverse the tide of misfortune which was hastening the Confederacy toward Greensboro and Appomattox; but is served to call popular attention in a most impressive manner to one of the great tactical blunders of the Civil War.

Much of the prestige which Dalton has since come to enjoy in a commercial way is due to the peculiar advantages of location which caused Gen. Johnston to make this little metropolis of the mountains a base of operations. It was here that he waited for Gen. Sherman to offer him battle, but the wily old torch-bearer was too shrewd a player at the game of war to assail a position from which it was a foregone conclusion that he could not oust his enemy even with the help of superior numbers. But the pent-up enthusiasm of the Confederate troops for an engagement of some kind needed an outlet: so here occurred the famous snow-battle, traditions of which abide where ever an old veteran of Johnston's army survives. In view of the fact that a whole library of literature has

been written on the Atlanta campaign, it is not a little singular that the great soldier who out-maneuvered Gen. Sherman at almost every turn of the road over which the two armies marched should have gone so long without a monument, even in his own native State of Virginia.

But history is full of such ingratitude. It was reserved for the town of Dalton to erect the first memorial shaft in the South to Gen. Johnston. The suggestion came from the late Col. Tomlinson Fort, of Chattanooga, who, in a Memorial Day address delivered here a number of years ago, advocated this step and made a handsome subscription to the fund. To the patriotic task of erecting this monument, the members of the Bryan M. Thomas Chapter of the U. D. C., devoted themselves with an ardor which knew no abatement. On October 24, 1912, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, the monument was unveiled with impressive ceremonies. It was a gala day in the calendar for Dalton. Business was suspended, and there was literally no turning of wheels except to swell the splendid pageant. The following account of the exercises is taken from one of the newspaper reports.* It reads as follows:

The first monument erected to the memory of Gen. Joseph Eggleston Johnston, C. S. A., was unveiled here this afternoon at 2 o'clock, the exercises being preceded by a luncheon in honor of the out-of-town guests at the Elks club rooms at noon. The exercises opened with band music, "Southern Melodies," after which the invocation was offered by Rev. W. R. Foote, pastor of the First Methodist church of Dalton. The following program was carried out:

Song, "How Firm a Foundation"—Quartette.

Ode to Joseph E. Johnston—Robert Loveman, southern poet and reader.

Introduction of Speaker—Hon. W. C. Martin, of Dalton.

Address—Judge Moses Wright, of Rome.

"Design of Monument"—Miss Belle Kinney, of Nashville, Tenn., sculptor.

Unveiling of Monument—Miss Suesylla Thomas.

Presentation of Monument to State and City.—Hon. M. C. Tarver, of Dalton, State Senator.

* Atlanta Journal, issue of Oct. 24, 1912.

Acceptance for State—Hon. S. P. Maddox, of Dalton.

Acceptance for City—Mayor J. F. Harris, of Dalton

Facing the East, the statue of General Johnston, cast in standard United State bronze, stands at "parade rest," surmounting a base of Georgia granite. The base is in the form of a semi-circle, rising in three tiers which diminish in size until the huge block of granite, on which stands the figure, is reached.

From the rear of the monument two large arms, resting on concrete, extend outward and forward, being jointed to the base; the arms are handsomely carved in laurel leaves.

At the front of the stone on which the statue rests is inscribed the following directly beneath the laurel wreath:

Joseph E. Johnston

1807-1891

Brigadier-General U. S. A.,

General C. S. A.

"Given command of the Confederate forces at Dalton in 1863, he directed the seventy-nine days campaign to Atlanta, one of the most memorable in the annals of war

"Erected by Bryan M. Thomas chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Dalton, Georgia, 1912."

Original Settlers. As gathered from various sources, some of the pioneers of Whitfield were: Benjamin Clark, James Mitchell, David W. Mitchell, Capt. John W. Bogle, Dr. Charles P. Gordon, Dr. W. J. Manly, Capt. Agrippa P. Roberts, Joseph Bogle, D. C. P. Clark, J. M. Jackson, F. A. Thomas, Dickson Taliaferro, and others. Besides these, the Gilberts, the Sapps, the Scotts, the Calhouns, the Tarvers, the Hamiltons, the Smiths, the Broadwicks, and the Longleys have been influential families in Whitefield since the county was organized.

Benjamin Clark was the first settler at Tunnell Hill. He was a veteran of the War of 1812 and a volunteer in

the War for Texan Independence. He died in Whitfield at the age of 84. The region of country in the neighborhood of Dalton is rich in Indian lore. Many localities still retain the musical names which were given to them by the red men, while the Cherokee rose, a flower indigenous to this section, grows everywhere in riotous profusion, recalling the now almost forgotten but once powerful tribe of Indians whose name it bears. The breast-works erected in the vicinity of Dalton during the Civil War are still to be seen, but some of them are now covered by large trees.

Whitfield's Distinguished Residents.

The celebrated Gen. Duff Green, one of the most picturesque characters in American public life, was for twenty-five years a resident of Dalton. He was a power in national politics during the stormy ante-bellum period. It is said that when Jackson and Van Buren were in the White House no other one man exercised greater influence over political affairs in the United States than did Gen. Green. He was by profession an editor but held diplomatic posts under both Federal and Confederate governments. Passing through Georgia on one occasion he stopped at Dalton. The country in this part of the State so completely captivated the old man that he afterwards made it his home; and here the remainder of his life was spent. He reached the ripe old age of 95 years. Toward the end of his eventful career, Gen. Green was seldom seen without his long staff, which gave him somewhat the appearance of a Peter the Hermit.

Judge Dawson A. Walker, an ex-memembr of the Supreme Court of Georgia, at one time the Republican nominee for Governor, became a resident of Dalton on retiring from the Bench in 1868, and here he lived until his death.

Dalton was for years the home of Colonel Leander M. Trammell, the Georgia Democracy's Earl of Warwick. It

was through the influence of Colonel Trammell that the nomination of Joseph E. Brown for Governor of Georgia in 1857 was effected. As Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, he also presided over the famous gubernatorial convention of 1880, when a failure of the Colquitt forces to secure a requisite two-thirds majority of the convention caused two candidates to be recommended: Governor Alfred H. Colquitt, the majority candidate and Judge Thomas M. Norwood, the minority candidate. Only a masterful parliamentarian could have maintained order in this turbulent assemblage of Democrats. Colonel Trammell was a member of two Constitutional Conventions, served the State in the Senate and on the Railroad Commission, and was an unwearied worker in the interest of others, never of himself.

His son, Paul B. Trammell, a distinguished financier of Dalton, is also at present a member of the State Railroad Commission.

Here lived for many years Gen. Bryan M. Thomas, for whom the local U. D. C. Chapter was named. He was a gallant brigade commander during the Civil War. For a short while he was deputy U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Georgia under Gen. Longstreet. He then established a private school which enjoyed a liberal patronage, and finally, in 1891, he became Superintendent of the public schools of Dalton, a position which he held for the remainder of his life.

Judge Olin Wellborn, afterwards a member of Congress from Texas and still later a Judge of the Federal Court for Southern California, lived at one time in Dalton.

Here Patrick Calhoun, the street railway Colossus, whose gigantic operations have ranged from New York to Cleveland and from Cleveland to San Francisco, was reared.

Dalton was also the boyhood's home of a noted jurist

who, while serving a term in Congress as a Representative from the State of Texas, was elevated to the Federal Bench—Judge James Gordon Russell. He was educated at the University of Georgia, where he and Hon. Paul B. Trammell were room-mates. They both graduated in 1878. Judge Russell is said to have been one of the seven eminent lawyers whose names were considered for the United States Supreme Court by President Taft.

Two of Georgia's best known men of letters, Will N. Harben and Robert Loveman, the former a novelist of international reputation, the latter a poet of recognized genius and of high rank, were reared in Dalton, a town which they still call home.

To the list of distinguished Daltonians may be added: Colonel Jesse A. Glenn, a gallant Confederate officer, whose nomination for Brigade Commander was pending when the war closed; Hon. William C. Glenn, his son, a brilliant former Attorney-General of the State, author of the famous "Glenn Bill," under which millions of dollars were recovered in taxes from the railroads of Georgia; Judge C. D. McCutchen and Judge Robert J. McCamy, jurists of note; Frank T. Hardwick, a wealthy financier; Dr. Charles P. Gordon, philanthropist and surgeon; Martin P. Berry, a distinguished educator; Richard Sapp, a pioneer representative; I. E. Shumate, lawyer and journalist; William H. Tibbs, a legislator; Frank T. Reynolds, a journalist; and Judge James A. Maddox. The celebrated wit of ante-bellum days, Judge William H. Underwood, was also at one time a resident of Dalton. Dr. Hugh K. Walker and Dr. Mark A. Matthews, who afterwards preached to the largest congregations on the Pacific coast, at one time served the Presbyterian church of Dalton. This is also the home of Anthony J. Showalter, who composed the famous hymn: "Leaning on the Everlasting Arms," an anthem today sung in every civilized tongue throughout Christendom.

WILKES

Created by the State Constitution of 1777, from lands acquired by the Royal Governor, James Wright, from the Indian tribes of Georgia, in satisfaction of debts due the traders. Named for the celebrated John Wilkes, a member of Parliament, who strenuously opposed the measures which produced the Revolutionary outbreak in America. Mr. Wilkes was one of the earliest martyrs in England to the right of a Free Press; and for acrimonious strictures upon the King's speech, in one of the issues of his paper, which he called "The North Briton", the bold editor was committed to the Tower of London. On a writ of habeas corpus he was afterwards brought before Lord Chief-Justice Pratt, the Earl of Camden, who pronounced his commitment illegal and discharged the prisoner. For a subsequent offence, he was expelled from the House of Commons; and following the appearance of his *Essay on Woman*, which stirred the Kingdom, resulting in a suit for libel which went against him, Mr. Wilkes withdrew to France, where he remained until a change of ministry gave him an unobstructed path back to England. Fortune once more smiled upon him, after a series of imprisonments; and, while still incarcerated, he was chosen an alderman from one of the most populous wards in London. He next returned to Parliament where he boldly espoused the side of the Colonies. Oppression in every form kindled the wrath of this fearless champion of popular rights, who, despite his recognized faults, wrote a brilliant page in the history of modern freedom. Washington, the county-seat of Wilkes, named for General Washington, was the first town in the United States to bear the name of the illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the American armies. Wilkes originally embraced Elbert, Lincoln, and Oglethorpe, and in part Madison, Taliaferro, Warren, Hart, McDuffie and Greene.

Historical Traditions: Original Settlers.

It was in the county of Wilkes—whose territory was opened to settlement in 1773—that the hearth-stone fires of Upper Georgia were first kindled by the Anglo-Saxon. The county, therefore, possesses a history which antedates the struggle for independence. It also contains the ancestral seats of hundreds of families which have since scattered over the entire Southland. The bands of immigrants who settled Wilkes were of an altogether different character from those who settled the Georgia coast; and in the main they followed the southward trails which ran along the Blue Ridge Mountains. Consequently the frontier settlements in this region of the Province did not spring from the coast settlements planted by Oglethorpe, but resulted from an altogether different impulse of colonization and constituted an independent community of pioneers. The rapidity with which this portion of the

State grew in population, when once opened to settlement, has stimulated the spirit of research on the part of historians to ascertain the causes of this singular growth. For, the first United States Census—taken in 1790—disclosed the somewhat amazing fact that out of 82,548 people living in Georgia not less than 31,500—or more than one-third of the State's entire population—resided within the borders of Wilkes.

Virginia and North Carolina were the States from which the majority of these settlers came.

There are oral traditions without number to the effect that the first settlements in the territory of Wilkes were made as far back as 1769 but the written evidence to support them nowhere exists. Mallory in his "Life of Jesse Mercer" states that the latter's father settled in what was afterwards the county of Wilkes at this date. But the biography in question is not an original document; it was written more than half a century after this region was settled; and it cites no authority as a basis for the statement. According to the rules of evidence, therefore, it must be rejected. The authentic history of Wilkes begins with the purchase by Governor Wright, in 1773, of a large body of land in this part of the Province of Georgia, for the purpose of extinguishing certain debts due to the Indian traders. The territory embraced in this transfer comprised an extensive area of land from which several counties of Upper Georgia were afterwards formed.

We are told by Governor Gilmer in his "Narrative of Some of the Early Settlers on the Broad River" that as soon as this district was opened to settlement a colony of Scotch immigrants was planted in the upper part of what is now Wilkes by George Gordon, an eccentric nobleman, who may possibly have been a relative of the poet Byron and who—on the authority of another writer—was afterwards concerned in the London riots. To cover the expenses of the voyage to America the settlers were to serve an apprenticeship of five years. But the gathering storm clouds of the Revolution frightened his lordship,

who somewhat hastily returned to England, leaving the Highlanders to shift for themselves. In consequence of this abandonment, the clan eventually passed by absorption into other communities.

Stephen Heard, toward the close of the year 1773, planted a colony of Virginians, on the site of the present town of Washington where he built a stockade fort.

John Talbot, at an early period, acquired an extensive tract of land in Wilkes, but it was not until after the Revolution that he migrated to Georgia.

George Mathews, afterwards Governor of the State, purchased in 1784 what was known as the famous Goose Pond tract, on Broad River, where he planted a colony of Virginians, from which some of the most distinguished people of the State afterwards sprang.

Included among the Virginians who settled in the Broad River district were the Meriwethers, the Gilmers, the Taliaferros, the Barnetts and the Freemanas.

It is more than likely that the first comers into Wilkes were North Carolinians, for as soon as the historic curtain rises we find upon the scene in Wilkes, the Clarkes, the Dooleys, the Murrays and the Mercers.

As a rule, the Virginians owned larger tracts of land than the Tar-heels. They were also better educated and possessed more of the comforts and luxuries of life. Between them there was little friendliness; and they seldom visited one another. The North Carolinians, blest with few worldly goods, were democratic to the core. The Virginians were proud aristocrats. The first division of Georgia into political parties was based wholly upon this difference in social status between the two hostile bands of settlers in Wilkes. Clarke was a North Carolinian. Crawford was a Virginian. The strife between them was war to the knife. It became feudal in character, involving at length the whole State; and continued to be for years the Banquo's ghost of Georgia politics.

The Oldest Record On the Fortson plantation, in the south-eastern part of the county, there is a curious old relic of the early days of Wilkes. It is a flat rock of gneiss or granite, on which is cut a square; and joined to one side of the square is a smaller parallelogram. The work was evidently done by means of some sharp instrument in clever hands. At the top of the design are the words: "John Nelson." On one of the sides are the words: "Land Granted in 1775." On the other side appears the date: "1792." The drawing was evidently intended as a map of the land. It is the oldest record of any kind which exists today in Wilkes. As far as investigation has extended, the oldest gravestones in the county are those of the family of General Elijah Clarke, in the Jordan burial ground; but none of these date back to 1792. Nor is the old soldier himself buried here.

Heard's Fort. According to the local historian of Wilkes, the first settlement on the site of the town of Washington was made by a colony of immigrants from Westmoreland County, Va., headed by Stephen Heard, a pioneer who afterwards rose to high prominence in public affairs. Two brothers accompanied him to Georgia, Barnard and Jesse, and possibly his father, John Heard, was also among the colonists. It is certain that the party included Benjamin Wilkinson, together with others whose names are no longer of record. They arrived on December 31, 1773 and, on New Year's day following, in the midst of an unbroken forest of magnificent oaks, they began to build a stockade fort, which they called Fort Heard, to protect the settlement from Indian assaults.

The Heards were of English stock but possessed landed estates in Ireland. It is said of John Heard that he was a man of explosive temper, due to his somewhat aristocratic blood and that, growing out of a difficulty over tithes, in which he used a pitch-fork on a minister

of the established church, he somewhat hastily resolved upon an ocean voyage, in order to escape the consequences.

Between the Indians and the Tories, the little colony at Heard's Fort was sorely harrassed during the Revolutionary War period. There were many wanton acts of cruelty committed when the tide of British success in Georgia was at the flood. Stephen Heard's young wife, with a babe at her breast, was at this time driven out in a snow storm, to perish without a shelter over her head. His brother, Major Bernard Heard, was put into irons, taken to Augusta, and sentenced to be hanged but fortunately on the eve of the siege he made his escape, and took an active part in the events which followed. It is said that among the prisoners rescued from the hands of the British was his father, John Heard, an old man, who was on the point of exhaustion from hunger.

In the spring of 1780 Heard's Fort became temporarily the seat of the State government in Georgia. Stephen Heard was at this time a member of the Executive Council; and when Governor Howley left the State to attend the Continental Congress, George Wells as president of the Executive Council succeeded him, while Stephen Heard succeeded George Wells. The latter fell soon afterwards in a duel with James Jackson, whereupon Stephen Heard, by virtue of his office, assumed the direction of affairs. It was a period of great upheaval; and, to insure a place of safety for the law-making power when Augusta was threatened, Stephen Heard transferred the seat of government to Heard's Fort, in the county of Wilkes, where it remained until Augusta was retaken by the Americans.

On the traditional site of Heard's Fort was built the famous old Heard house, which was owned and occupied for years by General B. W. Heard, a descendant of Jesse Heard, one of the original pioneers. It stood on the north side of the court house square, where it was afterwards used as a bank and where, on May 5, 1865, was held the last meeting of the Confederate cabinet. Thus an addi-

tional wealth of memories was bequeathed to Heard's Fort, an asylum for two separate governments pursued by enemies.

On April 25, 1779, the first court held in the up-country north of Augusta was held at Heard's Fort. There were three justices: Absalom Bedell, Benjamin Catchings, and William Downs. To this number, Zachariah Lamar and James Gorman, were subsequently added. Colonel John Dooly was attorney for the State. Joseph Scott Redden was sheriff, and Henry Manadue, clerk of the court. For several years the tribunal of justice was quartered in private dwellings. It was not until 1783 or later that the county boasted a jail, and, during this period, prisoners were often tied with hickory withes, or fastened by the neck between fence rails. Juries often sat on logs out of doors while deliberating upon verdicts. It is said that when Tories were indicted, even on misdemeanors, they seldom escaped the hemp. Says Dr. Smith:* "Even after the war, when a man who was accused of stealing a horse from General Clarke was acquitted by the jury, the old soldier arrested him and marched him to a convenient tree and was about to hang him anyhow, when Nathaniel Pendleton, a distinguished lawyer, succeeded in begging him off."

Washington.¹ On the site of Fort Heard arose in 1780 the present town of Washington; the first town in the United States to be named for the Commander-in-Chief of the American armies in the Revolution. It was not until 1783 that Washington was formally laid off; but the records show that during the year mentioned it took the name of the illustrious soldier. Next in point of age to Washington, Ga., comes Washington, N. C., a town which was founded in 1782, two full years later. At the suggestion of Governor George Walton, then Judge of the Middle circuit, an effort was made to change

* "The Story of Georgia and the Georgia People," by Dr. George G. Smith, pp. 137-138, Atlanta, 1900.

the name to Georgetown, but it proved to be unpopular. The old Georgetown road, which runs between Washington and Louisville, still survives as a memorial of this incident, now almost forgotten. The movement to build an academy in Washington began with the birth of the town; and it seems that provision was made for one in the same legislative act which called into existence the famous academies at Louisville and Augusta. Inspirationally, therefore, the Washington school dates as far back as either of these two, which are credited with being much older. Unfortunately, due to a mismanagement of funds by Colonel Micajah Williamson, who was not a business man and whose financial straits after the Revolution reduced this once patrician land-owner to the necessity of running a tavern, it was several years before a building for the school was completed. At last, however, in 1796, a substantial structure of brick was erected on what afterwards became known as Mercer Hill, when the great pioneer Baptist divine, subsequent to his second marriage, came to live here. It was in the old brick school house on Mercer Hill—where the Catholic orphanage now stands—that he held religious services until the Baptist church was built in 1827. Reverend John Springer, Reverend Hope Hull, David Meriwether, John Griffin, and John Wingfield comprised the first board of trustees. Mr. Springer held the office of president until his death in 1798, when Mr. Hull succeeded him at the helm.

Washington is one of the most historic of Georgia towns—an abode of wealth and refinement, where aristocratic old families still reside in elegant mansions of the ante-bellum type and where the velvet manners of the old regime still prevail. It was the home of the great Mirabeau of secession, General Toombs, whose stately residence was built and owned originally by Dr. Joel Abbott. It is now occupied by Mr. F. H. Colley, who keeps open house for the hundreds of pilgrims who annually visit this mecca of patriotism. Mr. Colley, by the way, is a descendant of an old Fort Heard settler by the name of Staples, who, in addition to boasting a son, reared also a

family of sixteen daughters. Wives are luxuries which, on the frontier, are proverbially scarce and—to quote Miss Eliza Bowen—this worthy old pioneer seems to have taken a large contract for supplying them. One of the first female seminaries in Georgia was established in Washington by Madame Dugas. Back of the public school stands the old Presbyterian poplar under which Mr. Springer—the first Presbyterian minister to be ordained in Georgia—formally assumed the vows of his sacred vocation. It was in the old Heard house in Washington that the last meeting of the Confederate Cabinet was held; while in the immediate vicinity of the town occurred some of the most dramatic episodes of the era of Reconstruction.

Georgia's First Woman Editor. Mrs. David R. Hillhouse was the first woman in Georgia to edit a newspaper.

The paper edited by Mrs. Hillhouse was the *Washington News*, published at Washington, Ga. It was founded in 1800 by Mr. Alexander McMillan and was first called the *Washington Gazette*. He was succeeded at the head of the paper by Captain David R. Hillhouse, who operated in connection with it the first job printing office in the interior of the State. When Captain Hillhouse died in 1804 his widow took charge of the establishment and conducted successfully both enterprises. She even published at one time the laws of Georgia. Mrs. Hillhouse, therefore, was not only the first woman editor in the State but also the first State printer.

Wilkes in the Revolution.

Volume II.

Heroic Women of the Reign of Terror Under Toryism.

Volume II.

**The Battle of
Kettle Creek.**

Page 131.

We are indebted to the thorough and exhaustive researches of Mrs. T. M. Green, of Washington, Ga., for the most complete list which exists today of those who took part in the battle of Kettle Creek. It is a work of priceless historical value because it contains the names of Revolutionary ancestors from whom thousands of people today prominent throughout the South have sprung. Mrs. Greene has put under tribute every source of information within her reach, including the official records of Wilkes County, the Historical Collections and Statistics of Georgia by White, the old newspaper files of the State, together with manuscripts, letters, scrap-books, and diaries preserved by families in Wilkes County since the earliest times. The list is as follows:

Elijah Clarke, John Dooly, Micajah Williamson, Hugh McCall, George Dooly, Thomas Dooly, John Freeman, Daniel Freeman, Coldrop Freeman, Stephen Heard, Hallman Freeman, James Freeman, William Freeman, Barnard Heard, John Heard, Jesse Heard, Austin Dabney, James Williams, Samuel Whatley, Benjamin Wilkinson, Benjamin Hart, Morgan Hart, Nancy Hart, Nancy Darker, Elisha Wilkinson, John Nelson, — Staples, Joe Phillips, Zachariah Phillips, James Little, Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, Joseph Pickens, John Clarke, Owen Fluker, John Fluker, Will Fluker, R. Sutton, Wylie Pope, William Pope, Henry Pope, Burwell Pope, Richard Tyner, Absalom Bedell, Benjamin Catchings, William Downs, Henry Manadue, Scott Redden, Joseph Scott Redden, George Redden, Jacob McLendon, George Walton, a cousin of the Signer's, Jesse Walton, John Walton, Nathaniel Walton, Robert Walton, Daniel Burnett, Ichabod Burnett, John Burnett, Richard Aycock, Robert Day, Joseph Day, John Gorham, Dionysius Oliver, Daniel Coleman, John Coleman, Thomas Stroud, James McLean, Jacob Ferrington, William Bailey, John Glass, Thomas

Glass, Charles Beddingfield, William Harper, Robert Harper, John Crutchfield, Francis Triplett, James Alexander, John Candler, — Cade, — Bridges, Captain Anderson, Ambrose Beasley, Jeter Stubblefield, John Lamar, James Lamar, Zachariah Lamar, Basil Lamar, L. Williamson, — Saffold, — Finley, — John Hill, John Lindsey, William Morgan, William Terrell, John Colley, Nathan Smith, — Marbury, — Walker, — Combs, Stephen Evans, William Evans, John Evans, — Cosby, — Foster, — Montgomery, James White, — Arnold, — Truitt, — Snow, John Chandler.

Says Miss Bowen:* “William Simpson, who, as a lad, was brought by his mother on horseback from Maryland, grew up to be the first person in Wilkes to take out a patent. This was in 1818. The old yellow document still exists (1890) in the hands of the Reverend F. T. Simpson. The invention was a machine for the transmission of power. There is a drawing of it attached to the paper, which bears the signature of John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State.”

The Presbyterian Poplar: Where the First Ordination in Georgia Occurred. Just in the rear of Mr. C. H. Alexander's home, in the town of Washington, stands the historic Presbyterian poplar, a tree of mammoth proportions, under which the first Presbyterian minister ever ordained in Georgia was duly commissioned to preach the gospel. The tree measures 155 feet in height. The circumference of the trunk is 28 feet, its diameter 9 feet, and the lowest branches are over 50 feet from the ground. To state the size of the tree somewhat differently, it is said that a man on horse-

* “The Story of Wilkes County,” a series of newspaper articles by Miss Eliza Bowen, of Washington, Ga. (1900).

back stationed behind it is entirely screened from the view of persons on the side opposite. This famous old land-mark of Wilkes is not only one of the largest but also one of the oldest poplar trees of the tulip-bearing variety in the United States.

On January 21, 1790, the spreading boughs of this magnificent forest giant formed the roof of God's first Presbyterian temple in the county of Wilkes. At this time the Presbytery of South Carolina sent commissioners to Washington for the purpose of ordaining the Reverend John Springer, an educator of wide note in the early pioneer days. Either for the reason that enclosed quarters were not to be obtained in the town or because the balminess of the summer weather lured them into the open air, the Presbyters from South Carolina decided to hold the services of ordination under the branches of the great poplar. It was quite the common thing in pioneer days to hold religious meetings out of doors.

The statement is often made by partially informed people to the effect that the first Presbytery in Georgia was organized on this historic spot. No such body ever met here. The whole of the State of Georgia was at this time embraced in the Presbytery of South Carolina; and, while the commissioners from the other side of the river, met to perform what was virtually an act of the Presbytery of South Carolina, they did not constitute a meeting of the Presbytery itself. The historic associations which belong to the Presbyterian poplar proceed from the fact that it witnessed the first ordination ever performed in Georgia, under the auspices of the Presbyterian church. There were ministers of this denomination in Georgia prior to this time, but they were ordained before coming into the State.

Old Smyrna Church. Smyrna church, a time-honored old house of worship, which stands in a grove of pines, on the Augusta road, six miles from Washington, was organized by this early evangel of the frontier.

John Talbot, the wealthiest land-owner in Wilkes, was an elder in Smyrna church; and, beside him, in the little grave-yard at this place, sleeps his distinguished son, Matthew Talbot, a former Governor of Georgia.

Mr. Springer's School. Though a devout and faithful minister, Mr. Springer is best remembered as an educator. At Walnut Hill, on the Malloresville road, some four miles from Washington, he established a school of high character, which was known far and wide. Boys were sent to him from Augusta, when the old Richmond Academy there was flourishing in pristine vigor. John Forsyth, afterwards Governor of Georgia, United States Senator, and Minister to Spain, was one of this number. Jesse Mercer, the great Baptist divine, also attended the school at Walnut Hill. Mr. Springer was at one time president of the board of trustees of the academy in Washington. He taught school in various places before coming to Georgia and was recommended for work on the frontier by General Andrew Pickens, an elder in the church at Long Cane, S. C. He was a native of Delaware and a man in the prime of life when ordained to the ministry under the Presbyterian poplar. He lived only eight years after entering upon his labors as a minister. Mr. Springer died soon after preaching the funeral sermon of Hon. John Talbot. On account of subsequent changes in boundary lines to property in this neighborhood, the grave of Mr. Springer is supposed at the present time to underlie the main highway. He was originally buried in his garden at Walnut Hill. Mr. Springer was a man of gigantic statue, weighing over 400 pounds. In this respect, he was rivalled by only by two men in Georgia at the time of his death: Dixon H. Lewis, and Sterne Simmons.

It may be stated in this connection that the separate organized existence of the Presbyterian church in Georgia

began with the creation of Hopewell Presbytery, on March 16, 1797, at Liberty Church, nine miles west of Washington. This church was afterwards removed. To-day it is represented by Woodstock church in the county of Oglethorpe.

Two Pioneer Baptists: The Story of the Mercers.

Volume II.

How a Great Christian School was Financed by a Colonial Jew.

Volume II.

Eli Whitney's First Gin House: An Old Land-Mark. In the immediate neighborhood of old Smyrna church, on property which once belonged to the estate of Governor Matthew Talbot, stands an old structure around which centers a world of historic interest. It was erected by the famous inventor, Eli Whitney, in association with his partner for the time being, a man named Durhee; and it was built to house what was probably the first cotton gin ever erected in the State of Georgia. (See article by Miss Andrews, p. 125). The origin of the structure probably dates back to 1795; and notwithstanding the flight of more than a century it is still in a fair state of preservation. During Governor Talbot's life-time it served the purpose of a kitchen, but as late as 1903 it was occupied by a family of negroes. Says Miss Andrews, who visited the locality at the time above mentioned: "In the window casings which I examined carefully there were still to be seen distinctly the sockets which held the bars of grating, designed by the inventor to protect his patent, a circumstance which accords with the evidence of tradition."

The Old Talbot Mansion.

When first built, the old Talbot mansion for which the historic gin house afterwards served the purpose of a kitchen, was one of the handsomest homes in the upper part of the State. It was constructed of the best material and was for years the home of Georgia's distinguished Chief-Executive, Matthew Talbot. The exact age of the famous old structure is unknown, but the Governor is supposed to have been living here in 1819 when, on the death of Governor Rabun, it devolved upon him as President of the State Senate to assume the oath of office as Georgia's Chief-Magistrate. It was at one time the center of a gay and brilliant social life. Governor Talbot was a scion of one of the oldest Norman families of England, an aristocrat whose forebears included the Earls of Shrewsbury; and his subsequent defeat when a candidate before the Legislature may be due to the fact that his patrician lineage put him somewhat out of touch with the Democratic masses. He was also a man of large means, the bulk of his property having come to him by inheritance from his father, John Talbot, who is said to have been the owner at one time of 50,000 acres of land. The old Talbot mansion is still one of the conspicuous land-marks of Wilkes, but except for a certain air of respectability there is little about it to suggest the importance which it once possessed.*

First Roman Catholic Church in Georgia Built in Wilkes.

In the county of Wilkes was built the first Roman Catholic Church ever erected in Georgia. Our authority for this statement is the Right Reverend Benjamin J. Keiley, Bishop of the Diocese of Savannah. Says he:

“The cradle of Catholicity in Georgia—so far as regards the erection of the first building for divine worship

* Authority: Miss Annie M. Lane, Regent, Kettle Creek Chapter, D. A. R., Washington, Ga.

—was at Locust Grove, in what was then the county of Wilkes. Near the close of the eighteenth century a few Catholics came from Maryland and settled at Locust Grove. Their reason for leaving Maryland was no credit to their neighbors. They were visited at irregular intervals by priests, but in 1799 a French priest, Rev. Mr. Sonze, came from San Domingo, and remained for some time. He erected the first chapel for Catholic service in Georgia. In 1821 Bishop England visited Locust Grove, at which time the old log church was taken down and a frame building erected. Father O'Donoghue was pastor until December, 1822, when Rev. Patrick Sullivan was appointed by Bishop England. Excellent schools were established by these Catholic colonists, and our great commoner, Alexander H. Stephens, received there his early training. Father Peter Whelan, the farmer-priest, as he was called, was pastor at Locust Grove for eighteen years. Locust Grove suffered from the stories of the wondrous fertility of the Mississippi Valley and most of the colonists left only to meet disaster, failure and death in what was then the Far West."

Hope Hull: The Pioneer of Methodism in Georgia. When the first Methodist conference in Georgia was organized at the Forks, in what was then Wilkes, now Madison County, in 1788, there appeared upon the scene a man of singular power, who was destined to wield a far-reaching influence upon the fortunes of Methodism—Hope Hull. We are told by the famous Dr. Lovick Pierce that he was given the somewhat coarse but graphic appellation of "Broad Ax", a name which strikingly suggests the stalwart blows which he delivered for Methodism in Georgia. The first hymn book ever used by the Wesleyans in this State was compiled by Mr. Hull, who was a fine singer as well as a great preacher. Mr. Hull came of English stock. His father, Hopewell Hull, was by occupation a shipbuilder, who,

emigrating to America, settled in Somerset County, Md., where on March 13, 1763, his son Hope, was born. Though barely more than a youth, Hope Hull witnessed service in the Revolution, after which he studied for the ministry, supporting himself meantime by house-building. It was in 1788 that he settled in Georgia where he became to the Methodists what Jesse Mercer was to the Baptists. David Meriwether gave him the land on which he afterwards started the first Methodist school in this State. It was known as Succoth Academy and was located near Coke's Chapel. He was not a classical scholar, though he possessed an indifferent acquaintance with Latin and Greek. There, he employed the Reverend John Brown, a Presbyterian minister, to teach. The latter afterwards became president of the University of Georgia. Mr. Hull succeeded the Reverend John Springer as president of Washington Academy, and in 1803 removed to Athens.

Daniel Grant. It may be said in this connection that the first Methodist church in the entire State of Georgia was built in Wilkes by Daniel Grant. With his son, Thomas, he operated one of the earliest mercantile establishments in Upper Georgia. He was also the first man in the State from conscientious motives voluntarily to manumit his slaves.

**Elijah Clarke: The
Bedford Forrest of
the Revolution.**

Volume II.

**John Clarke: His
Grave Overlooking St.
Andrew's Bay on the
Gulf of Mexico.**

Volume II.

It was Isaiah T. Irwin, of Wilkes, who, as chairman of the committee to suggest the name of a compromise candidate for Governor, in the Democratic convention of 1857, made the report of the committee and nominated for Governor, Joseph E. Brown, of Cherokee. Fifty years later, his grandson of the same name, by a coincidence somewhat rare in the history of politics, made an eloquent speech, seconding the nomination of the famous war Governor's son, Joseph M. Brown, to the same office, in the Democratic convention of 1908.

The Last Order of
the Confederate
Government.

Volume II.

The Old Heard
House: Where the
Last Meeting of the
Confederate Cabinet
Was Held.

Page 211.

The Old Chenault
Home: A Land-
Mark.

Page 213.

Where Georgia's
Great Seal Was
Buried.

When Governor Charles J. Jenkins was deposed from office by the military authorities, in 1865, the office of Secretary of State was held by the distinguished Nathan C. Barnett. To prevent the profanation of Georgia's Great Seal by the carpet-bag government, which was then in power, this sturdy old official secretly transported the emblem of Georgia's sovereignty to his home in Washington, where he buried it at dead of night underneath his residence, in a spot revealed to no one except his wife. He took Mrs. Barnett into his confidence so that in the event of his death the Great Seal of the

State might be restored at the proper time to the lawfully constituted authorities. The seal which Governor Jenkins bore into exile at the time of his dramatic flight from the State, was the Executive Seal used in the ordinary transactions of the Governor's office, not the Great Seal. This was restored in 1868 by Mr. Barnett himself who, resuming the office of Secretary of State, continued to occupy this post of honor until his tall figure began to droop under the weight of more than four score years and his long thin locks of hair were whitened by the snows of winter.*

Recollections of Gen.
Toombs.

Volume II.

Original Settlers. As gathered from various sources, including the records of the Court of Ordinary, Gilmer's Georgians, White's Historical Collections, family Bibles, etc., the pioneer settlers of Wilkes prior to 1788 were as follows: Stephen Heard, Barnard Heard, Jesse Heard, John Heard, Benjamin Wilkinson, John Talbot, with his son, Matthew Talbot, who afterwards became Governor; George Mathews, a soldier under Washington, who afterwards succeeded to the helm of affairs in Georgia; General Elijah Clarke, with his son, John Clarke, the latter of whom, in addition to achieving military honors, became Governor; Colonel Micajah Williamson, Colonel John Dooly, Colonel Thomas Dooly, Colonel Benjamin Taliaferro, Francis Meriwether, Thomas Meriwether, David Meriwether, William Barnett, Joel Crawford, John Gilmer, Thomas Meriwether Gilmer, John Marks, John Callaway, Nathaniel Edge, Wiley Hill, John Myrick, Colonel John Freeman, Colonel Holman Freeman, John Marks, Dr. W. W. Bibb, General Samuel Blackburn, Nathaniel Barnett, Micajah McGehee, Daniel Harvie, Reuben Jordan, who is said to have been a descendant

* Authority: Hon. Philip Cook, of Atlanta, Georgia's present Secretary of State.

of Pocahontas, John Davenport, John Bradley, James Bradley, George Lumpkin, John Rutherford, John Hill, Thomas Ansley, Nathaniel Howell, Thomas Wootten, Burwell Pope, John Lindsey, Frederick Sims, William Pollard, Benjamin Jackson, Walter Jackson, William Morgan, Thomas Branham, John Wingfield, John Nall, Nathaniel Christmas, Job Callaway, Jacob Early, Henry Mounger, William Glenn, Walker Richardson, Benjamin Joyner, Reuben Saffold, James Findley, Curtace Wellborn, Samuel Creswell, James Anthony, William Terrell, Joel Terrell, Daniel Grant, Thomas Grant, William Bowen, John Armstrong, Sanders Walker, Colonel Nicholas Long, Thomas Wellborn, Thomas Carter, Spencer Crane, Mr. Pharr, James Jack, Garland Wingfield, Mr. Cuthbert, Thomas Napier, William Moss, Captain Lipham, Horatio Marbury, John Barksdale, Henry Pope, Charles Tate, Henry Gibson, John Pope, David Lowry, Thomas Wingfield, William Stokes, William Gilbert, Daniel Mills, Edward Butler, David Hillhouse, Micajah Anthony, John Chandler, John Cain, Elijah Darden, Gabriel Toombs, William Toombs, John Stephens, Williamson Bird, George Willis, Humphrey Burdett, Joel Hurt, Pressly Rucker, William Sanson, James Sanson, William Head, Alexander Cummins, John Collier, Joseph Wilson, Sampson Harris, Anthony Poullain, John Colley, Phillip Combs, Jacob Shorter, William Ogletree, Joseph Callaway, William Rabun, Henry Colquitt, James Shepard, Colonel John Graves, Captain Abram Simons, Rev. Silas Mercer, Rev. T. J. Beck, Henry Jossey, and Matthew Sikes.

Distinguished Residents of Wilkes. During the Revolution this section of the State was known to the Tories as the "Hornet's Nest". It furnished the historic battle field of Kettle Creek; and to the muster-rolls of the Revolution it contributed a host of names some of which, after more than a century's flight, are still radiant. First on the list come the Clarkes—father

and son. Elijah Clarke, an unlettered frontiersman, was the Bedford Forrest of the Revolution. It was due largely to his skill in seizing a strategic opportunity that Toryism in Upper Georgia was over-thrown at Kettle Creek; and beyond any question he was the most conspicuous figure contributed by Georgia to the struggle for American Independence. John Clarke, who, a lad of thirteen, fought by his father's side at Kettle Creek, became Governor of the State. Both in peace and in war, he was a fighter to whom the word "compromise" was unknown. He exchanged shots in a duel with Wm. H. Crawford, his great political antagonist; and between these two powerful leaders there waged for years one of the bitterest feudal warfares known to Georgia politics.

But, going back to the Revolutionary days, we here find the Doolys, two gallant brothers, both of whom were murdered in cold blood. Col. Thomas Dooly was the first to fall; and it was due largely to the vigilance of his brother, Col. John Dooly, in seeking to avenge the former's murder that he, too, came to his death. The Doolys lived in a part of Wilkes afterwards erected into Lincoln. The celebrated Judge John M. Dooly, of the Georgia Bench, was a son of Col. John Dooly, of the Revolution.

Micajah Williamson, a gallant officer who attained the rank of Colonel, was a resident of Wilkes. He reared a family of girls, all of whom became famous belles. Without an exception they married men of note. Included among the descendants of Micajah Williamson are two members of the Supreme Court of the United States: John A. Campbell and L. Q. C. Lamar.

Stephen Heard, a soldier of the Revolution under Washington, afterwards a Chief-Executive of the State, lived here. He was the founder of the town of Washington. Later he established his home on a plantation today included in the county of Elbert. Here also lived the

Freemans. Col. John Graves, a soldier of the Revolution under Gen. Greene, also lived here.

Benjamin Taliaferro and David Meriwether—two of Georgia's most distinguished sons—became residents of Wilkes at the close of the Revolution.

George Mathews, a soldier of the Revolution, afterwards Governor of the State, established, in 1784 a famous colony of Virginians on Broad River, in what was then the county of Wilkes. Some who came with him were the Meriwethers, the Gilmers, the Freemans, the Taliaferros, and the Barnetts. Governor Mathews has been greatly misjudged because of his part in the famous Yazoo transaction. Though he signed the bill, he was guilty of no malfeasance in office, and there is nothing to show that he expected to reap any profit therefrom.

Capt. Alexander H. Stephens, a veteran of the French and Indian Wars, who fought under Braddock, afterwards a soldier of independence, settled in Wilkes; but when the county of Taliaferro was organized his plantation was included in the latter. He was the father of the Confederate Vice-President.

Here lived Matthew Talbot, a distinguished Governor of the State. His father, John Talbot, was the largest land owner in Upper Georgia. Brigadier-General Robert M. Echols, who fell in the Mexican War, was a native of Wilkes. Here also at one time lived Dr. William Terrell. When Wilson Lumpkin came to Georgia he settled in a part of Wilkes, afterwards erected into Oglethorpe.

Governor Towns first saw the light of day in Wilkes. When a young man he removed to Alabama, after which he settled at Talbotton for the practice of law. Nicholas Ware, a distinguished United States Senator from Georgia, was taught in the academy of Dr. Springer, near Washington. Here, too, the illustrious John Forsyth was a pupil.

Governor Early was born in Wilkes. Afterwards the family homestead was established at Scull Shoals, on the Oconee, in Greene, at a place called "Early's Manor." The Rabuns settled in a part of Wilkes, afterwards formed into Hancock. Consequently, the name of Governor Rabun belongs in this list.

Col. Nicholas Long, a Virginia patriot, settled in Wilkes at the close of the Revolution. Here he made his future home. Gen. Samuel H. Blackburn was also a resident of Wilkes for a number of years, but he subsequently removed to the North.

Samuel Davis, the father of Jefferson Davis, was a native of Wilkes, in which county he grew to manhood. He afterwards migrated to Kentucky where the future President of the Confederate States of America was born. The grandfather of Mr. Davis sleeps in an unmarked grave somewhere near the present town of Washington.

Seventeen counties of Georgia have been named for men of note who at one time resided in Wilkes, viz., Heard, Clarke, Dooley, Taliaferro, Talbot, Rabun, Campbell, Early, Bibb, Echols, Meriwether, Forsyth, Ware, Towns, Lumpkin, Terrell and Toombs.

The list of eminent men includes also ten Governors: Heard, Mathews, Clarke, Talbot, Early, Lumpkin, Rabun, Towns, Ware, and Forsyth; besides four pioneer ministers of the gospel who attained to eminence:—Jesse Mercer, John Springer, Hope Hull, and James Osgood Andrew. The last was a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose ownership of slave-property caused the great disruption of 1844.

Judge Garnett Andrews, who presided for years over the courts of the Northern Circuit, and who published a work of rare value entitled: "Reminiscences of An Old-Time Georgia Lawyer", lived here.

His daughter, Miss Eliza F. Andrews, has attained note both as an educator and an author.

Dr. Joel Abbott, an early member of Congress, lived in Washington, and Dr. W. W. Bibb, a native of Elbert, afterwards a United States Senator, resided for a while in Wilkes.

Francis Willis, a national law-maker, was at one time a resident of Wilkes, but finally removed to the State of Tennessee.

Judge John A. Campbell, who became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and who attended the famous conference at Hampton Roads as a commissioner of the Confederate government, was born in Wilkes, though he afterwards removed to Alabama.

It was Duncan G. Campbell, his father, for whom Campbell County was named.

Mark A. Cooper, one of the State's industrial pioneers, a member of Congress, and a far-sighted man of affairs, was born in Wilkes.

Dr. William Barnett, a member of Congress, lived in Washington, but afterwards removed to Alabama.

Nathan Barnett, long Georgia's Secretary of State, was another resident of this historic town.

Robert Toombs, the great Mirabeau of Secession, in the opinion of many Georgians, the foremost intellect of his day, lived and died in Wilkes.

General Dudley M. DuBose, his son-in-law, a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army and a member of Congress, also lived here; and here was born General L. J. Gartrell, a gallant soldier, a member of Congress and one of Georgia's greatest criminal lawyers.

Washington was also the home of the distinguished educator and historian, Miss Eliza Bowen, from whose "History of Wilkes County" much of the material contained in this chapter has been derived.

WILKINSON

Created by Legislative Act, May 11, 1803. Named for Major-General James Wilkinson, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution and a native of Maryland. Implicated in certain affairs of intrigue which injured his reputation, he resigned his commission and removed to Kentucky, where he engaged for some time in mercantile pursuits. Re-entering the army, he was given an important command on the border and for a number of years rendered efficient service to the government, especially during the War of 1812, when he was stationed at New Orleans. He acquired an extensive influence over the frontier. But the charge of connivance with the Spaniards in Louisiana to bring about the absorption of the western part of the United States by Spain was brought against him; while at the same time it was alleged that he was engaged in a scheme with Aaron Burr for the conquest of Mexico. He was exonerated by a court-martial, and subsequently given a Major-General's commission. He died in Mexico in 1828. The last years of his life were spent in a fruitless effort to collect from the Mexican government a sum due him for munitions of war. To vindicate his good name he published a small pamphlet entitled: "The Aaron Burr Conspiracy Exposed," which was followed by his "Memoirs of My Own Times", an elaborate work in three volumes. He was doubtless a much misunderstood man. By the treaty of Fort Wilkinson, in 1802, at which time General Wilkinson was one of the commissioners for the Federal government, Georgia acquired large bodies of land from the Creek Indians. There was apportioned into three counties: Baldwin, Wayne, and Wilkinson, the last of which was named for General Wilkinson. Irwinton, the county-seat, was named for Governor David Irwin, an early Chief-Executive of Georgia. When organized in 1803, Wilkinson embraced Dodge and Telfair, and parts of four other counties: Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, and Twiggs.

The first session of the Superior Court was held in 1808, near Irwinton, Judge Peter Early presiding.

Original Settlers. Among the first comers into Wilkinson, according to White, were: Samuel Beall, Charles C. Beall, Solomon B. Murphy, John Hoover, John Meredith, Abner Hicks, Alexander Passmore, John Freeman, Joel Rivers, Samuel Bragg, John Lavender, Isaac Hall, Green B. Burney, Wiley Shepherd, Joseph Hill, William Lord, Jesse Pittman, M. Carswell, Anson Ball, William Lindsey, Ellis Harvill, and others.

Thomas Gray and William Bivins, both soldiers of the Revolution, lived in Wilkinson. The former was 81, the latter 83.

To the list of settlers given by White, may be added: Nathaniel Cannon, James Cannon, Thomas Dickson, William Dickson, Isaac Hall, William Hall, Robert Ridley, Everett Ridley, David Delk, the first Clerk of the Superior Court; Robert Hatcher, James P. H. Campbell, and John S. Barry. The last mentioned pioneer was a teacher. He studied law at Irwinton, after which he removed to the north-west and became Chief-Executive of the State of Michigan. Governor Barry held office as a Democrat, from 1842 to 1864.

WORTH

Created by Legislative Act, December 20, 1852, from Irwin and Dooly Counties. Named for Major-General William J. Worth, a distinguished soldier of the Mexican War and a son-in-law of General Zachary Taylor. The overtures of surrender from the authorities of the City of Mexico were made to General Worth, on September 13, 1848. At the time of his death, he was in command of the Department of Texas. There stands at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, in the city of New York, a superb monument to this illustrious soldier. Sylvester, the county-seat. Originally, Worth included a part of Turner.

Pindartown, an old Indian village of some note in the early days, at which one of the earliest treaties was made between the Creek Indians and the State of Georgia, whereby additional lands were acquired by the whites, has been located within the present boundaries of Worth and will be marked at an early date by the members of Thronateeska chapter of the D. A. R. The land on which the town formerly stood is today the property of Mr. A. J. Lippett, of Albany.

Original Settlers. See Dooly and Irwin, from which counties Worth was formed.

To the list may be added: Samuel S. Story, Daniel Henderson, Manasseh Henderson, David Redley, Dr. James N. Redley, C. G. Tipton, T. M. Coram, W. A. Harris, Dr. T. W. Tyson, Dr. Wm. L. Sikes, Milton Westberry, Josiah S. Westberry, John S. Westberry, Columbus A. Alford, W. H. McPhaul, and Daniel H. Davis.

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